CELTIC PLACE-NAMES

IN ABERDEENSHIRE

BY

JOHN MILNE, M.A., LL.D.

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CELTIC PLACE-NAMES

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IN ABERDEENSHIRE

WITH A VOCABULARY OF GAELIC WORDS
NOT IN DICTIONARIES

THE MEANING AND ETYMOLOGY OF THE
GAELIC NAMES OF PLACES
IN ABERDEENSHIRE

WRITTEN FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE
CARNEGIE TRUST

BY

JOHN MILNE, M.A., LL.D.

Author of
"Aberdeen" and "Place-Names of the Lothians"

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INTRODUCTION.

The Aim of the Book.

This book is intended to give the meaning and the etymology, so far as they can be discovered, of all the Gaelic names of the places on the six-inch Ordnance Survey maps of Aberdeenshire. Some names have been added from old books and maps. It was necessary to examine all the names on the Ordnance Survey maps, because many names which appear to be Scotch or English prove to be Gaelic in disguise. Here are a few disguised names with their original forms and true meanings:—Gateside, *Gaothach Suidhe*, windy place; The Ladder, *An Leitir*, the hillside; Ladysford, *Ath Leathan*, broad ford; Dicken's Well, *Tobar Deochan*, well of drinks; Bull Well, *Buaile Bhaile*, town at a cattle-fold; Tom Anthon, *Tom an Chona*, hill of the cotton grass; Oily Pig, *Uileann Pic*, turning at a pointed rock in the sea; Skirl Naked, *Sgeir Naigheachd*, rock at which news was signalled.

Spelling.

The spelling given on the Ordnance Survey maps has been followed because it is in general use and because many of the Highland names are not found anywhere but on these maps, having been first conferred by the officers of the survey. The spelling is, however, often inaccurate. There are such errors as Derr for Derry, Fiatach for Fiaclach, Shenral for Shenval, Beinn à Bhuird for Beinn a' Bhuird, Ladie's for Lady's, Stonny Burn for Stony Burn. The word *witter*, meaning a surveyor's mark, has been made The Witter in a way indicating that it was thought to be the name of a place. The word *Sqreuchaig*, on Sheet 98, is not Gaelic, for the letter *q* is not in the Gaelic alphabet, and it is not English otherwise *q* would have been followed by *u*.

There is a want of uniformity in the spelling of names for the same objects. On Sheet 105 there are three ways of spelling a name meaning "hill of kids." It is made Craig Veann, Creag Mheann, and Craig Meann. In West Aberdeenshire the names are Gaelic, and they would be understood by Gaelic-speaking people if spelled in the Gaelic way, and this would make it easy to discover the etymology and meaning of a name. The names might be spelled phonetically, and this would facilitate their pronunciation by those who do not understand Gaelic. Either way has its advantage, but some definite plan should be adopted and adhered to. In the second edition of the maps changes of spelling have been introduced, some of which are not improvements. Bunnsach has been made Bunzeach, which is equally meaningless and introduces *z*, a letter not in the Gaelic alphabet. The name means "bottom of a howe," and it should have been made either Buniochd as a Gaelic name, or Buneoch as a Scotch name. Several names are not appropriate to the objects near which they are placed. *Ca* means an unmade hill road for droves of cattle. By some person ignorant of Gaelic it has been placed on the top of hills instead of near roads along the side. Ben Uarn was the phonetic way of spelling Ben Bhearn, meaning "mountain of the gap," and it was appropriate for a mountain with two tops and a great gap between them. It has been made Ben Iutharn, mountain of hell, to the perplexity of those who have a personal knowledge of the mountain.

In East Aberdeenshire the names had been corrupted almost beyond recognition of their original form, hundreds of years before the Ordnance Survey was begun, and the officers of the survey are not responsible for mistakes in Gaelic names in that part of the country. They must, however, get the credit of placing on the top of Dunnideer Hill a residence for the spurious Pictish king Grig, *alias* Gregory the Great, *alias* St Cyrus. They seem not to be aware that His Majesty the King has a Historiographer who would keep them right in matters of this sort if consulted. If Grig really was a king he had been in his grave two hundred years before the castle of Dunnideer was built. Sheet 19 S.W. shows "The Bloody Butts of Lendrum," in Turriff, as the

site of a conflict between Donald of the Isles and the Thane of Buchan in the 11th century. In Aberdeen we know something of Donald, for he was the death of a provost of Aberdeen at Harlaw in 1411; but the Thane of Buchan we never heard of.

Language.

There are many stone circles round graves in Aberdeenshire without traces of metal tools, and there is none on the great sepulchral circles at Stonehenge. Hence we may infer that these circles were set up before 2000 B.C., when the use of metal tools began in Britain. The first inhabitants of the British Isles were called Celts by the Greeks, and we give the name Celtic to the language which they spoke. In process of time the language had broken up into six or seven dialects, differing in the pronunciation and the use of words. Three of these, called the Gaelic group—spoken in England, Scotland, and Ireland—closely resembled one another. The Celtic language is still spoken in some parts of Scotland. Though it is always called Gaelic the ancient languages of England and Ireland had an equal right to the name. The names of places in the three countries had been given before the language of the Gaelic group began to break up, and I have used Gaelic to denote the ancient language of Great Britain and Ireland.

Originally the names of places in Aberdeenshire had all been Gaelic, and the following coast names show that it was spoken to the very lip of the sea:—Leak Willie, flat rock at a bend in the shore line; Dundarg, red high promontory; Hole an Dirkie, hole leading into a cave; Inverallochy, mouth of the little burn; Kirk Lakes, smooth flat rocks near a church; Craig Ewen, rock frequented by birds; Baby Gowan, cattle-fold; Boddam, ox house; King's Links, head of the Links; Nigg, the bay. The names Collyhill, Mormond, Bowl Road, Delnadamph, Carn a' Mhaim, show resemblance in form and meaning to the Latin words *collis*, *mons*, *bovile*, *dama*, *mamma*, and show that Gaelic and Latin had a common ancestor. Knockespock, hill of the bishop, and others, show that Gaelic was still spoken when Christianity was introduced in the twelfth century, but there

is hardly a trace of its earlier introduction by Columba. Idlestone, priest's stone or prayer stone, in Kincardineshire, indicates that prayers had been made at a stone erected at the grave of a Columban priest.

In East Aberdeenshire there are, of course, many place-names of Scotch and English origin, and the number is increasing. Sometimes names of Gaelic origin gave place to English names because their meaning in Gaelic had been lost. Coldhome has been abandoned in the mistaken belief that it meant a cold place. The displacement of Gaelic by Saxon began in England and the Lothians, and probably farther north also, immediately after the departure of the Romans, but there had been a recurrence to Gaelic when Scotland north of the Forth became a kingdom. With the accession of Malcolm Canmore, Gaelic had begun to give place to English. Probably neither he nor his children spoke Gaelic. He was brought up in England. His first wife was a Norwegian, and his second wife, Margaret, was born in Hungary and brought up in England. The language of the court in her time had been English, and after her death her sons were taken to England and probably never learned Gaelic. A lingering fondness for the ancient language of the country is shown by place and personal names which had originally been Gaelic but having been corrupted into English forms had been retranslated into Gaelic, with no resemblance either in meaning or in form to their Gaelic originals. The personal name Duncan had originally been *Chuitail*, cattle-fold, which had been corrupted into White-hill and subsequently translated into Gaelic by *dun*, hill, and *can*, white. These had coalesced and produced Duncan. There are also some names which though clearly of Gaelic origin are not in classical Gaelic form and are probably late.

Aboriginal Population of Scotland.

It is impossible to estimate the date at which Scotland began to be inhabited. The sculptured stones of the North-East bear Christian symbols and must be post-Columban. Some of the sepulchral stone circles have cups for making meal, which had been formed to propitiate the ghosts of the

deceased occupants of the graves in the centre of the circles, and there are many small cups on the door stone of the circle at Sunhoney. These cups had been made with metal chisels. They are probably older than the coming of St Columba, in 563 A.D., the graves being pagan. But there are many circles with no marks of metal tools on the stones, and stone ploughshares are sometimes found in the ground which bear no traces of metal tools upon them. These carry us back some hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years before Christ. The same language was spoken originally in Scotland and Ireland, and though the difference between Gaelic and Irish is not great, it must have taken a very long time to develop. The aboriginal language of England was also Gaelic, and many of its place-names are of Gaelic origin.

The examination of the names for etymological purposes has not brought out the least indication of the Pictish language which some philologists and etymologists imagine has left traces of its existence among Gaelic names. A critical examination has been made of what the ancient Greek and Roman writers have put on record regarding the people of Scotland and their language during the Roman occupation of Britain; and it shows that no historian has said that there were Picts in Scotland north of the Forth, or that there were Scots in Ireland. The origin of the Pictish myth is shown in the Appendix to the Introduction.

Formation of Gaelic Names.

The name of a place may be a simple noun in the nominative, and the noun may be preceded by the article.

Names may consist of two nouns in apposition and therefore in the same case. Horse beast, spring well, flesh meat, might be given as English examples of this construction, which is not common in Gaelic.

The commonest form of a Gaelic name is a noun in the nominative followed by another in the genitive qualifying the first. The qualifying noun is nearly always last, and it is accented.

In East Aberdeenshire, after the meaning of Gaelic names had been nearly lost, additions were made to explain

them. These were very often words almost identical in meaning with the original name, and they ought to have been in apposition to the words which they explained. If the addition was a translation into English of the original name it agreed with it. Craighill may be given as an example of this. If the addition was a Gaelic word it might be in the nominative, but the letter *h* might be inserted after the first letter of the addition to show that it qualified the first part and was in a dependent position. Lamh-bheinn is an example of this. Both parts mean "hill," and both are in the nominative, but *beinn* had been made *bheinn* to show that it was supposed to qualify the first.

Much more frequently the second part was turned into the genitive. This was ungrammatical, and it would not have been done unless the meaning of the first part had been lost. Hardweird, for Ard Uird, in Aberdeen, is an example of this. *Ard* means hill, and *uird* means of hill; but both parts together mean hill.

When a name is made up of one noun qualified by another, the second noun may have before it the article. Sometimes from the meaning and the spelling of the second noun it can be seen that the article had once preceded it but had afterwards been omitted.

When a name is made up of three nouns—the second qualifying the first and the third the second—both the second and third ought to be in the genitive, but the second is usually in the nominative.

When a name is a compound noun made up of two nouns, one in the nominative and the other in the genitive, the first may be declined, but the second remains in the genitive always.

Many names are composed of a noun and a qualifying adjective agreeing with the noun in gender, number, and case. A few short adjectives usually precede the noun, and in this case they remain invariably in the nominative form, but the nouns may be declined. Whether the adjective precedes or follows its noun it is always accented, and in a much corrupted name the position of the accent may help to indicate the qualifying word, even when it has been transposed from the end to the beginning of the name.

Aspiration.

This is an intricate subject, and the difficulty of understanding it is increased by the term being used in two different senses. With regard to vowels it means that they are to be sounded while the breath is expelled from the chest. In Greek, aspiration of an initial vowel is indicated by the mark (') above the line. In Latin and English it is shown by prefixing the letter *h*, which in Gaelic is made *h-*. The letter *h* is called the aspirate, and the vowel is said to be aspirated.

For certain purposes the nine consonants *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *s*, *t*, cease to have their ordinary normal sound and either acquire a second sound or become silent. To indicate that they have undergone this change the letter *h* is affixed to them, and they are said to be aspirated, because *h* is called the aspirate when prefixed to a vowel. In Irish, aspiration of a consonant is marked by a dot (·) over the letter. When a consonant is aspirated no attempt should be made to sound *h* in combination with it, for *h* is not really a letter but simply a mark like the (·) in Irish.

Bh and *mh* are both sounded *v*, which was formerly interchangeable with *u* and *w*, and modern corrupt forms of old Gaelic names beginning with any of these three letters may originally have begun with *bh* or *mh*. Hence also in some modern names *m* represents a Gaelic *b*. The burn name Marno represents the Gaelic word *bearna*, gap, and Ramstone had originally been Clach Riabhach, grey stone, *bh* having become first *mh* and then *m* by dropping the aspirate *h*.

Ch is sounded *h*, roughly, with no sound of *c*, and in many corrupt forms it is omitted. Hay and Hythie come from *chuith*, the aspirated form of *cuith*, a cattle-fold.

Dh and *gh* both sound *y*. In *dh* the sound of *d* is not heard, but *g* may be faintly heard in *gh* before *a*, *o*, or *u*. Modern names beginning with *y* may have begun with *gh* in Gaelic. Clachan Yell was in Gaelic *Clachan Ghcal*, white stones.

Ph is sounded as *f*, and hence in modern names *ph* may be represented by *f*, as in Blairfowl for *Blar Phuill*, moor of the pool.

F, having itself the sound of an aspirated letter, cannot be further aspirated, but *h* is added to *f* to show that it is not to be sounded. Sometimes the *h* is sounded, but not often. The name Meenlicht represents *Moine Fhliuchach*, wet moor, *fh* being silent; but in Old Hangy, for *Allt Fhaing*, burn of the fank, though *f* has been lost *h* has been left.

In *sh* and *th*, *s* and *t* are silent, but *h* may be heard.

The use of the second sound of consonants arose from the fact that while in other languages inflexions of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs are made by terminal changes Gaelic does not admit of many terminal changes, and some changes are made in the body of words and others at the beginning. In *mor* and *beag*, *m* and *b* have their normal sound, but the genitives of both begin with the sound of *v*, and if they had been spelled phonetically they would have become *vor* and *veg*. This would have prevented a person who saw them from knowing their original initial letters, which are a great help to find their meaning. To get over this difficulty *m* and *b* were preserved and *h* was inserted after them to show that they had their second sound. This ingenious contrivance enabled people to read the Gaelic Bible and books with which they were familiar without the help of dictionaries, which had not been begun to be compiled a hundred years ago. It has its disadvantages, however. A person needs to have a good knowledge of Gaelic grammar before he can make much use of a dictionary. He cannot find words unless he knows their etymological spelling. It is well for the etymologist of place-names that he has only to deal with the second sound of the initial consonants of nouns and adjectives, almost the only parts of speech which occur in place-names. The names in East Aberdeenshire are now much corrupted and they are spelled phonetically, so that there may be a great difficulty in discovering their original forms.

The following Rules and the Table give the positions and the circumstances in which the initial consonants of the nominatives and genitives of nouns and adjectives have the second sound, if they are capable of being aspirated. The other cases of nouns and adjectives are hardly found in names.

Rules for Aspiration.

1.—Proper nouns masculine in the genitive singular, and common nouns masculine in the genitive plural, are aspirated when preceded by another noun.

2.—Nouns masculine in the genitive singular, and nouns feminine in the nominative singular, aspirate adjectives following them.

3.—Masculine nouns of the second declension in the genitive singular and in the nominative plural aspirate adjectives following them.

4.—A noun is aspirated if it follows its adjective.

5.—The article aspirates masculine nouns in the genitive singular, and feminine nouns in the nominative singular.

6.—An adjective is aspirated when it follows and qualifies a noun aspirated by the article.

7.—In a compound name made up of two nouns the second, if masculine, is aspirated in the genitive singular and in the nominative and genitive plural. If feminine, it is aspirated in the nominative singular and in the nominative and genitive plural.

8.—In a compound name consisting of two adjectives the second is aspirated in all cases.

9.—In a compound name consisting of a noun and an adjective the adjective is always aspirated.

Table.

Rule.		Masculine.				Feminine.			
		Singular.		Plural.		Singular.		Plural.	
		N.	G.	N.	G.	N.	G.	N.	G.
1	Noun .	...	x	...	x	...	...	...	...
2	Adj. .	...	x	...	...	x	...	..	...
3	Adj. .	...	x	x	...	...	...	...	...
4	Noun .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	Noun .	...	x	...	...	x	...	...	...
6	Adj. .	...	x	...	...	x	...	...	...
7	Noun .	...	x	x	x	x	...	x	x
8	Adj. .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
9	Adj. .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

When a name is made up of two parts the second is sometimes aspirated abnormally if it qualifies the first.

Interchange of Aspirated Letters.

The second sounds of aspirated consonants are softer and more like vowels than the first, and hence they are liable to be mistaken for one another. This happened in Gaelic but oftener when Gaelic passed into English or Scotch. This was partly because some consonants closely resemble one another after aspiration, and partly because in English and Scotch interchange of aspirated consonants has been frequent. As already mentioned, *bh* and *mh* are both equivalent to *v*, and hence in writing the words there was a risk of using the one combination for the other, and when the aspirate was dropped of substituting *b* for *m* or *m* for *b*.

Dh and *gh*, being both equivalent to *y*, were liable to be interchanged in writing, and hence also *f* and *g*, both in writing and in speaking, after the loss of the aspirate *h*. The name Foggymill probably means a mill built of mossy sods, and the first part had been *foideach*, which passing through the forms *foidheach* and *foigheach* had become *foigeach* and *foggy*. *Gh* never has its proper sound in English. It has become *f* in laugh and it is silent in daughter. In Scotch *gh* has usually the sound of *ch*, as in *dauchter* for daughter. In *magh*, a maggot under the hide of cattle, the true sound of *gh* is heard, but this word is of local usage.

C is not really heard in *ch*, and its place has often been taken by *w* or *qu*, and sometimes by *p*, which with *h* is equivalent to *f*. Hence *wh* becomes *f* in some parts of Scotland, especially in Aberdeenshire. *Ch* may become *dh* or *gh*, which are equivalent to *y*, and thus arose *clay* in Clayfords and Claystiles, where it represents *clach*, a stone. *Ch* in Rochford represents *gh* in *ruigh*, the side of a hill. In Scotch *th* becomes *ch* in *moch* for moth, and in *chree* for three.

The etymologist must be prepared for finding any aspirated letter changed into any other aspirated letter, and as a letter may lose the aspirate any aspirable simple letter may be changed into any other aspirable letter.

Interchange of Liquid Letters.

The liquid letters *l*, *n*, *r*, are often interchanged in the combinations *cl*, *cn*, *cr*, *gl*, *gn*, *gr*. They are all pronounced with the point of the tongue at the back of the teeth in the lower jaw, and they can all be pronounced without great change on the position of the body of the tongue. This has given rise to many variants of the same name. The word *cnoc* means a hill. In the Highlands it still retains its original spelling, but in the Lowlands it has normally become *knock*. In Gaelic *cnoc* is generally pronounced *crochg*, *n* being changed to *r*, and final *c* to *chg*. Both these changes are of frequent occurrence in Gaelic. From *crochg* we have the personal names Crockart, Croker, and Crookes, and the place-names Crookmore, Hattoncrook, and Crookednook. When *r* is dropped we get Cook Hill and Cookston. From *cnoc*, by dropping *n*, we get Cock, Cocklaw, Cockardy, etc. By change of *n* to another liquid, *l*, we have the forms Clockhill and Cloak, and by further change of final *c* to *g* we get Clog, Cloghill, Clognie, and Clagan or Claggan. By change of *g* to *d* we get Clodhill and the plant-name Cloudberry. By substitution of *g* for initial *c* we have Gloag, Glog, Goach, Goak, Gookhill, and Gowkstone.

Translation of the Gaelic Termination "an" into Scotch and English.

The termination *an* added to a Gaelic noun converts it into its diminutive. In the genitive *an* becomes *ain*. The Scotch diminutive termination is *ie* or *y*, and in most Gaelic names *an* or *ain* is represented by *ie* or *y* in Scotch names. Ardan, Logan, Torran, Ouran, have become Ardie, Logie, Torry, Ury. This had been done by dropping final *n* and changing the obscure *a* into *ie* or *y*, because Scotch words rarely end in *a* in spelling. In some cases the final *a* has become *o* or *och* in spelling, but the sound of *o* is not distinctly audible in pronunciation. In some words *a* and *n* have been transposed, and then *n* has been preserved while *a* has become *ie* or *y*, or sometimes *ey*, as in Bogan, Cluan, Cuithan, which have become Bognie, Cluny, Keithny

or Keithney. The letter *d* is inserted unwarrantably in some English words after *n*, as in *sound*, *thunder*. This is seen in the names Brindy, Findy, Lundy or Lundie, which in their simpler form would have been Briny, Finy, Luny or Lunie, as representing *braonan*, *finan*, *lonan*. No satisfactory etymology has been offered for the name Dundee. Probably the second *d* is intrusive, and the local pronunciation, which lays the accent on the first syllable, suggests that final *ee* ought to be *ie*. This would reduce Dundee to Dunie, which would represent *dunan*, a little hill—an etymology appropriate for the place.

After the meaning of Gaelic names had been forgotten the terminations *an*, *ann*, *eann*, *unn*, etc., were, on passing into Scotch, made *ie* or *y* though not diminutives. Uileann, Gamhann, Pouran, Babhunn, have become Willie, Gownie, Powrie, Baby and Bawbee.

An is also a plural termination and has frequently been translated into *s*, the English plural termination. Cairnan, Leacan, Cnapan, have become Cairns, Lakes, Knaps. Sometimes *s* has been added to *an* instead of being substituted for it, making it doubly plural, and, as with the diminutive, some names ending in *n* preceded by a vowel have been made to end in *s* though not plural. Knox (for *cnocs*) represents *cnocan*, a little hill.

Another very late terminal form derived from *an* is *ies*. *Bac*, peat-moss, became Backies by passing through the forms *bacan* and *bacie*. *Cort*, circle, became Cortes by passing through *cortan* and *cortie*. Paties in Patiesmill comes from *pett*, passing through *pettan*, *pettie*, and *petties*. The termination *ies* almost always represents a diminutive ending in *an* with *s* improperly added.

Transposition of the Parts of a Name.

Most Gaelic names consist of a noun in the nominative followed by an adjective or a noun in the possessive. On passing into Scotch no change was made on the order of the parts of the name so long as they retained the Gaelic forms; but if the last part was translated it was often put first to comply with Scotch and English usage, which puts the

qualifying word first. The translation might be right or wrong, but a word in the qualifying place in Gaelic was usually put into the qualifying place in English. The genitive in Gaelic represents the possessive in English, and *s* was frequently added to the first part in the belief that it must be in the possessive, unless it was evidently an adjective.

Moine Reidh means level moss, coming from *moine*, moss, and *reidh*, level. When *moine* was translated the name became in one place Red Moss, and in another Reid's Moss. Allt Beag means small burn, coming from *allt*, burn, and *beag*, small. It has now become Beg's Burn. Kingscrown is accented on the last part, which is an indication that the order of the parts has not been changed. The name was originally Cinn Cruinn, round head, from *cinn* for *ceann*, head, and *cruinn*, round. The resemblance between *cinn* and *king* had led to the insertion of *s* to convert the name to the English form which it now bears, though it is quite inappropriate. The history of the common name Lady's Bridge illustrates some of the processes referred to. The original form of the name had been Ath Leathan, meaning broad ford, from *ath*, ford, and *leathan*, broad. *Ath* was translated and put last, giving Leathanford. *An* being erroneously supposed to be the diminutive termination, was translated into *y*, giving Leathyford. *Th* often becomes *d* in Scotch, as in *ledder* for leather, which gives Leadyford. Dropping *e* and inserting *s* gives Ladysford. When a bridge was erected at the ford it was called Lady's Bridge. Lady's retains the accent because it represents an adjective, but King's in names seldom has the accent because it represents a noun in the nominative.

Tracing the Etymology of Names.

In working out the etymology of names an endeavour has been made to give the reader every possible help to ascertain the meaning of a name and the exact form of the word or words entering into its composition. The name has been given as on the Ordnance Survey map, but where this

differs much from the original form this also is given. Next the meaning of the name is given in English. If a name consists of only one Gaelic word it is given with its correct spelling in Gaelic, followed by its meaning. If the name consists of more than one Gaelic word each part with its meaning is given separately. If a Gaelic word is a noun not in the nominative, or not in the singular, its case and number are stated and the nominative singular is given. If the noun has its initial consonant aspirated the simple form of the nominative is also stated. If the Gaelic word is an adjective not in the nominative, or not in the singular or not masculine, its case, number, and gender are stated, and the simple form of the nominative singular masculine is given. The object of this is to enable a student to find in a Gaelic dictionary the word he is dealing with, so that he can see for himself all its meanings and cognate words, and thus be able to judge whether the meaning and etymology offered are correct.

Dictionaries.

The early Gaelic dictionaries, published in 1825 and 1828, were based upon the Gaelic translation of the New Testament, published in 1767, the Gaelic translation of the Old Testament in four volumes, published 1783-1801, and James Macpherson's "Ossian," published in Gaelic in 1818. The dictionaries were supplemented from the personal knowledge of their authors; but this, of course, was limited, and many words escaped their notice. Some of these have since been gathered up, and there are still many to be gleaned.

There are words in the common speech of the country where Gaelic is still spoken which cannot be found in dictionaries, and still more are found in the place-names. Some of these may not be found in literary Gaelic and ought not to be admitted into dictionaries without a distinguishing mark. In an appendix are given words found in Gaelic names of places in Aberdeenshire which are not in Macleod and Dewar's dictionary at all, or not found with the requisite meaning. Those of them to which the word Irish is added are in O'Reilly's Irish dictionary.

Obsolete Customs in Farming.

Many names signifying cattle-folds refer to a long-extinct practice which was formerly universal in the cultivated parts of Scotland. From the earliest time at which Scotland had been inhabited, down to the suppression of the last Jacobite insurrection, it had been customary for the people of a district to construct large and substantially walled folds in which their cattle—their only wealth—were placed at night to prevent them from being stolen or from straying and destroying growing crops. The fields were not fenced, and the cattle roamed over a large area of uncultivated pasture-ground in charge of herdsmen who folded and guarded them at night. The country began to be divided into parishes about 1100, and every parish church had become the nucleus of a hamlet; but in pre-Christian times the cattle-fold was the most important place in a district, and around it were clustered the houses of the farmers and the cottages of the agricultural labourers and the grass men, whose duty it was to cut grass in the meadows on the burn banks and to make hay for food for the live stock in winter. There seem to have been no dwelling-houses scattered over the country as at present, but all the people had lived at the cattle-fold in which they were interested. A very large number of cattle-fold names have been preserved, and when we learn that the names Gordon, Keith, Hay, Duncan, and many more besides, mean cattle-fold, we need not wonder at finding different families of these names spread all over Scotland, since it was the custom in early times to name individuals from the place where they lived. After the introduction of the feudal system every proprietor of land had provided one or more folds for the tenants on his land. Castle Roy at Abernethy is a good specimen of an ancient cattle-fold. It is 83 feet long and 53 feet wide, and the walls are 30 feet high. At two diagonally opposite corners there were towers for the accommodation of guardsmen, who could have manned the walls to ward off attacks of thieves. It has been so long out of use that the purpose for which it had been erected is now quite forgotten, and it is called a castle as if it had been a proprietor's residence. The poems titled

" Helenore, or the Fortunate Shepherdess," and " Douglas, a Tragedy," tell of fierce barbarians from the west who came in armed bands and swept the peaceful cultivated vales and plains of their flocks and herds.

Some of the cattle-folds were constructed of stones fused together by heat with the aid of salt or seaweed. Such are the vitrifactions on Craig Phadrig and those on Tap o' Noth, Dunnideer, and Finhaven. Most of the structures called hill forts were cattle-folds. The works on the top of Barra Hill and Bennachie and the Barmekins of Echt and Keig and the Peel of Lumphanan were cattle-folds. So also were some peninsulas along the coast. The still luxuriant grass on Downie, to the south of the Bay of Nigg, tells that it had long been a cattle-fold, and the castles at Dunnottar, Peterhead, and Dundarg had been built to protect cattle-folds. The names of some inland castles indicate that they had been erected not only as residences for proprietors but also as guardhouses for the folds of the cattle belonging to the tenants on their estates.

A remark in the diary of James Melvill, the eminent Scotch reformer, shows that the great cattle-folds were still in use shortly after the Reformation in 1560. Writing of the state of the parish churches, he says:—" By the insatiable sacrilegious avarice of earls, lords, and gentlemen, the kirks lie like sheep- and cattle-folds rather than places for Christian congregations to assemble in." They seem to have begun to go out of use in the seventeenth century. This was caused by the increase of cultivated land and a higher style of farming, which led to the abolition of the system by which several tenants held a large farm under a joint lease and worked it in common. The proportion of rent which each tenant paid and the number of oxen which he provided for the common plough determined the share which he received of the produce of the farm and the part which he had to pay of the wages of the common servants on the farm. This system came to an end in Scotland after the disastrous year 1782. Among the Aberdeenshire names there are more than a hundred different forms for cattle-folds, and there are also English cattle-fold names of the same origin and meaning as the Scotch, which helps to prove

that the ancient people of Scotland and England spoke the same Celtic language.

Shiels and Shielings.

Many names refer to a now extinct custom of migrating in summer to distant hills and glens with the whole live stock of a farm, except work oxen and a few milk cows. Summer pastures are indicated by names beginning with *airie*, *airy*, *arrie*, *hairy*, *har*, *hare*, *harrow*, *earl*, and *early*. These are corruptions of the Gaelic word *airidh* meaning a shiel or temporary summer residence for persons in charge of cattle at summer pasture, and it means also the pasture itself, which is called a shieling. When there were milk cows among the cattle, mothers of families with their children and servants went to the shieling to milk the cows and make butter and cheese. If the shieling was not far away the cream was carried home in a jar slung on a woman's back, but if it was at a great distance all the dairy work had to be done at the shiels. The shiels were huts built with mossy sods, and as cows from several farms went to the same shieling there was usually a group of huts in one place, forming a solitary hamlet. The shiels required repairs annually before the summer migration, and this led to the construction of permanent underground houses to serve as residences and dairies. On the Ordnance Survey maps these places are called Earth Houses or Erd Houses. They could be constructed only where there were long ice-trailed stones to form the roof. The houses had been formed by digging a deep trench in the ground. The trench, which was sometimes straight and sometimes curved, was lined with substantial stone walls at the sides and ends and covered with long stones left on the surface of the ground by the ice-sheet of the glacial epoch. The length of the stones determined the width of the house; but the walls could be slightly inclined inwards, so that the houses were wider at the floor than at the roof. Above the roof-stones was laid a thick coat of earth covered with turf, and when the hole in the roof which served as a door was covered with turf there was no outward indication of the house underground. Such

houses are of various dimensions but a common size is six to eight feet wide, six feet high, and twenty feet or upwards in length. In some houses there is a low-roofed chamber entered by a square hole in the side, three or four feet up from the floor. The chamber might have been used for holding dairy produce or as a sleeping-place. There is seldom a hole in the inner end of a house to let out smoke, and perhaps the underground houses had been chiefly used as dairies. In holes in the walls, or on the floor, or in places in the immediate neighbourhood of the houses, various stone articles have been found which give a clue to the time when they were in use. Stuck into the wall of one was found a small slab with a cup-like hollow on one side. This had been filled with dry grain, which had been pounded with a pestle and made into meal. Such cups are found on rocks and on the underside of the covers of stone-lined graves. Some are seen on one of the stones of megalithic circles round graves, cists, and urns. Whorls, three or four ounces in weight, found at underground houses, would have been useful in keeping tight a few threads each in a simple upright loom, or in spinning yarn without a wheel.

Near the sites of shiels and underground houses have been found many stone balls with knobs and grooves upon them. Probably a ball had been attached to a rope by thongs of cowhide let into the grooves, and the rope and ball had been used to catch domestic animals which would not allow a person to get hold of them. In sketches of carvings and paintings on Egyptian tombs showing rural scenes we see this use of a rope and a ball. In breaking up virgin pasture in Argentina single balls are found with a groove round them for a cord by which they had been thrown at guanacos by Peruvian Indians long ago. They had struck animals and had coiled round them but had not brought them to the ground, and they had been carried off too far to be recovered.

Rude stone ladles have also been found near the underground houses. These and all the other finds indicate that the system of summer migration to distant hill pastures must have been followed for a very long time. It has been unknown in the lowland part of Aberdeenshire for more than

a hundred years, but in the Highlands old shiels were to be seen about 1850.

The Picts and Scots.

The language to which the ancient place-names of Northern Scotland belong is Gaelic, one of the modern representatives of the Celtic language which the natives of the British Isles spoke when Julius Caesar came amongst them, 55 B.C. Other Celtic languages developed from a common ancestor with Gaelic are Irish, Manx, Welsh, and Cornish. Some philologists have imagined that there was in Scotland during the Roman occupation another language called Pictish. They think that at that time the Scots occupied Ireland and the Picts Scotland, and that the Picts in the eastern slope of Scotland north of the Forth were supplanted by Scots from Ireland. This leads them to think that there may yet remain in the ancient place-names of that part of Scotland some traces of an extinct Pictish language. The names of places in Aberdeenshire give no support to this idea; and a critical examination of ancient Greek and Roman writers shows that it is useless to look for Pictish words among Gaelic place-names. No Greek or Roman historian says that there were Scots in Ireland or Picts in the North-East of Scotland.

Skene has discussed this subject in "Celtic Scotland," and in the Introduction he blames preceding historians for not using discrimination in regard to the relative values of the statements of ancient authors on the subject. The same complaint has to be made against Skene himself. If he had examined critically the writings of Greek and Roman authors who have treated of ancient Britain and its inhabitants he would have seen that some of them wrote history and some of them panegyrics. What the historians say seems to be true and impartial, but what the panegyrists say is palpably inaccurate and exaggerated.

The historians say that when the Romans came to Britain they were informed by the inhabitants that they were of the same race as the aborigines of the country, with the exception of the coast population, who had come over

from Belgium. The inhabitants tattooed their bodies with woad and might therefore have been called Picti or coloured people; but this term is not given to any of them till after a period of more than four hundred years, and then only to the people north of the Tyne and south of the firths of the Forth and the Clyde.

In the first century after Christ, Augustus, before he became emperor, visited Britain and carried some of the inhabitants captives to Rome to grace his triumphal entry into the city; and the citizens had then and subsequently seen the strangely ornamented faces of the Britons. Towards the end of this century the Romans invaded Scotland. The country on the eastern slope and north of the Forth was at that time called Caledonia and its inhabitants Caledonian Britons.

In the second century Ptolemy made tables of latitudes and longitudes, from which rude maps could be constructed, but as the Romans had not then gone beyond the Grampians Ptolemy had no knowledge of the North of Scotland. His positions of places are seriously in fault, and the names which he gives to many of them are fictitious. None of them have any meaning in Gaelic. One has *z* in it, the sound of which is not in the Gaelic language.

In this century the part of England conquered by the Romans was erected into a province and a row of great camps was constructed on the north side of the Tyne to protect it. The camps were connected by a great stone wall, apparently a later construction than the camps. An attempt was made to conquer the South of Scotland, and to keep out the Caledonians another line of forts with a wall was made from the Firth of Forth to the Firth of Clyde. Tattooing the face and body had probably been put down within the Roman province as being a sign of defiance, but it continued to be practised in Scotland.

In the beginning of the third century the Britons between the two walls were called Maeatae, while those to the north of the Scotch wall continued to be called Caledonians. Both peoples were regarded by the historians as of the same race, and they acted in concert against the Romans. They both tattooed themselves with instruments

made of iron or steel. These they had got from the Romans, who got steel from Noricum for making swords, surgical instruments, cutting and puncturing tools. The inhabitants of Noricum used charcoal in smelting iron and thus produced steel without knowing how it was done.

In this century the Romans advanced beyond the Grampians and constructed a fort at Burghead on the Moray Firth, evidently with the intention of making a permanent settlement there; but the death of Severus in 211 caused them to relinquish all their settlements in Scotland, and for a hundred and fifty years the pages of the history of Scotland are blank.

We next hear of Scotland after the middle of the fourth century. The historians have dropped the names Caledonians and Maeatae, and the aggressors of Roman Britain are called Scots and Picts. They are said to have been making incessant plundering incursions into the places near the English wall and to have kept the Romanised Britons in constant terror. When the authentic credible history of Scotland begins (about 889) we find the people of the district formerly called Caledonia now termed Scots, and we may therefore conclude that Scots is a new name for the Caledonians, and Picts for the Maeatae. In what way or for what purpose the Romans distinguished the Scots from the Picts we are not told. It might have been by their clothing, the style of tattooing, the method of making attacks—whether by land or by sea—and what they carried away with them. A few years ago a bit of red glass with a faun carved upon it was found in a small sepulchral cist under a cairn at Monquhitter. The engraving was beautifully done and the bit of glass had been set in a signet ring. Though it might have been got by purchase more likely it had been taken in a plundering expedition into the north of England.

The Scots and Picts are not represented as being distant transmarine nations but as the near neighbours of the provincial Britons. Skene, however, says the Scots came over from Ireland when making their incursions. No historian says this and the statement is most improbable.

The might of the Roman empire began to wane and

soldiers were called in from the frontiers to defend the home country against attacks of barbarians. A find of gold coins at Corbridge on the Tyne in 1908 indicates that before the end of the fourth century the garrisons on the Roman Wall had been withdrawn and transferred to the towns. In 410 the Roman authority in Britain came to an end, and nothing written after that date concerning Roman Britain is of any historical importance, for it can only be a restatement of what had been written before the Romans departed.

Let us now see what the panegyrists say. There are two of them, Claudian and Eumenius. Claudian was a poet, who wrote 397-400. In recounting the great deeds of the illustrious general Theodosius he says his hero pitched his camp among the snows of Caledonia, watered the Orkneys with Saxon blood, warmed Thule with the blood of the Picts, and made Ireland weep over heaps of slain Scots. He couples places and peoples so as to produce a pleasant jingle and to satisfy the metre of his lines, without regard to historical or geographical accuracy.

In " The Praises of Stilicho " he represents Britannia as telling what he had done for her. He had freed her from the terror of three enemies—the Scots, who inhabited all Ireland and came over the sea against her, the Picts, and the Saxons, who made attacks along the whole coast—that is of the North Sea. She says nothing of the Picts but merely gives their name, and we presume that Claudian left it to be understood that they were the inhabitants of the country north of Hadrian's Wall and made their attacks by land.

The other panegyrist is Eumenius, a prose writer who wrote about 310. In 297 Constantius Chlorus, who had been created Caesar, recovered Britain which had been lost to the Roman empire by a revolt. For this he was lauded in a panegyric by Eumenius, who says that before Caesar's arrival among them the Britons had no more formidable enemies than the Picts and Hibernians, whom they conquered, but he soon made them yield to the Roman power. But the most important passage in Eumenius as far as regards Scotland is in his panegyric upon Constantine, in which he says that he is not going to mention the dangers

Constantine underwent in the woods and marshes of the Caledonians and other Picts. This is identifying the Caledonians not with the Scots but with the Picts. It may be noted that the historians do not mention the Caledonians or Caledonia after the death of Severus in 211, and that the two panegyrists alone mention them.

As Claudian is the only authority for putting the Scots in Ireland so Eumenius is the only authority for putting Picts in Caledonia.

Following the panegyrists has had a malign influence on the history of Scotland. It made Bede (673-735) in his ecclesiastical history go out of Scotland for the original home of the Scots. Not quite satisfied with Claudian's early seat for them in Ireland, he made Scythia their primal home and said they were only sojourners in Ireland. It also deceived the writer of the life of St Columba and made him say that the Scots came from Scotia—meaning Ireland —into Britain. But the biographer of St Columba could not have been Adamnan, for he was contemporary with persons who knew Columba, and he would have known something of his great enterprise, which the biographer seems not to have done. The "Life of St Columba" was probably written a long time after his death. Following the panegyrists also gave rise to the compilation of spurious lists of kings of the Picts and Scots in the tenth and eleventh centuries. One of these goes back to Noah; another, less ambitious, goes no further back than the departure of the Romans from Britain; and a third, keeping better within the bounds of moderation, begins with Kenneth Mac Alpine; but even his date is too early, for the four succeeding kings in the list are still called kings of the fictitious Picts.

None of the chronicles of the Picts and Scots makes a good job of transforming the Picts into the Scots. In "Celtic Scotland" the curtain falls on the Picts in 877, when Constantine, king of the Picts, is reported to have fallen in a battle between the Danes and the Scots!

Following the historians we identify the Caledonians with the aboriginal Britons and the Scots with the Caledonians. We restrict the Picts to the area between the two walls and are thus quit of the insuperable difficulty of accounting for

the suppression of the Picts and their language in Scotland north of the Forth.

The sum of the matter is that the Pictish story is a myth, and that traces of the Pictish language need not be looked for in the Celtic place-names of Aberdeenshire.

APPENDIX.

The Pictish Question.

The question is—"Was there in the east of Scotland north of the Firth of Forth, within the period of the Roman occupation of Britain, a people called Picts different in race and language from the Britons whom Caesar found in the country in his two expeditions to Britain in 55 and 54 B.C.?"

In discussing the question of the Picts and their language it is necessary to attend to three things—(1) What the ancient writers meant by the term Picti or Picts; (2) what they have told us about the Picts; (3) what they have said about the Caledonians and Scots, who are usually associated with the Picts.

We need take notice only of what was written before the departure of the Romans from Britain in 410. Nothing in late Roman authors or in Gildas, Bede, Nennius, Adamnan, the Chronicles of the Picts and Scots, or modern historians is of any importance in this question. It can only be a restatement of what had already been written, or the writers' inferences from what they had found in early books. We must also use some discrimination in trusting to the ancient writers. Some of them wrote history meant to instruct posterity, others wrote poetry meant to please and interest their readers, and some wrote panegyrics intended to gain the favour of the persons whom they belauded.

Caesar (54 B.C.) says that the Britons coloured their bodies with woad, and Ovid (A.D. 9) speaks of the green or blue coloured Britons; but it is hard to decide whether they meant to say that they stained their whole bodies or tattooed upon them figures of animals and designs. Caesar says their object was to give them a terrific appearance in war. Herodian (238) distinctly says that the Britons tattooed their bodies with figures of animals with an iron instrument, and that it was done as an ornament. Mackay ("Ency. Brit.") says Dion Cassius makes this statement, which is a mistake. Jornandes (552) says the Britons made

designs on their bodies by means of an iron instrument; and Isodorus (600) makes the ridiculous statement that the Scots got their name from the practice of tattooing themselves. Both the two last writers are too late to be considered as authorities, but Isodorus evidently thought that the name of a tribe had originated in the practice of tattooing. It might be inferred from Virgil ("Georg." III. 24, 25) that he had seen in a triumphal procession in Rome captive Britons with tattooed or stained bodies, carrying sheets embroidered with a representation of a battle between them and the Romans. It is clear that there had been something very striking in the appearance of the barbarous Britons.

It seems likely that the ancient Britanni had tattooed their bodies with designs and figures of animals for the purpose of indicating to one another the tribes to which they belonged, and that tattooing, being a mark of barbarism and hostility to the conquerors, had been put down within the Roman province, though it continued to be practised north of the Roman Wall in England. Picti had primarily meant tattooed and had afterwards been applied first as an epithet and secondly as a tribal name for those beyond the wall, either to distinguish them from the Romanised Britons or from other Britanni who did not tattoo themselves.

Caesar informs us that the natives of Britain believed that they were the aborigines of the island, and that they were all of the same race (and spoke the same language), except the coast population on the south-east, who had come over from Belgium. These statements are not contradicted by any subsequent reliable historian. Though Tacitus says that after Caesar's second expedition the Romans forgot or ignored Britain till the reign of Claudius both Dion Cassius and Servius state that Augustus made an expedition into Britain. This is supposed to have been in 27 B.C. From Virgil and Horace it would seem that on his return to Rome he had obtained a triumph ("Archaeologia," Vol. XLIV., pp. 65-92). The emperor Claudius sent an expedition to Britain (A.D. 43), and in seven years England was subdued as far north as the Humber and formed into a province, within which tattooing had not

been allowed. In 65 Lucan mentions the Caledonians for the first time, but they are not spoken of as a different race from the Britons of the south. He calls them Caledonian Britons.

The emperor Vespasian in 78 sent to Britain Agricola as governor of the province. His life was written by his son-in-law, Tacitus, who, however, was never in Britain and shows great ignorance of its early history and geography. He is not to be relied upon except in his account of Agricola's campaigns. One thing which he makes clear is that the Caledonians dwelt on the north side of the Forth, but his remarks are so indefinite that Ptolemy placed them on the west side of the Moray Firth. In the year 80 Agricola entered Scotland, and having conquered new tribes he secured his conquests by a line of forts on the isthmus between the Forth and the Clyde. In 86 after three campaigns between the Forth and the Tay in which he did not cross the Grampians, Agricola fought a battle with the Britons at a place which Tacitus calls Mons Grampius. The Britons were defeated and withdrew to the north. Tacitus gives a minute account of the battle and a verbatim report of the speech of Galgacus, the commander of the Britons. The account which Tacitus gives of the battle must be fictitious and it damages his character as a trustworthy historian.

Tacitus says that the language of the Britons did not differ much from that of the Gauls. On this subject the opinion of Tacitus is of no value. Agricola was recalled by Domitian, and after 86 the Roman authority ceased at the line of forts.

In 120 Hadrian began the construction of a vast fortification between the Tyne and the Solway for the protection of the province. It consisted of a series of great camps connected by a wall and a ditch. Apparently the camps had been constructed and finished before the wall and the ditch were begun to be made.

In 139 a wall made of earth faced with grassy sods laid upside down was made between the Forth and the Clyde, probably on the line of Agricola's forts. The wall had not been so strong as the English wall, but the forts along it

were more numerous. A great trench protected it on the north side. The Roman authority was established between the two walls and the extended province was afterwards divided into two governments.

Ptolemy, a Greek geographer who flourished about 150, constructed lines of longitude and latitude for maps and gave the positions of places. By connecting these positions rude maps of countries could be formed. He gave a table of places for Scotland, but as the Romans in his time had not gone beyond the Grampians a map formed by joining the positions of the places has no resemblance to the North of Scotland. Moreover, the names of the places are manifestly fictitious.

In the first year of the third century, as Xiphiline the epitomist of Dion Cassius informs us, the Caledonians and the Maeatae became aggressive against the Romans. The only information given regarding the Maeatae is that they lived near the Scotch wall, probably on both sides because having been made on the narrowest and lowest part of the isthmus it had not likely been on the boundary line between two tribes. Xiphiline is the only early historian who mentions the Maeatae, and we do not know how far south their territory extended. They were an amalgamation of several tribes, and probably the name Maeatae comprehended all the inhabitants between the two walls and also those between the north wall and the hills north of the Forth. Severus, hearing of the insurrection, advanced into Caledonia and held on till he reached almost the extremity of the island. Recent explorations at Burghead on the Moray Firth discovered a Roman fort, evidently intended to be permanently held. On his return he exacted from the Britons a considerable part of their territory, and having completed or restored the earthen wall he withdrew to England. Some parts of the trench on the north side of the wall show that it had ultimately been abandoned before being completed. The Caledonians joined the Maeatae in another revolt and Severus prepared to go against them, but he died at York (211) before he could set out.

Herodian, who wrote about 238, also records Severus's

expedition into Scotland. He says Severus was glad on hearing of the insurrection because he hoped to gain a trophy from a successful expedition into Britain. He tells us that the Britons punctured their bodies with pictured forms of every sort of animals, and wore no clothing because they wished these to be seen. He mentions this in his account of the people whom Severus was going to attack, and afterwards he says that he passed beyond the rivers and fortresses which defended the Roman territory. Hence it may be inferred that tattooing was practised by the Britons already known to the Romans, whether also by the remote Caledonians or not. The aquatic habits described by Herodian would have been particularly appropriate to dwellers by the Solway Firth, and in a less degree to those on the estuaries of the Forth and Clyde, but not at all to the people of Scotland generally.

After the death of Severus his son Caracalla made peace with the Britons and withdrew from Scotland, and then the northern wall and its forts had been abandoned. From 211 till 380 Scotland and its peoples are not mentioned by historians, and when they are again introduced we find that the Caledonians and Maeatae have disappeared and that the Scots and Picts have taken their place. These were possibly the same peoples under new names for they behaved in the same way—attacking the Romanised Britons south of Hadrian's wall.

Ammianus, a trustworthy authority, writing about 380 says that ten times in the reign of Constantius (353-361) and three times in the reign of Julian (361-363) incursions of fierce Scots and Picts laid waste places near the boundary and kept in terror the people harassed by attacks and defeats. This implies that there had been previous inroads and plunderings and shows that the garrisons on the wall had not been maintained in full strength. In the single year of Jovian's reign (363-364) the attacks of the Scots and Picts continued and a new enemy, the Saxons, came over from the Continent. The Attacotti also are mentioned among the invaders but nothing is told of them. Neither do we learn anything definite regarding the Picts when Ammianus tells us that they comprehended two nations, the Dicalidones

and the Vecturiones. If Dicalidones suggests that they were the Caledonians on the other hand what Herodian says of tattooing applies better to the Maeatae than to the Caledonians and suggests that they were the Picts.

Of the Scots' place of residence Ammianus tells us nothing, but they did not live near the wall. About 889, when the later history of Scotland begins to be genuine, we find that the region north of the Forth, formerly occupied by Caledonians, was then occupied by Scots, and it is safer to infer that they were the representatives of the Caledonians rather than of the Picts.

The incursions of the Picts and Scots continued during the reign of Valentinian (364-375), and he sent Theodosius to assist the Britons against these cannibals. To prevent the incursions he restored the camps along the wall of Hadrian and placed guards and outposts along the Scotch wall. These precautions indicate that the aggressive parties came from the country between the two walls and on the north of the Scotch wall. The area between the two walls was made a province with the name Valentia, conferred in honour of the reigning emperor Valentinian.

During the reign of Valentinian's successor Gratian (375-383), one of Theodosius's generals, Maximus, excited the army in Britain to revolt and got himself proclaimed emperor (383). It is recorded of him by Prosper Aquitanus that he vigorously restrained the incursions of the Picts and Scots. Prosper wrote after the Romans abandoned Britain but his chronicle may be accepted as reliable, because it was written at Rome in the year 431, where he might have met with persons who had been in Britain before the departure. Gratian had to go to the Continent to maintain his position as emperor, and he took away with him the army which guarded the wall. A find of gold coins at Corbridge in 1908 indicates that the army did not guard the wall after 384, and as a consequence the incursions of the Picts and Scots were renewed, the country having been drained of its young men as well as its defensive army. The incursions continued till 396 when Stilicho was appointed guardian of the State for the emperor Honorius, who was but twelve years old. Stilicho went to Britain,

taking with him a legion, which repelled the invaders and garrisoned the north wall. The Britons had a quiet time till 403, when Stilicho had to withdraw the legion for the urgent service of the empire. Then the barbarians of the north renewed their attacks but nothing could be done for the Britons. In 409 they were informed by Honorius that they must defend themselves, but still the Roman authority was maintained. In 410 the Roman rule in Britain entirely ceased, and from that time till the advent of Columba in 563 the history of the North of Scotland is enveloped in impenetrable darkness.

In what has been related there is no indication that the part of Scotland north of the Forth was ever occupied by a people called Picts. It seems rather that the Picts occupied the country between the two walls and that the Scots introduced to our notice by Ammianus in 380 were the descendants of the Caledonian Britons who occupied Scotland north of the Forth in the time of Agricola and the ancestors of the Scots who occupied it in the ninth century.

We have still to consider what is said by Eumenius and Claudian, two panegyrists who mention Britain. Eumenius was a prose author who flourished about 300. He wrote a panegyric in praise of Constantius Chlorus—styled Caesar—for recovering Britain to the Roman empire in 297. For seven years it had been separated, having been held by usurping emperors. In his panegyric he begins by referring to Julius Caesar and says that till he came the Britons had no more formidable enemies to contend against than the Picti and Hiberni. By Picti he must mean stained or tattooed people, for no historian had at that time called any race or tribe by that name. He also says that Caesar wrote home that Britain was so large that it rather comprehended the ocean than was surrounded by it. All these statements are manifestly inventions of the panegyrist. In another panegyric on the emperor Constantine the Great, son of Constantius Chlorus, he introduces the emperor's father and says he is not to mention what he did in Hibernia, nor Thule, nor the Fortunate Isles, nor the woods and marshes of the Caledonians and other Picts. Here again Picti must mean painted or coloured people, for in 310, the date ascribed

to the panegyric, the Picts were still unknown to the historians. As Eumenius does not tell us anything about these brave deeds of Constantius and no historian mentions them we must remain for ever ignorant of them. It is, however, of importance to note that the Pictish myth has no other foundation to rest upon than Eumenius's phrase "The Caledonians and other Picts." It is known that the Caledonians lived on the north of the Forth, and if they were Picts then there were Picts north of the Forth; but there is no evidence that Constantius was ever in Scotland. Eumenius does not even say that he was though he wished to produce the belief that he had been.

The other panegyrist is the poet Claudian, who flourished about 400. In sounding the praises of the Roman general Theodosius, who, according to Ammianus, repelled the Picts and Scots (368, 369), he says Theodosius tamed the Picts, whose appearance justified their name, and in chasing the wandering Scots sailed over the Hyperborean seas. In another passage he says that Theodosius pitched his camp among the snows of Caledonia, watered the Orcades with Saxon blood, caused Thule to grow warm with the blood of the Picts and made icy Ireland weep over heaps of slain Scots. He takes a poet's licence and couples peoples and places so as to give a pleasant jingle and satisfy the metre of his lines, but he pays no regard to geographical accuracy. It is incredible that Theodosius was ever in Thule, Orkney, or Ireland. No Roman soldier ever set a foot in any of these places. Yet there is no other contemporary authority than Claudian for asserting that in the time of the Roman occupation Ireland was the home of the Scots. In a panegyric on Stilicho, who in 396 repelled the Picts and Scots, he represents Britannia as telling what Stilicho had done for her. He came to Britain, she said, and led his legion against the most remote Britons. It bridled the cruel Scot and the tattooed Picts, so that she no longer feared the Scot nor the Pict and the Saxon came not to her shores. Instead of going to the extremity of Britain Stilicho probably contented himself with freeing of its invaders the part of England south of the Roman wall, and at the most did not go beyond the Scotch wall.

Rejecting as unhistorical the unsupported absurd statements of the panegyrists and following the contemporary Greek and Roman historians we may with confidence conclude that ancient Britain was peopled by a Celtic race all speaking the same language; that the Scots were identical with the Caledonians of the north of Scotland; and that the Picts were the tattooed inhabitants of the south. No writer living within the period of the Roman occupation of Britain said that the languages spoken by the Picts and Scots were different from that of the Britons. But Bede (673-735), writing four hundred years after the departure of the Romans from Britain, says that in his time five nations—the Angles, Britons, Scots, Picts, and Latins—each, in its own language studied the doctrines of Christianity, and that from its use in religious worship Latin was known by all. This baseless statement, incredible now, was long accepted as true, and during the next four hundred years much fictitious Scotch history was written. The Pictish myth had, however, dissipated before the death of Henry of Huntingdon about 1154. Nobody in his time, he says, knew anything about the Picts.

CELTIC PLACE-NAMES

IN ABERDEENSHIRE.

A' Chailleach. The old woman. *A'*, the; *chailleach, cailleach* asp., old woman. This is the name of a stone supposed to be like an old woman.

A' Chioch. The pap. *A'*, the; *chioch, cioch* asp., pap.

Aad Braes. *Aod*, brae. Perhaps *aad* had originally been *aodan*, plural of *aod*, and *an* had become *s*, which had been added to *brae*.

Abbey. In Gaelic *Abaid*, Abbey.

Abbotshaugh. Haugh once belonging to the abbot of Deer.

Aberarder. Infall of a hill-land burn. *Aber*, infall; *ard*, hill; *tir*, land.

Aberdeen. Infall of the Den burn. *Aber*, infall; *Dein*, burn of the valley on the west of the city. The Den burn joined the Dee at Point Law before its course was altered by man. It was the harbour of the ancient town, and ships came up to the end of Market Street. *Den* is treated in Scotch names as if it had been a Gaelic word, and, if so, its nom. would have been *dein*, pronounced *den*. The form Aberdeen is quite recent.

Aberdon. This was the name for Old Aberdeen prior to the suppression of the Catholic form of religion in 1560. *Aber*, infall; *Don*, river name. See Don.

Aberdour. Infall of the burn. *Aber*, infall; *dobhair*, gen. of *dobhar*, water.

Abergairn. Infall of the Gairn into the Dee. *Aber*, infall of a river into another or into the sea. See Gairn.

Abergeldie. Infall of the Geldie into the Dee. *Aber*, infall. See Geldie.

Abersnithock. Infall of the small burn into the Don. *Aber*, infall; *nithaig*, gen. of *nithag*, dim. of *nith*, burn. *S* is a euphonic insertion. The little burn is now the Burn of Blairdaff. See "Collections," p. 585.

Aboyne. Water. *Abhainn*, river, water.

Achadh na Creige. Field of the hill. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *creige*, gen. of *creag*, rock, steep place, hill.

Achath. Field near a stream or a ford. *Achadh*, cultivated land; *ath*, stream, ford.

Achorach Burn. Burn of the place where sheep were pastured. *Achadh*, place; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, a sheep. Initial *A* might represent *ath*, ford.

Achquath. Place near a main highway. *Achadh*, place; *chath*, *cath* asp., road.

Achronie (for Achadh Ronnach). Place of oozing water. *Achadh*, place; *ronnach*, dripping.

Acrestripe. Streamlet from high ground. *Ard-thir*, high land. *Ard*, high; *thir*, *tir* asp., ground; *stripe*, small streamlet on a hillside.

Adam's Rock, Adam's Tack, Adam's Well, Adamston. The first part of these names represents *aodann*, brae.

Aden (old forms—Alneden, Aldene, Alden). Probably *l* was inserted to show that initial *a* was long. Aden may represent *aodann*, brae.

Adziel. White brae. *Aod*, brae; *geal*, white. *Geal* is probably a translation into Gaelic of the word *white*, a corruption of *chuit*, *cuit* asp., cattle-fold.

Affleck. Place of the stone. *Achadh*, place; *leac*, stone. *Ch* and *dh* in *achadh* had both become *ph*, equivalent to *f*.

Affloch. Wet place. *Achadh*, field, place; *fliuch*, wet, oozy.

Afforsk. Place of crossing. *Achadh*, place; *chraisg*, gen. asp. of *crasg*, crossing.

Aghaidh Garbh. Rough field. *Achadh*, field; *garbh*, rough.

Aikenhead (Cuid Aighean). Pumphal for heifers. *Cuid*, fold; *aighean*, gen. plural of *aighe*, heifer. *Cuid* had been aspirated and put last. *Chuid* lost *c* and became *head*.

Aikenshill. Hill where heifers grazed. *Aighean*, gen. plural of *aighe*, heifer, hind.

Aiky Brae. It is a mistake to give this name to a market stance in the belief that it was formerly covered with oak trees. The original Aiky Fair was held in the village of Old Deer, and it may have taken its name from men wearing in their coat an oak leaf with a gall on it, to show loyalty to Charles II.

Air, Airlie. Shieling. *Airidh*, shieling.

Airdlin. Level place on a hill. *Lean*, level place; *aird*, gen. of *ard*, hill. The parts of the name had been transposed.

Airyhillock. Shieling hillock. *Airidh*, shiel. This place is near an ancient cattle-fold on the hill of Barra, and it might have been the residence of dairywomen.

Aisirbharr Stripe. Streamlet from the point of a hill. *Barr*, point, top; *aisre*, gen. of *aisir*, hill. *Barr* had been asp. when the parts of the name were transposed.

Aisle, The. An addition to the side of a church. *Ala* (Latin), wing. The name is also given to a chapel containing a tomb.

Aitionn Hill. Juniper hill. *Aitionn*, etnach, juniper.

Aldachuie. Burn of the cattle-fold. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chuith* (*th* silent), gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold.

Aldamh. Burn of oxen. *Allt*, burn; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox.

Aldararie. Same as Allt Darrarie.

Aldie. Small burn. *Alltan*, small burn.

Aldvaid. Burn of the wood. *Allt*, burn; *bhaid*, gen. asp. of *bad*, bush. This name is in old maps on the Cairnwell road.

Alehousewells. Wells at an alehouse. But *wells* may be a corruption of *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *bhaile* has sometimes become *well*, and sometimes *wells*.

Alford (for Ath All). Ford of the river. *Ath*, ford; *all*, river. The parts of the name had been transposed when *ath* was translated.

Allach. Water, burn.

Allach Bridge. Bridge over Tarland burn.

Allachaller. Burn of the hill of the shieling. *Allach*, burn; *al*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Allachan. Small burn. It is the dim. of *allach*, burn. It occurs in names as *allachie*, *allachy*, *allochie*, *ellachie*, *ellachy*, *allathan*, with the meanings of river and small stream.

Allachfern. Burn of the alder. *Allach*, burn, stream; *fearna*, gen. of *fearna*, alder.

Allachrowan (for Allach Chaorruinn). Burn of the rowan. *Allach*, burn; *chaoruinn*, gen. asp. of *caorunn*, rowan. This part of the name had been translated, while the first part remained a Gaelic word.

Allachy. Little burn. *Allachan*, little burn.

Allalees (for Allach na Lise). Burn of the cattle-fold. *Allach*, burn; *na*, of the; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, cattle-fold, small round enclosure of any sort. See Allach. The cattle-fold is between two branches of a burn.

Allalogie. Burn of the little howe. *Allach*, water; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little hollow. See Allach.

Allamuc. Burn of the boar. *All*, burn; *a'*, of the; *muic*, gen. of *muc*, boar.

Allan. Stream. *Allan* is not in Gaelic dictionaries, but its meaning is obvious from the names Allanaquoich, Allanmore, Water of Allan, Bridge of Allan, Clay of Allan.

Allanaquoich (for Allan na Cuaiche). Burn of the round hollow. *Allan*, water; *na*, of the; *cuaiche*, gen. of *cuach*, cup.

Allancreich (for Allan na Criche). Burn of the boundary. *Allan*, burn; *na*, of the (suppressed); *criche*, gen. of *crioch*, boundary.

Allanmore. Great burn. *Allan*, burn; *mor*, big.

Allans, North and South. Place near a small burn. *Allan*, small burn. *An* had erroneously been regarded as a plural termination.

Allansack. Burn of willows. *Allan*, burn; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow. Willow in Scotch is *saugh* or *sauch*, in English *sallow*, in French, *saule*, in Latin *salix*, gen. *salicis*. Willows grow far up the highest mountains in Scotland as well as near burns in the Lowlands.

Allanshill. Hill beside a burn. *Allan*, small burn.

Allanstank. Both parts mean flowing water. *Allan*, burn; *stank*, ditch with running water.

Allantersie. Cross burn. *Allan*, small burn; *tarsuinn*, cross. Final *ie* arose from wrongly regarding *inn* as a dim. termination.

Allargue. Hill of the hill slope. *Al*, hill; *leirg*, gen. of *learg*, slope of a hill. Formerly the name was Allerg, which represents the second part of the name closely.

Allathan (for Allachan). Small stream. *Allachan*, dim. of *allach*, stream. *Ch* had been changed to *th*.

Allathumpach Burn (for Allan Thomach). Burn of the humpy place. *Allan*, dim. of *all*, burn; *thomach*, humpy. *P* is a euphonic insertion.

Allnaharvy. Burn of the shieling. *All*, burn; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Probably the personal name Harvey or Harvy means a resident at a shieling.

Allrick (for Ruigh Ail). Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *ail*, gen. of *al*, hill. The parts of the name had been transposed.

Allt a' Bhealaich Bhuidhe. Burn of the yellow road. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *bhealaich*, gen. asp. of *bealach*, pass, road; *bhuidhe*, gen. of *buidhe*, yellow. See Bealaich Bhuidhe and Moine Bhealaich Bhuidhe.

Allt a' Bho (for Allt nam Bo). Burn of the cows. *Allt*, burn; *nam*, of the; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Allt a' Bhreabair. The weaver's burn. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *bhreabadair*, gen. asp. of *breabadair*, weaver.

Allt a' Chaorruinn. Burn of the rowan. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chaorruinn*, gen. asp. of *caorunn* or *caorrunn*, rowan.

Allt a' Chlaiginn. Burn of the skull. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chlaiginn*, gen. asp. of *claigionn*, skull, skull-shaped hill.

Allt a' Chlair. Burn of the open space. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chlair*, gen. asp. of *clar*, open place.

Allt a' Choire Bhoidheach. Burn of the beautiful corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *bhoidhich*, gen. asp. of *boidheach*, beautiful.

Allt a' Choire Chlachaich. Burn of the stony corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *chlachaich*, gen. asp. of *clachach*, stony.

Allt a' Choire Dhuibh. Burn of the black corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *dhuibh*, gen. of *dubh*, black.

Allt a' Choire Ghuirm. Burn of the green corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *ghuirm*, gen. of *gorm*, green.

Allt a' Choire Mhoir. Burn of the great corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, great.

Allt a' Choire Odhair. Burn of the dun corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *odhair*, gen. of *odhar*, dun, dark yellow.

Allt a' Choire Yaltie. Burn of the corry frequented by gregarious animals. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *ealtaich*, gen. of *ealtach*, frequented by gregarious animals.

Allt a' Chreachainn. Burn of the mountain. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chreachainn*, gen. asp. of *creachann*, mountain.

Allt a' Chuil Riabhaich. Burn of the grey back. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chuil*, gen. asp. of *cul*, back, back of a hill; *riabhaich*, gen. of *riabhach*, grey.

Allt a' Chuirn Dheirg. Burn of the red cairn or hill. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill, cairn; *dheirg*, gen. of *dearg*, red.

Allt a' Gaothain (for Allt a' Ghabhainn). Burn of the fold. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *ghabhainn*, gen. asp. of *gabhann*, fold.

Allt a' Gharbh Coire (for Allt a' Garbh-choire). Burn of the rough corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *garbh*, rough; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry.

Allt a' Ghlas-Choire (for Allt a' Glas-choire). Burn of the green corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *glas*, green; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry.

Allt a' Mhadaidh. Burn of the fox. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *mhadaidh*, gen. asp. of *madadh*, fox, wolf.

Allt a' Mhaidh. Burn of the plain. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *mhaidh*, gen. asp. of *madh*, plain.

Allt a' Mheoir Ghrianaich. Burn of the sunny branch. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *mheoir*, gen. asp. of *meur*, finger, branch of a burn; *ghrianaich*, gen. of *grianach*, sunny.

Allt an Aghaidh Mhilis. Burn of the pleasant place. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *achaidh*, gen. of *achadh*, place; *mhilis*, gen. of *milis*, sweet, pleasant. *Aghaidh* is a mistake for *achaidh*.

Allt an Aitinn. Burn of the juniper. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *aitinn*, gen. of *aitionn*, juniper.

Allt an Da Chraobh Bheath (for Allt an Da Craoibh-bheath). Burn of the two birch trees. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *da*, two; *craoibh-bheath*, gen. of *craobh-bheath*, birch tree. *Da* takes the singular of a noun.

Allt an Droighnean. Burn of the sloe-thicket. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *droighnein*, thicket of thorns, sloes.

Allt an Dubh-choire. Burn of the black corry. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *dubh*, black; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry.

Allt an Dubh-ghlinne. Burn of the black glen. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *dubh*, black; *ghlinne*, gen. asp. of *gleann*, glen.

Allt an Dubh-loch. Burn of the black loch. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *dubh*, black; *loch*, loch.

Allt an Dubh-lochain. Burn of the black little loch. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *dubh*, black; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, little loch.

Allt an Eas Bhig and Allt an Eas Mhoir. Burn of the little waterfall and burn of the big waterfall. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *eas*, waterfall, burn; *bhig*, gen. of *beag*, little; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, big.

Allt an Laoigh. Burn of the calf. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. of *laogh*, calf. Calves had been sent to pasture in summer near this burn.

Allt an Leathaid. Burn of the hillside. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *leathaid*, gen. of *leathad*, hillside.

Allt an Loch. Burn of the loch. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *loch*, loch.

Allt an Lochain Uaine. Burn of the green little loch. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, small loch; *uaine*, green.

Allt an Stuic Ghiubhais. Burn of the fir hill. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *stuic*, gen. of *stuc*, pointed hill; *ghiubhais*, gen. asp. of *giubhas*, fir-tree.

Allt an Tuim Bhain. Burn of the white hill. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill; *bhain*, gen. of

ban, white. Tom Ban is a late translation into Gaelic of *white hill*, which is a corruption of *chuithail*, cattle-fold.

Allt an Uisge. Burn of the water. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *uisge*, water. Perhaps *beatha*, life, is to be understood after *uisge*, and, if so, the name would mean burn on which whisky was made.

Allt an t-Seilich. Burn of the willow. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *seilich*, gen. of *seileach*, willow.

Allt an t-Sionnaich. Burn of the fox. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *sionnaich*, gen. of *sionnach*, fox.

Allt an t-Slugain. Burn of the little slug. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *slugain*, gen. of *slugan*, little slug, gorge, hollow.

Allt an t-Sluich Leith. Burn of the grey gorge. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *sluichd*, gen. of *slochd*, gorge; *leith*, gen. of *liath*, grey.

Allt an t-Sluichd Mhoir. Burn of the great gorge. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *sluichd*, gen. of *slochd*, den, gorge; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, great.

Allt an t-Sneachda. Burn of the snow. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *sneachda*, gen. of *sneachd*, snow.

Allt Bad a' Choilich. Burn of the bush of the streamlet. *Allt*, burn; *bad*, bush; *a'*, of the; *choilich*, gen. asp. of *coileach*, streamlet, hill burn.

Allt Bad a' Chuirn. Burn of the bush on the hill. *Allt*, burn; *bad*, bush; *a'*, of the; *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Allt Bad a' Mhonaidh. Burn of the thicket on the moor. *Allt*, burn; *bad*, thicket, grove; *a'*, of the; *mhonaidh*, gen. asp. of *monadh*, mountain, moor.

Allt Bad Leana. Burn of the thicket on the plain. *Allt*, burn; *bad*, thicket; *leana*, plain.

Allt Bad Mhic Griogair. Burn of Macgregor's bush. *Allt*, burn; *bad*, bush, hiding-place; *mhic*, gen. asp. of *mac*, son; *Ghriogair*, gen. asp. of *Griogair*, Gregor.

Allt Beinn Iutharn. Burn of Beinn Iutharn; which see. *Allt*, burn; *beinn*, hill; *iuthairn*, gen. of *iutharn*, hell.

Allt Bhronn (for Allt a' Bhraoin). Both parts mean burn. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *bhraoin*, gen. asp. of *braon*, mountain burn.

Allt Boruiche. Burn of mountain grass. *Allt*, burn; *borraich*, gen. of *borrach*, mountain grass.

Allt Cac Dubh. Burn of black mire. The substance meant is wet comminuted peat-moss. *Allt*, burn; *caca*, gen. of *cac*, filth; *dhuibh*, gen. of *dubh*, black.

Allt Caochain Roibidh (for Allt Caochain Roibeich). Burn of the miry streamlet. *Allt*, burn; *caochain*, gen. of *caochan*, streamlet; *roibeich*, gen. of *roibeach*, miry.

Allt Carn a' Mhaim. Burn of the breast-shaped hill. *Allt*, burn; *carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *mhaim*, gen. asp. of *mam*, something in shape like a woman's breast.

Allt Carn Bhathaich (for Allt Carn a' Bhathaich). Burn of the hill of the cow-byre. *Allt*, burn; *carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhathaich*, gen. asp. of *bathach*, cow-byre.

Allt Chernie (for Allt Carnach). Stony burn. *Allt*, burn; *carnach*, stony.

Allt Choire Dhuibh. Burn of the black corry. *Allt*, burn; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *dhuibh*, gen. asp. of *dubh*, black.

Allt Cholige. Burn with a loud, cheerful sound. *Allt*, burn; *choilleig*, gen. asp. of *coilleag*, loud, cheerful note, rural song.

Allt Chuil. Burn of the back. *Allt*, burn; *chuil*, gen. asp. of *cul*, back, back of a mountain ridge.

Allt Chuil Riabhaich. See Allt a' Chuil Riabhaich.

Allt Chuirn Deirg. Burn of the red hill. *Chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill; *dheirg*, gen. asp. of *dearg*, red.

Allt Clach nan Taillear. Burn of the stone of the tailors. *Allt*, burn; *clach*, stone; *nan*, of the; *taillear*, gen. plural of *taillear*, tailor.

Allt Clais an t-Sabhail. Burn of the hollow of the barn. *Allt*, burn; *clais*, hollow; *an t-*, of the; *sabhail*, gen. of *sabhal*, barn. The name had originally been Allt Clais a' Bheirn. Burn of the hollow of the gap in the skyline. *Bheirn* had been supposed to be *barn*, and had been translated into *sabhal*, barn, after the meaning of the Gaelic name had been forgotten.

Allt Clais Mhadaidh. Burn of the hollow of the fox. *Allt*, burn; *clais*, hollow; *mhadaidh*, gen. asp. of *madadh*, fox.

Allt Clais nam Balgair. Burn of the hollow of the foxes. *Allt*, burn; *clais*, trench; *nam*, of the; *balgair*, gen. plural of *balgair*, fox.

Allt Coire an Fhir Bhogha. Burn of the corry of the archer. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *fhir-bhogha*, gen. asp. of *fear-bogha*, bowman, archer, soldier.

Allt Coire an t-Sagairt. Burn of the priest's corry. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *sagairt*, gen. of *sagart*, priest.

Allt Coire an t-Saighdeir. Burn of the corry of the arrower. *Allt*, burn; *an t-*, of the; *saighdeir*, gen. of *saighdear*, arrower, soldier.

Allt Coire an t-Seilich. Burn of the corry of the willow copse. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *seilich*, gen. of *seileach*, willow copse.

Allt Coire an t-Slugain. Burn of the corry of the little slug. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *slugain*, gen. of *slugan*, little gorge.

Allt Coire Bhearnaist (for Allt a' Choire Bhearnaich). Burn of the corry having gaps round the edge. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *bhearnaich*, gen. of *bearnach*, having gaps.

Allt Coire Cath nam Fionn. Burn of the corry of the way of the Fingalians. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *nam*, of the; *Fionn*, Fingalians. This name must have been introduced after the publication of Ossian's poems, or perhaps Fionn is a mistake for *fin*, hill, mountain.

Allt Coire Chrid (for Allt a' Choire Chreidhmte). Burn of the eroded corry. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *chreidhmte*, past part. asp. of *creidhm*, to erode.

Allt Coire Domhain. Burn of the deep corry. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, gen. of *coire*, corry; *dhomhain*, gen. asp. of *domhan*, depth.

Allt Coire Fhearneasg (for Allt a' Choire Fhearnaich). Burn of the corry where alders grow. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry; *fhearnaich*, gen. of *fearnach*, growing alders.

Allt Coire Fionn (for Allt Coire an Fhin). Burn of the corry of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *fhin*, gen. asp. of *fin*, hill.

Allt Coire Ghiubhais (for Allt Coire a' Ghiubhais). Burn of the corry of the fir tree. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *a'*, of the; *ghiubhais*, gen. asp. of *giubhas*, fir tree.

Allt Coire Loch Kander. Burn of the corry of Loch Kander. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *loch*, loch; *canta*, lake.

Allt Coire na Ciche. Burn of the corry of the pap-shaped hill. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *ciche*, gen. of *cioch*, woman's breast.

Allt Coire na Cloiche. Burn of the corry of the stone. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *cloiche*, gen. of *clach*, stone.

Allt Coire na Meanneasg (for Allt Coire na Meannaich). Burn of the young kid's corry. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *meannaich*, gen. of *meannach*, place suitable for young kids.

Allt Coire na Saobhaidhe. Burn of Coire na Saobhaidhe. *Allt*, burn. See Coire na Saobhaidhe.

Allt Coire na Sgreuchaig. Burn of the corry frequented by jackdaws. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *sgreuchaig*, gen. of *sgreuchag*, jackdaw, screeching.

Allt Coire nam Freumh. Burn of the tree-root corry. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *nam*, of the; *freumh*, gen. plural of *freumh*, tree-root.

Allt Coire nan Imireachan. Burn of the corry of the flittings. *Allt*, burn; *nan*, of the; *coire*, corry; *imrichean*, gen. plural of *imrich*, flitting, migration to shiels in summer.

Allt Coire Ruairidh. Burn of Roderick's corry. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *Ruairidh*, Roderick.

Allt Coire Uilleim Mhoir. Burn of the corry of William the great. *Allt*, burn; *coire*, corry; *Uilleim*, gen. of *Uilleam*, William; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, great.

Allt Connachty. Burn met by another. *Allt*, burn; *coinnichte*, past part. of *coinnich*, to meet.

Allt Connie. Burn of meeting. *Allt*, burn; *coinne*, gen. of *coinne*, meeting.

Allt Coultain. Burn of the little nook. *Allt*, burn; *cuiltein*, gen. of *cuiltean*, little nook.

Allt Craig Meann. Burn of the mountain of kids. *Allt*, burn; *creag*, mountain; *meann*, gen. plural of *meann*, kid.

Allt Creag Phadruig. Burn of Patrick's hill. *Allt*, burn; *creag*, hill; *Phadruig*, gen. asp. of *Padruig*, Patrick.

Allt Cristie Beag, Allt Cristie Mor. Little swift burn, and Big swift burn. *Allt*, burn; *criosda*, swift; *beag*, little; *mor*, big.

Allt Cul (for Allt Cuil). Back burn. *Allt*, burn; *cuil*, gen. of *cul*, back of a hill.

Allt Dachaidh. Burn at a dwelling-place. *Allt*, burn; *dachaidh*, dwelling-place.

Allt Damh. Burn of oxen. *Allt*, burn; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag. *Damh* may have the gen. plural like the nom. sing. or like the nom. plural.

Allt Darrarie. Burn of loud rattling sounds. *Allt*, burn; *dairirich*, gen. of *dairireach*, loud stunning noise, rattling of stones.

Allt Dearg. Red burn. *Allt*, burn; *dearg*, red.

Allt Deas. South burn. *Allt*, burn; *deas*, south.

Allt Deglaven. Burn of the good little hill. *Allt*, burn; *degh*, good; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill. The burn issues from a bit of cultivated ground on a hill in Glenbucket.

Allt Devanach. Slow burn. *Allt*, burn; *diomhanach*, slow, lazy.

Allt Dhaidh Beag, Allt Dhaidh Mor. Little burn of David, and Big burn of David. *Allt*, burn; *Dhaidh*, gen. asp. of *Daidh*, David; *beag*, little; *mor*, big. *Dhaidh* may be a mistake for *daimh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox.

Allt Dobhrain, Allt Dorie, Allt Dourie, Allt Dowrie. Burn of flowing water. *Allt*, burn; *dobhrain*, gen. of *dobhran*, stream. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, and *ain* is equivalent to *ie*. Thus the first name would readily have assumed the same sound as the other three.

Allt Domhain. Deep burn. *Allt*, burn; *domhain*, gen. of *domhan*, depth.

Allt Duch (for Allt Dubh). Black burn. *Allt*, burn; *dubh*, black. *Ch* had taken the place of *bh*.

Allt Duibhre. Gloomy burn. *Allt*, burn; *duibhre*, gloom.

Allt Duisgan. Little brawling burn. *Duisg*, to rouse; *an*, diminutive termination.

Allt Dunie. Burn of the little hill. *Allt*, burn: *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, small hill.

Allt Earse (for Allt Aird). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *aird*, gen. of *ard*, hill, height. The sound of *s* results from pronouncing final *d* forcibly.

Allt Easain, Alltessan. Burn of the small stream. *Allt*, burn; *easain*, gen. of *easan*, small burn, small waterfall.

Allt Fileachaidh (for Allt Feill Achaidh). Burn of the market-place. *Allt*, burn; *feill*, market; *achaidh*, gen. of *achadh*, place. *Feill* is pronounced with a sound like *e* or *y* at the end, which partly accounts for the mis-spelling of the name.

Allt Fuaranach. Burn receiving many springs. *Allt*, burn; *fuaranach*, abounding in springs.

Allt Garbh. Rough burn. *Allt*, burn; *garbh*, rough, rushing.

Allt Geal Charn. Burn of the white hill. *Allt*, burn; *geal*, white; *charn*, *carn* asp., mountain.

Allt Glas. Green burn. *Allt*, burn; *glas*, green, grey.

Allt Glas-choille. Burn of the green hill. *Allt*, burn; *glas*, green; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill.

Allt Glas-neulach. Burn above which is seen a grey cloud. *Allt*, burn; *glas*, grey; *neulach*, cloudy. Vapour rises from running streams, and sometimes when it enters a cold stratum of air it is condensed and forms a long line of cloud above the course of the stream.

Allt Gille Morair. Burn of the landlord's servant. *Allt*, burn; *gille*, servant; *moraire*, gen. of *morair*, great man, landlord.

Allt Iarnaidh. Burn tinged red with iron oxide. *Allt*, burn; *iarnaidh*, chalybeate, tasting of iron.

Allt Leum an Easain. Burn of the leap of the water. *Allt*, burn; *leum*, leap, fall; *an*, of the; *easain*, gen. of *easan*, little burn, small waterfall. In dictionaries *eas* and

easan have only the meanings of waterfalls, but in the Lowlands of Scotland they are burns without falls, and so also sometimes in the Highlands.

Allt Liath-choire Mhor. Burn of the big grey corry. *Allt*, burn; *liath*, grey; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, big.

Allt Loch Vrotachan (for Allt Loch a' Bhrotachaidh). Burn of the loch at which cattle fed well. *Allt*, burn; *loch*, loch; *a'*, of the; *bhrotachaidh*, gen. asp. of *brotachadh*, feeding, fattening.

Allt Lochan nan Eun. Burn of the loch of the birds. *Allt*, burn; *lochan*, small loch; *nan*, of the; *eun*, gen. plural of *eun*, bird.

Allt Meirleach. Burn of the thieves. *Allt*, burn; *meirleach*, gen. plural of *meirleach*, thief. This had been a burn in which thieves were drowned.

Allt na Beinne Brice. Burn of the spotted hill. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill; *brice*, gen. fem. of *breac*, spotted.

Allt na Beithe. Burn of the birch-tree. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *beithe*, gen. of *beith*, birch.

Allt na Bruaich Ruaidhe. Burn of the red bank. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *bruaich*, gen. of *bruach*, bank; *ruaidhe*, gen. fem. of *ruadh*, red.

Allt na Caillich. Burn of the old woman. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *caillich*, gen. of *cailleach*, old woman. The original form of the name might have been Alltan Coileach, in which both parts mean small burn.

Allt na Chlaiginn. Burn of the skull. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *chlaiginn*, gen. asp. of *clagionn*, skull, hill shaped like a skull.

Allt na Ciste. Burn of the cist. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *ciste*, gen. of *ciste*, chest, cist, kist.

Allt na Claise Moire. Burn of the big gorge. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *claise*, gen. of *clais*, trench-like gorge; *moire*, gen. fem. of *mor*, big.

Allt na Cloch. Burn of the stone. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *cloiche*, gen. of *clach*, stone.

Allt na Coille. Burn of the wood. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *coille*, wood, hill.

Allt na Comhnuid. Burn of the dwelling-place. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *comhnuidhe*, gen. of *comhnuidh*, house. Probably there had been a shiel in early times on this burn.

Allt na Connair. Burn of the road. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *conair*, road, path.

Allt na Craige. Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Allt na Creige Leith. Burn of the grey hill. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *creige*, gen. of *creag*, hill; *leithe*, gen. fem. of *liath*, grey.

Allt na Duibhre. Gloomy burn. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *duibhre*, darkness.

Allt na Gaobhain, Allt na Gaothain, (for Allt na Gabhainn). Burn of the cattle-fold. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Allt na Giubhsaich. Burn of the fir-wood. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *giubhsaich*, gen. of *giubhsach*, fir-wood.

Allt na Glaic. Burn of the hollow. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *glaic*, gen. of *glac*, hollow.

Allt na Greine. Sunny burn. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *greine*, gen. of *grian*, sun.

Allt na h-Earba. Burn of the roe. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *earba*, gen. of *earb*, roe.

Allt na Lairig Ghru (for Allt na Lairige Grue). Burn of the gloomy pass. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *lairige*, gen of *lairig*, hillside road, pass; *grue*, gloomy. The burn of the Lairig Ghru is sometimes held to be the infant Dee, though it is not the longest or the largest head-water of the river.

Allt na Leitire Hill Hill of the burn of the hillside. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *leitire*, gen. of *leitir*, hillside.

Allt na Moine. Moss burn. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *moine*, moss.

Allt na Slaite. Burn of the rod. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *slaite*, gen. of *slat*, rod. At a ford in a burn stems of trees are laid in the bottom longitudinally to facilitate crossing the stream with horses. Such a crossing-place is called Slateford.

Allt na Tulach. Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill.

Allt na Vackie (for Allt a' Bhacain). Burn of the peat-moss. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *bhacain*, gen. asp. of *bacain*, small peat-moss

Allt nan Aighean. Burn of the heifers. *Allt*, burn; *nan*, of the; *aighean*, gen. plural of *aighe*, heifer, fawn, hind.

Allt nan Caber Burn. Burn with many branches. *Allt*, burn; *nan*, of the; *cabar*, gen. plural of *cabar*, antler, branch of a burn.

Allt nan Clach Geala. Burn of the white stones. *Allt*, burn; *nan*, of the; *clach*, gen. plural of *clach*, stone; *geala*, gen. plural of *geal*, white.

Allt nan Leum Esain. Burn of the waterfalls. *Allt*, burn; *nan*, of the; *leum*, gen. plural of *leum*, fall; *easain*, gen. of *eas*, burn, waterfall.

Allt Phadruig. Patrick's burn. *Allt*, burn; *Phadruig*, gen. asp. of *Padruig*, Patrick.

Allt Phouple (for Allt a' Phubuill). Burn of the tent. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *phubuill*, gen. asp. of *pubull*, tent.

Allt Preas nam Meirleach. Burn of the bush of the thieves. *Allt*, burn; *preas*, bush; *nam*, of the; *meirleach*, gen. plural of *meirleach*, thief, A thieves' bush was a lurking place among trees, where robbers watched for solitary travellers.

Allt Reppachie. Burn of the rough places. *Allt*, burn; *ribeacha*, plural of *ribeach*, rough place.

Allt Roy. Red burn. *Allt*, burn; *ruadh*, red.

Allt Ruigh na Cuileige. Burn of the slope of the nook. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *cuileige*—mistake for *cuilteige*, gen. of *cuilteag*, corner, nook.

Allt Salach. Dirty burn. *Allt*, burn; *salach*, dirty. Perhaps for Allt Seileach. Burn of the willows. *Allt*, burn; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Allt Seileach. Burn of the willows. *Allt*, burn; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Allt Slochd a' Bheithe. Burn of the gorge of the birch. *Allt*, burn; *slochd*, gorge; *a'*, of the; *bheithe*, gen. asp. of *beith*, birch.

Allt Slochd Chaimbeil. Burn of Campbell's den. *Allt*, burn; *slochd*, gorge, den; *Chaimbeil*, gen. asp. of *Caimbeul*, Campbell.

Allt Sowan. Burn of sowans. *Allt*, burn; *sughan*, gen. plural of *sughan*, juice, drainings from mealy sids. The burn may have taken its name from the colour of its water after rain, or from receiving water oozing from the ground near it. The Scotch word *sowans* is a corruption of *sughan*, juice. Final *s* had been added in the belief that *an* represented the plural termination in Gaelic.

Allt Sron nam Fiadh. Burn of the point of the deer. *Allt*, burn; *sron*, point; *nam*, of the; *fiadh*, gen. plural of *fiadh*, deer.

Allt Tarsuinn. Cross burn. *Allt*, burn; *tarsuinn*, cross.

Allt Thronach. Burn of the ridge. *Allt*, burn; *dronnaige*, gen. of *dronnag*, ridge. *Allt* ends in *t*, which had caused change of *d* to *t* in *dronnag*.

Allt Tobair Fhuair. Burn of the cold spring. *Allt*, burn; *tobair*, gen. of *tobar*, well; *fhuair*, gen. of *fuar*, cold.

Allt Tom a' Bhealuidh. Broomhill burn. *Allt*, burn; *tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhealuidh*, gen. asp. of *bealuidh*, broom.

Allt Ton na Gaoithe. Burn at the back of the wind. *Allt*, burn; *ton*, backside; *na*, of the; *gaoithe*, gen. of *gaoth*, wind.

Allt Tuileach. Burn full of holes. *Allt*, burn; *tollach*, full of holes.

Allt Veannaich. Burn whose banks gave pasture to kids. *Allt*, burn; *mheannach*, suitable for kids.

Allt Vitch (for Allt Bheith). Burn of birch trees. *Allt*, burn; *bheith*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch tree. *Th* has become *tch*.

Alltachlair. Burn of the level ground. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chlair*, gen. asp. of *clar*, level plain.

Alltamhait. Burn of the wood. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *bhaid*, gen. asp. of *bad*, bush, wood.

Alltan Beal (probably for Alltan Beag). Small streamlet. *Alltan*, small burn; *beag*, little.

Alltan Dearg. Red little burn. *Alltan*, little burn; *dearg*, red with iron oxide.

Alltan Mhicheil (for Alltan Bheiceil). Jumping little burn. *Alltan*, little burn; *bheiceil*, *beiceil* asp., jumping, bobbing. The Alltan Mhicheil is the infant Don. It descends the steep face of Geal Charn.

Alltan na Beinne. Little burn from the hill. *Alltan*, little burn; *na*, of the; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill.

Alltan Odhar. Dun burn. *Alltan*, little burn; *odhar*, dun, yellowish grey. The colour refers to the vegetation on its banks—Sphagnum moss.

Alltan Roy. Red little burn. *Alltan*, small burn; *ruadh*, red.

Alltan Seileach. Burn of willows. *Alltan*, little burn; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Alltan Sleibh. Little mountain burn. *Alltan*, little burn; *sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, mountain of great extent.

Alltan Tarsuinn. Little cross burn. *Alltan*, small burn; *tarsuinn*, cross.

Alltcailleach (probably for Allt Coileach). Burn. *Allt*, burn; *coileach*, hill burn. Both parts mean burn and are in apposition, but often the second noun in such names is put in the genitive, as if it were governed by the first.

Alltessan Burn. Burn of the small waterfall. *Allt*, burn; *easain*, gen. of *easan*, burn, waterfall.

Alltmore. Big burn. *Allt*, burn; *mor*, big.

Alltnakebbuck Burn. Burn of the erosion. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *caobaidh*, gen. of *caobadh*, biting, eroding by running water.

Alma Cottage. Alma is the name of a stream in the Crimea, where a battle was fought in 1854.

Almanethy Creek (Ahnanethy on the O.S. map). Creek at the rock of the little burn. *Al*, rock; *an*, of the; *nethain*, gen. of *nethan*, little stream.

ALTANOUR. Small burn. *Alltan*, small burn; *our*, burn.

ALTANREE. Burn of the circle. *Alltan*, small burn; *rath*, circle. *Th* being silent was lost, and *a* became *ee*.

ALTDACHIE. Same as ALLT DACHAIDH.

ALTDARGUE. Red burn. *Allt*, burn; *dearg*, red.

ALTNACRAIG. Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

ALTNAHASACH BURN (for Allt na Chasaich). Burn of the steep place. *Allt*, burn: *na*, of the; *chasaich*, gen. asp. of *casach*, ascent.

ALTON (Drumoak) (for Baile Allt). Town on a burn. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *allt*, burn.

ALTON BRAE. Brae of a town above a burn (Muchalls burn). *Allt*, burn.

ALTON OF COYNACH (for Baile Alt). High town. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *alt*, high. See COYNACH.

ALTONREA (for Allt an Reidhe). Burn of the plain. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, level place.

ALTONS. High place. *Altan*, dim. of *alt* (Irish), high. Final *s* is due to the belief that *an* was a plural termination.

AM MULLACH. The summit of a hill. *Am*, the; *mullach*, top, eminence.

AN CAR. The winding stream. *An*, the; *car*, winding stream. Perhaps the name was originally An Carr, the rock. *An*, the; *carr*, projecting rock, monumental stone.

AN CREAGAN. The little hill. *An*, the; *creagan*, little hill.

AN DIOLLAID. The saddle. *An*, the; *diollaid*, saddle.

AN GARBH CHOIRE. The rough corry. *An*, the; *garbh*, rough; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry.

AN SCARSOCH. The hill with a pointed rock like a snout on the summit. *An*, the; *sgor*, pointed rock; *socach*, snouted.

AN SLUGAN. The little slug. *An*, the; *slugan*, little slug, small ravine.

AN SOCACH. The snout. *An*, the; *socach*, snout, pointed rock on mountain range.

AN T-SRON. The steep projecting point. *An t-*, the; *sron*, nose, long hill ending in a steep brae.

ANDERSON'S WARDS (for Cuitan Sithean an Treid). Small fold on a hill where cattle fed. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold, ward, enclosure, had erroneously been regarded as a plural and made *wards* and had been put last. *Sithean* (pronounced *shean*), small hill, had erroneously been regarded as a plural and made *sons*. *An treid* (corrupted into Ander), of the herd, is composed of *an*, the, and *treid*, gen. of *treud*, herd. See ANDREWSFORD.

ANDET. The warm place. The original form of the name may have been An Teth Achadh, the warm place. *An*, the; *teth*, warm; *achadh* (suppressed), place.

ANDREWSFORD (for Ath an Treid). Ford of the drove of cattle, place where droves crossed a burn. *Ath*, ford; *an*, of the; *treid*, gen. of *treud*, drove. When *ath* was translated into *ford* it had been placed last. A hill whose name in Gaelic was Carn an Treid is now called Cairn Andrew.

ANETSWELL (for Aonach Bhaile). High town. *Aonach*, high, far up; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*. *v*, or *w*, and hence *bhaile* frequently became *well* or *wells*.

ANGELS BURN. Burn, burn of lights. *Ainglean*, gen. plural of *aingeal*, fire, light.

ANGUS STANK. Narrow piece of ground between two burns. *Aonachadh*, space between streams; *tana*, slender.

ANGUSTON. If this is not Angus's town it means place between two streams. *Aonachadh*, junction of two rivers, space between two branches of a river.

ANNACHIE, ANNOCHIE. Place at the junction of two burns. *Aonachadh*, junction.

ANNE'S PARK. Enclosed ground. *Innis*, enclosed grazing ground; *pairc*, park.

ANNESLEY (formerly Achinsley, for Achadh na Innse, with *ley*—Scotch). Field of the enclosed grassy place. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *innse*, gen. of *innis*, island, enclosure, cattle-fold; *ley*, grassy place.

ANNIE FYVIE'S KNAP (for Cnap Innis Chuithain). Knoll of the enclosure for a fold. *Cnap*, knoll; *innis*, enclosure; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and *th* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*. *Ain* had been made *ie* and afterwards also *s*.

ANNIE'S WELL, ANNIESWELL. Well at a cattle-fold. *Innis*, enclosed area, fold.

ANNISLAND PARK. Enclosure on a hill for a park. *Innis*, enclosure; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *pairc*, park.

ANN'S FOREST. Enclosure for a forest. *Innis*, enclosure.

ANTSHILLOCK. *Aonach*, height, hillock.

APOLINARIS'S CHAPEL. Chapel supposed to have been dedicated to a saint named Apolinaris. The first part of the name may be pre-Christian and may represent Poll na h-Airidhe. Pot in the Don at the shiel. *Poll*, pool, pot; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, summer residence, shiel.

AQUEDUCT. Channel made to convey water. The name is frequently given to a channel on arches conveying water across a hollow. *Aqua* (Latin), water; *ductum*, to lead.

AQUHADLIE (for Achadh Leithe). Field of greyness, or grey field. *Achadh*, place, field; *leithe* (*the* silent), greyness.

AQUHERTON. (In the "Register of the Great Seal," 1592, Auquhortin.) Field of the small circle. *Achadh*, field; *chortain*, gen. asp. of *cortain*, small circle, sepulchral stone circle.

AQUHORSK. Place of the crossing. *Achadh*, place; *chraisg*, gen. asp. of *crasg*, crossing.

AQUHORTHIES. Field of the small circle. *Achadh*, field; *chortain*, gen. asp. of *corthan*, small circle, sepulchral stone circle. *S* had been added because *chorthain* was supposed to be plural.

AQUHYTHIE. Field of the cattle-fold. *Achadh*, place, field; *chuithan*, small cattle-fold.

ARACHIE BURN (for Allt Arachain). Burn of the small field. *Allt*, burn; *arachain*, gen of *arachan*, dim. of *arach*, ploughed field, field of battle. The Gaelic word *ar*, cultivation, is cognate with the Latin word *aro*, I plough.

ARCHBALLOCH (for Bealach Aird). Pass over a hill. *Bealach*, pass; *aird*, gen. of *ard*, hill.

ARD AN DAMH. Hill of the stag. *Ard*, hill; *an*, of the; *daimh*, gen. of *damh*, stag, ox.

ARDALLIE (for Ard Allain). Hill of the burn. *Ard*, height; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, water, burn.

ARDAN BREAC. Speckled little height. *Ardan*, small height; *breac*, spotted, dappled.

ARDARG, ARDERG. Red hill. *Ard*, hill; *dearg*, red.

ARDBECK (for Ardbeag). Little height. *Ard*, height; *beag*, little.

ARDBUCK. Hill of the he-goat. *Ard*, hill; *buic*, gen. of *boc*, he-goat, roe-buck.

ARDCHATTAN. Hill of the drove roads. *Ard*, height; *chatan*, gen. plural asp. of *cat*, hill road.

ARDCONNAN, ARDCONNON. Hill where *Eriophorum vaginatum* (cotton grass) grew. *Ard*, hill; *conan*, gen. plural of *cona*, catstail grass, cotton grass.

ARDENDRAUGHT. Hill of the pulling. *Ard*, hill; *an*, of the; *draghaidh*, gen. of *draghadh*, dragging, pulling. The name indicates a place where loads were pulled up a brae with difficulty.

ARDENERET (for Ardan Airidhe). Hill of the shieling. *Ardan*, dim. of *ard*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, summer pasture.

ARDENNAN (perhaps for Ard Dunan, in which both parts mean hill). *Ard*, hill; *dunan*, little hill.

ARDEVIN (for Ard a' Bheinne). Summit of the hill. *Ard*, height; *a'*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

Ardfork. Oat hill. *Ard*, hill; *choirc*, gen. asp. of *corc*, oats.

Ardgallie. Hill of the little rock. *Ard*, hill; *gallain*, gen. of *gallan*, small rock.

Ardganty (for Ard Tigh Gabhainn). Hill of the house at a cattle-fold. *Ard*, hill; *tigh*, house; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. *Tigh* had been put last, but *gabhainn* is the qualifying word.

Ardgathen. Windy height. *Ard*, height, hill; *gaothanach*, windy.

Ardgeith. Windy height. *Ard*, height; *gaoith*, gen. of *gaoth*, wind.

Ardgill. White hill. *Ard*, hill; *geal*, white. White hill is a corruption of *chuitail*, cattle-fold; and white hill had been turned into Gaelic by *ardgeal*.

Ardglessie. Hill of the little burn. *Ard*, height; *glaise*, small burn.

Ardgowse. Fir-hill. *Ard*, hill; *giuthais*, gen. of *giuthas*, fir-tree.

Ardgrain. Sunny hill. *Ard*, hill; *greine*, gen. of *grian*, sun.

Ardhuncart. Hill of the enclosure. *Ard*, height, hill; *luncart*, enclosure, circle. *L* had been aspirated and then dropped, while *h* remained. *Luncart* is a common word in Scotch for a circle of stones for holding a fire for an outdoors washing; and it is used as a place name—Luncarty. It is the same word as the Irish *long-phort*, a fortress.

Ardidacker. Hillock of the messenger. *Ardan*, height; *teachdaire*, messenger.

Ardiebrown (for Ardan Braoin). Hill of the mountain burn. *Ard*, hill; *an*, of the; *braoin*, gen. of *braon*, mountain burn.

Ardieknows (for Ardan Cnapan). Small knoll. *Ardan*, small hill; *cnapan*, small knoll. Both parts of the name have the same meaning. *An* of *ardan* became *ie*, and *an* of *cnapan* should have also become *ie*, but being regarded as a plural termination it was changed to *s*.

Ardiffery (for Ard Dubh Airidhe). Black hill of the shieling. *Ard*, hill; *dubh*, black; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, summer pasture.

Ardin (for Ard Dun). Hill. *Ard*, hill; *dun*, hill.

Ardiraar. Small hill with level ground on the top. *Ardan*, small hill; *reidh*, level; *ar*, land.

Ardlair, Ardler. High land. *Ard*, high; *lar*, land.

Ardlaw, Artlaw. Hill. Both parts of the names have the same meaning. *Ard*, hill; *lamh*, hill.

Ardlethen. Broad hill. *Ard*, hill; *leathan*, broad.

ARDLOGIE. Hill of the little howe. *Ard*, height; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, dim. of *lag*, howe.

ARDMACHRON (for Ard Machairain). Hill of the small plain. *Ard*, hill; *machairain*, gen of *machairan*, small plain.

ARDMEANACH. Middle hill. *Ard*, hill; *meadhonach*, middle.

ARDMEDDEN. Hill of the middle, or middle hill. *Ard*, hill; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

ARDMIDDLE (for Ard Meadhoin). Hill of the middle. hill; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

ARDMORE. Big hill. *Ard*, hill; *mor*, big.

ARDMURDO (for Ard Mor Dubh). Big black hill. *Ard*, hill; *mor*, big; *dubh*, black.

ARDNEIDLY. Hill with a semi-circular hollow on the side. *Ard*, height, hill; *neid*, gen. of *nead*, nest, hollow like a nest; *leth* (*th* silent), side, half.

ARDO, ARDOCH. Small hill. *Ardan*, small hill.

ARDONALD (for Ard Donn Allt). Hill of the brown burn. *Ard*, hill; *donn*, brown; *allt*, burn.

ARDOYNE. Hill at the burn—Shevock. *Ard*, height, hill; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, burn, river.

ARDTANNES. Hill of the ghost. *Ard*, height; *tannais*, gen. of *tannas*, apparition.

ARK STONE. Perhaps Stone believed to commemorate a hero. *Arc*, hero.

ARKS, THE. (In Gaelic, Na h-Uircean.) The young pigs. *Na*, the; *h* (euphonic); *uircean*, plural of *uircean*, small pig. The Arks are bare round stones on a hilltop.

ARN HILL. Hill growing alder-trees. *Fhearna*, *fearna* asp., alder. *Fh* is silent.

ARNAGE (for Aod Fhearna). Brae of alders. *Aod*, brae; *fhearna*, gen. plural asp. of *fearna*, alder, arn. *Fh* is silent and had been lost. *Aod* has become *edge* in Edgehill and Windy Edge. The parts of the name had been transposed. In the name Mains of Arnage *e* has been made *h* on the O.S. map.

ARNGROVE. Cluster of alder trees. *Fhearna*, *fearna* asp., alder-tree, arn (Scotch).

ARNHALL. Farm-town where alders grew. *Fhearna*, *fearna*, asp., alder-tree; *hall* (Scotch), farm-kitchen, public room in a house.

ARNHASH (for Fhearnach Chas, asp. form of *Fearnach Cas*). Brae growing alders. *Fhearnach*, abounding in alders; *chas*, ascent, brae. *Fh*, being silent, had been lost; *ach* also had been lost, and *s* of *cas* had been aspirated.

ARNHEAD. Cattle-fold at alder-trees. *Fhearna*, *fearna* asp., plural of *fearna*, alder tree; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*,

cattle-fold. *F* after aspiration had become silent and had been lost, and so also had been *c* of *chuid*.

ARNTILLY. Pebbly hill. *Artan*, pebble; *tulach*, *hill*. The *t* of *artan* had been aspirated and had subsequently become silent. *Arn* might represent *fearna*, alder, but alders thrive best in wet places.

ARNTILLY CRAIG. Same as ARNTILLY. *Craig*, hill.

ARNTILLY HARD. Hill of Arntilly. *Artan*, pebble; *tulach*, hill; *ard*, height. This is the name of a farm on a tableland 700 feet up.

ARNWOOD. The wood of alder-trees. *Fhearna*, *fearna* asp., alder. *Fh* is silent and had been omitted.

ARNYBOGS (for Fhearnach Bogan). Alder Bog. *Fhearnach*, growing alders; *bogan*, bog. *An* had been made *s* in the mistaken belief that it was a plural termination.

ARNYBURN. Burn of alders. *Fhearnach*, *fearnach* asp., place of alders.

ARTAMFORD. Pebbly ford. *Artan*, pebble.

ARTHRATH (for Ard Ratha). Hill of the circle. *Ard*, hill; *ratha*, gen. of *rath*, circle, stone circle round a grave, cattle-fold.

ARTHURSEAT (for Suidhe Ard-Thir). Place on high ground. *Suidhe*, seat, place; *ard*, high; *thir*, *tir* asp., land. The parts of the name had been transposed.

ARTLOCH. Hill of the loch. *Ard*, height; *loch*, pool.

ARTROCHIE (for Ard Troiche). Hill of the little person. *Ard*, hill; *troiche*, dwarf, fairy.

ARYBURN. Burn near which there had been a shiel. *Airidh*, shiel, shieling.

ASHALLOCH, ASHALLOW. Sheltered place. *Asgallach*, (derivative from *asgall*, shelter), sheltered place.

ASHOGLE (for Aiseag-lach). Place of a ferry. *Aiseag*, ferry; *lach*, place of. *Ais* is pronounced *ash*.

ASHTOWN. If this is an English name it means town at an ash tree. If it is Gaelic it means water town. *Eas*, water; *ton* (English), *town*.

ASHYFOLDS (locally Aisyfaulds). Small enclosed mossy fields, ploughed and burned to increase their fertility.

ASLEID (for Eas Leoid). River of breadth, or broad river. *Eas*, water, waterfall; *leoid*, gen. of *leud*, breadth.

ASLOUN. Burn of the meadow. *Eas*, burn; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, meadow, moss, lawn, grassy place.

ASWANLEY. Wet grassy field. *Achadh*, field; *sughanach*, wet, watery; *ley*, grass land.

ATHERB (for Ath Earb). Ford of the roe. *Ath*, ford; *earba*, gen. of *earb*, roe. But perhaps the original form had been Allt a' Thearbaidh, burn of division. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *thearbaidh*, gen. asp. of *tearbadh*, division. In

the "Poll Book," 1696, the name is Aucherb, which means place of the roe. *Achadh*, place; *earba*, gen of *earb*, roe.

Atholhill. Limekiln hill. *Ath*, kiln; *aoil*, gen. of *aol*, lime.

Atnach Wood. Wood in which there are junipers. *Aitionnach*, abounding in junipers.

Auburn. Both parts mean water. *Abh*, water, stream; *burn*, flowing water. Auburn is a name imported from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

Auchaballa. Field of the town. *Achadh*, field; *a'*, of the; *baile*, town, village, farm.

Auchaber (for Achadh Aber). Place of the ford. *Achadh*, field, place; *aber*, infall of a river, ford, outfall of a lake into a river.

Auchabrack. Field of the hill. *Achadh*, field; *braghad*, gen. of *braigh*, hill.

Auchairn (for Achadh Chairn). Field of the hill. *Achadh*, place; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Auchallater (for Achadh a' Calla-Tire). Place of the meadow-land. *Achadh*, field, place; *a'*, of the; *calla*, meadow; *tire* (*e* silent), gen of *tir*, land.

Auchanachy. Place between two branches of a burn. *Achadh*, place; *aonachaidh*, gen. of *aonachadh*, confluence of streams.

Aucharnie (for Achadh Charnach). Stony field. *Achadh*, place, field; *charnach*, *carnach* asp., stony. *C* of *charnach* had become silent and had been lost.

Auchavaich. Field of the cow-house. *Achadh*, field, place; *bhathaich*, gen. asp. of *bathaich*, cow-house. *Bh* became *v*, and *th* being silent was dropped.

Auchedlie (for Achadh Liath). Grey place. *Achadh*, place; *liath*, grey.

Auchelie (for Achadh a' Choille). Place in a wood. *Achadh*, place, field; *a'*, of the; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill, wood.

Auchencleith. Place of the concealment. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *cleith*, concealment.

Auchencruive. Place where a dead body had been found. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *creubh* (*bh* equivalent to *v*), dead body.

Auchenhandock. Place of the black head. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *cheann*, *ceann* asp., head; *dubh*, black. The name is descriptive of the place, which rises from the Deveron to a hill.

Auchenten (for Achadh na Taine). Place of the cattle, or of the burn. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *taine*, gen. of *tain*, cattle, burn.

AUCHENTOUL, AUCHINTOUL. Place of the howe. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, howe, pool.

AUCHENTRADE. Place of the herd of cattle. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *treid*, gen. of *treud*, drove, herd.

AUCHENTUMB. Place on a hill. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *tuim*, gen of *tom*, hill.

AUCHEOCH. Place in a howe. *Achadh*, place; *iochd*, howe.

AUCHERNACH. Place of sloes. *Achadh*, place, field; *airneach*, producing sloes.

AUCHINBO (for Achadh na Bo). Place of the cow. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *bo* (for *boin*, gen. of *bo*), cow.

AUCHINBRADIE. Place of judgment. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *breath*, judgment. *Th* had been changed to *dh* in passing into Scotch.

AUCHINCLECH. Same as AUCHENCLEITH.

AUCHINDARG (for Achadh na Deirge). Place of redness, or red place. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *deirge*, redness.

AUCHINDELLAN (for Achadh an Dailain). Field of the meadow. *Achadh*, field; *an*, of the; *dailain*, gen. of *dailan*, dim. of *dail*, meadow.

AUCHINDINNIE. Place of the little hill. *Achadh*, place, field; *an*, of the; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, little hill.

AUCHINDOIR. Place of the grove. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *doire*, thicket, clump of trees.

AUCHINDROIN, AUCHINDRYNE. Place of the thorn. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *droighinn*, gen. of *droigheann*, thorn, hawthorn.

AUCHINHOVE, AUCHINHUIVE, (for Achadh an Chuith). Field of the cattle-fold. *Achadh*, field; *an*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *An* had originally been *a'*, but when *c* of *ch* had been lost through softening *a'* had become *an*. Final *th* of *chuith* had become *bh*—equivalent to *v*. This change is very common in East London at the present day, where *feather* is pronounced *fever* and *mother muver*. *Faobhar* (pronounced *fa-ver*), edge of a tool, has become *feather* in Scotch.

AUCHINLEITH. Field of the half side. When a burn has a hill-face on one side and a flat space on the other the flat part is called the half side. *Achadh*, field, place; *na*, of the; *leith*, side, half.

AUCHINTARPH. Place of the bull. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *tairbh*, gen. of *tarbh*, bull.

AUCHINTENDER (for Achadh Taine Airidhe). Place of the cattle pasture. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *taine*, gen. of *tain*, cattle; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, summer pasture among hills. *D* is a needless insertion made after *n*.

Auchinyell. Field of the fold. *Achadh*, field; *an*, of the; *ghil*, gen. of *geal*, white. White was a corruption of *chuith*, *cuit* asp., fold, and it had been turned into Gaelic by *ghil*.

Auchiries. Place of the shieling. *Achadh*, place; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*. Final *s* arises from pronouncing *dh* forcibly.

Auchlaws. Place on a small hill. *Achadh*, field, place; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill. *Mh* is equivalent to *w*. *An* should normally have become *ie*, but it had been made *s*.

Auchlee. Grassy place. *Achadh*, field, place; *lee* (form of *lea* or *ley*), grass land. Lee might represent *liath*, grey.

Auchlethen. Broad place. *Achadh*, place; *leathan*, broad.

Auchleuchries (for Achadh Fliuch Airidhean). Place of the wet pastures. *Achadh*, place; *fliuch*, wet; *airidhean*, gen. plural of *airidh*, hill pasture. The local pronunciation of the name is *afleuchries*.

Auchleven. Level place. *Achadh*, field; *liomhanach* (*mh* sounded *v* and *ach* silent), smooth, even.

Auchlin, Auchline. Place of the pool. *Achadh*, place; *linne*, pool, waterfall. Or, Place of the swampy plain. *Achadh*, place; *lein*, gen. of *lean*, plain, corn-land, meadow.

Auchloon. Wet place. *Achadh*, place; *fhliuchain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wetness. *Fh* is silent and had been dropped; so also had *ch*, which left *liuain*, lapsing into *loon*.

Auchlossan. Place near a small river. *Achadh*, place; *lossan*, small river.

Auchmachar. Place of a level plain. *Achadh*, place; *machair*, plain, level country.

Auchmacleddie (for Achadh na Clidhe). Place of the assembly. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *clidhe*, gen. of *clidh*, assembly.

Auchmacoy (for Achadh na Cuith). Place of the cattle-fold. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *cuith* (*th* silent), cattle-fold. *Cui* had at first been pronounced *coo-ie*.

Auchmade (for Achadh Moid). Place of the seat of a barony court. *Achadh*, place; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, seat of a court of justice.

Auchmaliddie (for Achadh an Leathaid). Place on the slope of a hill. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *leathaid*, gen. of *leathad*, side, hill slope.

Auchmar. Place of the officer of justice. *Achadh*, place; *maoir*, gen. of *maor*, bailiff, messenger of a court.

Auchmedden (for Achadh Meadhonach). Middle field. *Achadh*, field; *meadhonach*, middle.

AUCHMENZIE. Place reserved for heifers. *Achadh*, place; *mangan*, gen. plural of *mang*, heifer, fawn.

AUCHMILL, AUCHMULL. Place on a hill. *Achadh*, place, field; *mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill.

AUCHMORE. Big field. *Achadh*, field, place; *mor*, big.

AUCHMULLEN. Place of the mill. *Achadh*, place, field; *muillinn*, gen. of *muilleann*, mill.

AUCHMUNZIEL. Place of the white hill. *Achadh*, place; *munaidh*, gen. of *munadh*, hill; *ghil*, gen. of *geal*, white. See WHITEHILL.

AUCHNABO. Field of the cow. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *bo* (for *boin*), gen. of *bo*, cow. The name indicates a place to which cows were sent to graze by themselves.

AUCHNACANT. Place of the pool. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *canta*, lake, puddle.

AUCHNACLACH. Field of the stone. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *cloiche*, gen. of *clach*, stone.

AUCHNACRAIG HILL. Hill of the field of the mountain. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, rocky mountain, hill.

AUCHNAFOY, AUCHNAHOY, (for Achadh an Chuith). Place of the fold. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. *Ch* had become *fh*; and *th*, being silent, had been lost. In Auchnafoy *h* had become silent and had been lost, and in Auchnahoy *f* had been silent and had been lost.

AUCHNAGATHLE. Place of the windy hill. *Achadh*, place, field; *an*, of the; *gaothach*, windy; *aill*, gen. of *aill*, hill, rocky hill.

AUCHNAGATT. Place of the roads. *Achadh*, place; *nan*, of the; *cat*, gen. plural of *cat*, road, drove road. Two important roads cross at Auchnagatt.

AUCHNAGORTH (for Achadh na Corth). Field of the stone circle. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *corth*, stone circle.

AUCHNAMOON. Place in a moss. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *moine*, moss.

AUCHNAPADY. Field of the hummock. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *paite*, gen. of *pait*, hump.

AUCHNARIE. Place of the shieling. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, summer pasture among hills.

AUCHNARRAN, ACHNARAN (1696). Place on the hill. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *arain*, gen. of *aran*, hill.

AUCHNASHAG (for Achadh na Aiseig). Place of the ferry. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *aiseig*, gen. of *aiseag*, ferry.

AUCHNASHINN. Place on a hill. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *sithein*, gen. of *sithean* (pronounced *shean*), hill.

AUCHNAVAIRD. Place at a meadow. *Achadh*, place, field; *a'*, of the; *bhaird*, gen. asp. of *bard*, meadow.

AUCHNAVE. Place at a loch. *Achadh*, place; *an*, of the; *abh*, water.

AUCHNAVENIE. Field of the hill. *Achadh*, field; *na*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

AUCHOLZIE. Place in a wood. *Achadh*, field, place; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, wood, forest, hill.

AUCHORIE. Place near a stream. *Achadh*, place; *ourain*, gen. of *ouran*, small stream. *Ain* normally became *ie*.

AUCHORTHIE. Place of the stone circle. *Achadh*, place; *chortain*, gen. asp. of *cortan*, sepulchral stone circle.

AUCHQUHATH. Place on a main road. *Achadh*, place; *chath*, gen. asp. of *cath*, road.

AUCHRAVIE. Woody place. *Achadh*, place; *chraobhach*, *craobhach* asp., woody.

AUCHREDDACHIE. Reddish place. *Achadh*, place; *ruadhach*, expansion of *ruadh*, red.

AUCHREDDIE. Place of levelness, or level place. *Achadh*, place; *reidhe*, gen. of *reidhe*, levelness.

AUCHRONIE. Place rising to a sharp point. *Achadh*, place; *roinneach*, pointed.

AUCHRORA BURN. Red field burn. *Achadh*, field; *ruarach*, expansion of *ruadh*, red.

AUCHRY. Place on a slope. *Achadh*, place; *ruigh*, slope.

AUCHRYNIE. Ferny place. *Achadh*, place; *raineach*, ferny.

AUCHTAVAN. Small permanent dwelling-place. *Achadh*, place; *tamhan*, dim. of *tamh*, residence.

AUCHTERELLON. Upper island in the Ythan. *Uachdar*, upper; *eilean*, island.

AUCHTERLESS. Upper circle. *Uachdar*, upper; *lios* (*o* silent), circle of stones guarding a grave.

AUCHTERLOWNIE (for Uachdar Fhliuchanach). Upper wet place. *Uachdar*, upper; *fhliuchanach*, abounding in wet places. *Fh* and *ch*, having become silent, had been dropped. *Ach* had become *ie*.

AUCHTERWHAILE (for Uachdar Bhaile). Upper town. *Uachdar*, upper; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

AUCHTIDONALD (for Achadh a' Donn Uillt). Place of the brown burn. *Achadh*, field; *a'*, of the; *donn*, brown; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

AUCHTYDORE. Place of the wood. *Achadh*, place; *na*, of the; *doire*, wood, grove.

AUCHTYGALL. Place of the rock. *Achadh*, place; *a'*, of the; *gall* (Irish), rock, stone.

AUCHTYGILLS (for Uachdar Chuitan). Upper little fold. *Uachdar*, upper; *chuitan*, small fold. *Chuitan* became *whitean*, which was turned into *gealan* (*geal*, white; *an*,

dim. termination). *An* by mistake was made *s*, and *geals* lapsed into *gills*.

AUCHTYLAIR. Upper land. *Uachdar*, upper; *lar*, land.

AULD AUCHINDOIR. Burn of Auchindoir. *Allt*, burn. See AUCHINDOIR.

AULD FOUCHIE BURN. Burn of the little fold. *Allt*, burn; *chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., small fold. *Ch* became *ph* or *f*, *th* became *ch*, and *an* became *ie*.

AULD GUID WIFE'S CAIRN. Boundary pile of stones near a burn passing a fold. Cairn is *carn*, pile. Auld is *allt*, burn. Guid is *cuid*, fold, which had been prefixed to *wife's* to explain it when its meaning had almost been forgotten. Wife's represents *cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold, which had successively been *chuitan*, *whiphan*, *wifan*, *wife's*. Asp. *c* had become asp. *w* and had afterwards lost the aspirate. Asp. *t* had become asp. *p*, which is equivalent to *f*. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

AULD KIRK OF TOUGH. Ancient stone circle round a grave in Tough.

AULD MILL BAY. Mill-burn bay. *Allt*, burn.

AULD WARRACHIE BURN. Burn near which there is a cottage. *Allt*, burn; *bharrachaid*, gen. asp. of *barrachad*, hut, cottage. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*.

AULD WATER. Burn. *Allt*, burn. Both parts of the name have the same meaning.

AULDENACHIE (for Alltan a' Chuith). Small burn at a fold. *Alltan*, small burn; *a'*, of the; *chuith* (*th* silent), gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold.

AULDFRUSHOCH BURN. (In Gaelic, Allt Fraochach). Burn from a heathery place. *Allt*, burn; *fraochach*, heathery. Here *ch* has changed into *sh*—one asp. letter into another.

AULDGARNEY. Rough burn. *Allt*, burn; *garbhanach*, rough.

AULDLAITHERS. Burn of the hillside. *Allt*, burn; *leitre*, gen. of *leitir*, hillside.

AULDMAD. Burn of the level place. *Allt*, burn; *maidh*, gen. of *madh*, a variant of *magh*, plain, level place among hills.

AULDMALING (for Allt Meallain). Burn of the little hill. *Allt*, burn; *meallain*, gen. of *meallan*, little hill.

AULDMUCK. Burn of pigs. *Allt*, burn; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig. Where there were cows on a shieling pigs were kept to consume whey and buttermilk.

AULDTON, AULDTOWN. Old town. Auld might be a corruption of *allt*, burn, and then the name would mean burn town.

Auldyoch (for Allt Iochd). Burn of the howe. *Allt*, burn; *iochd*, howe, low place.

Aultan Burn (for Alltan Burn). Small burn. *Alltan*, dim. of *allt*, burn.

Aultdavie. Burn of oxen. *Allt*, burn; *damhan*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox. *Mh* is equvalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. The usual gen. plural of *damh* is like the nom. sing.

Aultnapaddock (for Allt na Paiteig). Burn of the little hump. *Allt*, burn; *paiteig*, gen. of *paiteag*, little hump.

Auquhadlie. Grey field. *Achadh*, place, field; *liath*, grey.

Auquharney. Same as Acharnie.

Auquhorthies (for Achadh a' Chorthain). Place of the small stone circle. *Achadh*, place; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *chorthain*, gen. asp. of *corthan*, for *cortan*, small stone circle. *Ain* had been translated both by *ie* and *s*, having been regarded first as a dim. and secondly as a plural termination.

Aven. River. *Abhainn*, river.

Avendow. Black water. *Abhainn*, water; *dubh*, black.

Avenue. Approach to a house. Latin through French. *Ad*, to; *venire*, to come.

Aver Hill. Goat hill. *Eibhir*, castrated goat.

Avochie (for Abh a' Chuith). Water of the fold. *Abh*, water, stream; *a'*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. Final *th* is almost always silent.

Ba' Hill. Hill on which there was a byre for cows at summer pasture. *Ba'iche*, cow-byre.

Ba Muir. Muir of the cow-byre. See Ba' Hill.

Baad Brae. Wooded brae. *Bad*, thicket, wood.

Baads (for Badan). Thicket, small bushy place. *An* in *badan* is a dim. termination, being singular, but it had been represented by *s* in the belief that it was plural.

Baby Gowan. Both parts mean a cattle-fold. *Babhunn*, fold where cows were milked; *gabhann*, cattle-fold. In *babhunn bh* lost the aspirate, and *unn*, being supposed to be the dim. termination, was changed to *y*. In *gabhann*, *bh* was equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Back Bog. Moss bog. *Bac*, peat-moss; *bog*, bog.

Back Burn, Backburn. Moss burn, or burn on the north or remote side of a hill. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Back Drum. Moss hill. *Bac*, moss; *druim*, long ridge.

Back Moss, Backmoss. Both parts of the name mean the same thing. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Back of Mare. This name may mean moss at the edge of the sea. *Bac*, moss; *mara*, gen. of *muir*, sea.

Back Styles. Back entrance. Styles means the pillars of a gate.

Back Well. Moss well. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Backcammie Burn. Burn of the moss at a bend in the boundary between Aberdeen and Forfar. *Bac*, peat-moss; *camaidh*, gen. of *camadh*, crook, bend.

Backfold. Moss fold. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Backfolds. Folds for sheep or cattle on the north side of a hill.

Backgarrach. Dirty little moss. *Bac*, moss; *garrach*, small and dirty.

Backgreens. Green places in a moss. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Backiescroft. Croft at a small peat-moss. *Bacan*, small moss. *An*, the dim. termination, had been made first *ie* and subsequently *s*.

Backley. Mossy ley growing grass. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Backstone. Moss stone. *Bac*, peat-moss.

Backstrath. Back valley. *Srath*, alluvial river valley.

Backstripes. Small moss burns. *Bac*, moss.

Backwall, Back Wall, (for Bhaile Bac). Town of the moss. *Bhaile*, *baile* asp., town; *bac*, peat-moss.

Backward, Backwaird. Enclosed field for beasts on the north or remote side of a hill. *Ward*, place of protection for live stock.

Backweird. Moss of the hill. *Bac*, moss; *uird*, gen. of *ard*, hill.

Bad an Teachdaire. Bush of the messenger. *Bad*, bushy place; *an*, of the; *teachdaire*, messenger. There are rocks on the summit of the Bad, on which signals by fire could be made.

Bad Leana. Bushy plain. *Bad*, bush; *leana*, level ground.

Bad Mhic Griogair. See Allt Bad Mhic Griogair.

Bad na Ban (for Bad nam Ban). Bush of the women. *Bad*, bush, wood; *nam*, of the; *ban*, gen. plural of *ban*, woman. The name would have been appropriate for a wooded place in which there was a hut for women in charge of cows at hill-pasture in summer.

Bad na Beinne. Wood of the hill. *Bad*, bush, grove; *na*, of the; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill.

Bad na Cuaiche. Bushy cup-shaped hollow. *Bad*, bush; *na*, of the; *cuaiche*, gen. of *cuach*, cup.

Bad na Imireach. Thicket of the migration. *Bad*, thicket; *na*, of the; *imriche*, gen. of *imrich*, migration.

Bad na Moin, Bad na Moine. Thicket of the moor. *Bad*, wood, clump of trees; *na*, of the; *moine*, moor.

Bad na Muic. Bushy place to which swine were sent

to feed, away from cultivated ground. *Bad*, bush, place of small trees; *na*, of the; *muic*, gen. of *muc*, sow.

Bad nan Cuileag. Wood of the flies. As the wood is within a deep bend of a hill road, the name should perhaps be Bad na Cuilteige, wood of the nook. *Bad*, wood, bushy place; *na*, of the; *cuilteige*, gen. of *cuilteag*, nook.

Bad nan Dearcag. Place where small berries grow. *Bad*, bush; *nan*, of the; *dearcag*, gen. plural of *dearcag*, little berry, cranberry, blaeberry.

Badanseanach, Burn of. Burn of the little hilly bushy place. *Badan*, dim. of *bad*, bush; *sitheanach* (*th* silent), hilly.

Baddoch (for Badach). Place where there are clumps of trees. *Badach*, abounding in groves or small groups of trees.

Badanhall Burn (for Bad an Choill Burn). Burn of the bush on the hill. *Bad*, bushy place; *an*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *C* in *choill* is silent, and *hoill* becomes sometimes *hole* and sometimes *hall*.

Badenlea Hill (for Bad an Liath Choill). Thicket on the grey hill. *Bad*, bush; *an*, of the; *liath*, grey; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Badens. Small wood. *Badan*, thicket, small group of trees. *An*, the dim. termination, had been supposed to be plural, wherefore *s* was affixed to Badan.

Badenscoth (for Bad an Eas Cuith). Bush of the burn at a fold. *Bad*, bush; *an*, of the; *eas*, burn; *cuith*, fold. Bush means in Scotch a few trees. Burns says that when he visited the famous Bush of Traquair it consisted of eight or nine birch trees.

Badenshilloch (for Bad an Seilich). Bush of the willow. *Bad*, bush; *an*, of the; *seilich*, gen. of *seileach*, willow.

Badenshore. Bush of the wild pea. *Bad*, thicket; *an*, of the; *siorr*, vetches, wild pea.

Badanstone (for Baile Badain). Town at a bushy place. *Baile*, town; *badain*, gen. of *badan*, small bushy place. *Town* had become *ton*, and this had been corrupted into *stone*.

Badentyre. Bushy place of the land. *Bad*, bush; *an*, of the; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land.

Badenyon (for Badan Iain). John's town. *Badan*, house with trees round it, bushy place, grove; *Iain*, John.

Baderonach (for Badan Roinneach). Rough bushy place. *Badan*, thicket, bushy place; *roinneach*, shaggy, rough.

Badgers' Hill. In Gaelic this name might have been

Tom nam Broc. *Tom*, hill; *nam*, of the; *broc*, gen. plural of *broc*, badger.

Badiebath. Grove of birch trees. *Badan*, clump of trees; *beath*, gen. plural of *beath*, birch tree.

Badiechell. Wood of the hill. *Bad*, bush, thicket, wood; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Badifoor. Shrubby place where there is grass. *Badan*, small bushy place; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Badilaughter (for Badan Lamh-thire). Thicket of the hill land. *Badan*, thicket; *lamh-thire*, gen of *lamh-thir*, hill land.

Badingair Hill (for Coille Badain Ghairbh). Hill of the rough bush. *Coill*, hill; *badain*, gen. of *badan*, bush; *ghairbh*, gen. of *garbh*, rough.

Baditimmer (for Badan Tuim Airidhe). Thicket of the hill of the shieling. *Badan*, thicket; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hillock; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Badlean Burn. Burn of the level wooded plain. *Bad*, grove; *lean*, level ground.

Badnabein. Bush of the hill. *Bad*, bush, wood; *na*, of the; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill.

Badnacauner. Bushy place on a level plain on a shieling. *Bad*, bush; *na*, of the; *cabhain-airidhe*, gen. of *cabhan-airidhe*, plain on a shieling. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*.

Badnachraskie. Thicket of the crossing. *Badan*, grove; *na*, of the; *chrasgain*, gen. asp. of *crasgan*, little crossing.

Badnagoach. Bushy place on a hill. *Bad*, bush; *an*, of the; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill. *Goach* is pronounced with the vocal organs in nearly the same positions as for *cnoc*.

Badnayarrib (for Bad na h-Earba). Thicket of the roe. *Bad*, wood, thicket; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *earba*, gen. of *earb*, roe.

Badnyrieves (for Badan Rathain). Bush at a small circle. *Badan*, dim. of *bad*, thicket (*a* and *n* transposed); *rathain*, gen. of *rathan*, small circle of stones round a grave, small cattle-fold. *Ain* had been thought to be a plural termination and had been changed to *s*.

Badochurn (for Bad a' Chuirn). Bush of the hill. *Bad*, bush, bushy place; *a'*, of the; *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Badychark (for Badan Farc). Clump of oaks. *Badan*, clump; *farc*, gen. plural of *farc*, oak.

Badythrochar Well (for Tobar Badan Cnoc Airidhe). Well of the thicket on the hill of the shieling. *Tobar*, well; *badan*, dim. of *bad*, bush; *cnoc*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*,

shieling. *Cnoc* had become *croc*, and both the first and the last letters had been asp. Then initial *ch* had been made *th*.

Baggageford. Ford at a bushy place. *Badach*, bushy.

Bagra (for Beag Rath). Small circle. *Beag*, small; *rath*, circle of stones round a grave, fold for cattle or sheep.

Bahill. Same as Ba' Hill.

Baikie Burn. Burn of the moss. *Bacain*, gen. of *bacan*, dim. of *bac*, peat-moss.

Baikiehill. Hill of the small peat-moss. *Bacain*, gen. of *bacan*, dim. of *bac*, peat-moss.

Baikiehowe (for Toll Bacain). Howe of the moss. *Toll*, howe (translated); *bacain*, gen. of *bacan*, dim. of *bac*, peat-moss. *Ain* became *ie* in Scotch.

Baile na Coil. Town of the wood. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *coill*, gen. of *coill*, wood, hill.

Bailiff's Skelly (for Baoghail Sgeilg). Rock of danger. *Baoghail* (*gh* silent), gen. of *baoghal*, danger; *sgeilg*, rock. The parts of the name had been transposed when *baoghail* became *bailiffs*.

Baillie's Lair. Town land. *Baile*, town; *lair*, for *lar*, land (transposed).

Baillieswards. Town at an enclosure for cattle. *Baile*, town; *ward*, enclosure.

Baine Slack. Milk slack. *Bainne*, milk; *slochd*, slack, gorge (transposed). Cows had been milked at this hollow.

Bainshole. White hill. *Ban*, white; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *Coill* is asp. because its adjective precedes it. In *choill* *c* is silent and it had been dropped. *S* had been inserted to make Bain possessive. See Whitehill.

Bairnie. Gap. *Bearna*, gap, cleft, deep gorge between hills.

Bairnie Hill. Hill with a gap. *Bearna*, gap, low place in the horizon.

Bairnies Rocks. Rocks with a gap in them. *Bearnas*, gap.

Bairn's Hill. Hill with a gap in it. *Bearnas*, gap. From *bearnas* come also Barns, Barnes, Bairns, Bairnies, Birness, Birns, and Burns.

Bairnsdale. Field in a gap or long hollow. *Bearnas*, gap in a hillside, long hollow in level ground.

Bakebare. Point of land projecting into the Dee at a bend. *Bac*, crook; *barra*, gen. of *barr*, point.

Balbithan. Town of birches. *Baile*, town; *beithan*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch-tree.

Balblair. Town in an open moor. *Baile*, town; *blair*, gen. of *blar*, open plain, moor.

Balblyth. Warm town. *Baile*, town; *blath*, warm.

Balcairn. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *cairn*, gen. of *carn*, hill.

Balchellach, Balachailach. Town of the kiln. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chealaich*, gen. asp. of *cealach*, limekiln, kiln for drying oats, smith's forge.

Balchers (for Baile Chroise). Farm-town at cross-roads. *Baile*, town; *chroise*, gen. asp. of *crois*, cross.

Balchimmy. Town of combing wool. *Baile*, town; *ciomaidh*, gen. of *ciomadh*, combing wool.

Balcraig. Hill town. *Baile*, town; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill, rock.

Baldyfash (for Baile a' Chais). Town on the brae. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chais*, gen. asp. of *cas*, ascent. *D* is an intrusion. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*. *S* after *i* sounds *sh*.

Baldyvin. Town on the hill. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. *D* is an intrusion and *y* represents *a'*.

Balearn (for Baile Fhearna). Town at the alder. *Baile*, town; *fhearna* (*fh* silent), alder, arn.

Balfentaig. Nettle town. *Baile*, town; *feanntaige*, gen. of *feanntag*, nettle.

Balfiddy (for Baile a' Chuidh). Town of the cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, cattle-fold. In Aberdeenshire *ch* frequently became *ph* or *f* in passing into Scotch.

Balfluig. Wet town. *Baile*, town; *fluich*, wet.

Balfour. Town of grass. *Baile*, town; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Balgairn. Town on the Gairn Burn. *Baile*, town. See Gairn.

Balgaveny. Town at a cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. *Ai* and *nn* had been transposed. This had frequently taken place, and hence many names end in *nay*, *ney*, *nie*, or *ny*. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Balgosie. Town of the fir-wood. *Baile*, town; *giuthsaich*, gen. of *giuthsach*, fir-forest.

Balgove. Town of the smith. *Baile*, town; *gobhainn*, gen. of *gobha*, smith. *Gobhainn* is also the gen. of *gobhann*, a cattle-fold.

Balgowan. Town of the cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Balgownie (for Baile Gabhainn). Town of the cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. *Ai* and *nn* had been transposed. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. See Balgaveny.

Balgreen, Balgrennie. Sunny town. *Baile*, town; *greine*, gen. of *grian*, sun.

Balhaggardy. Town with a yard for hay and stacks of corn. *Baile*, town; *haggard*, cornyard. *Haggard* is the common term in Ireland for an enclosed yard for stacks of hay and corn. Much hay was needed in Scotland in ancient times for winter food for cattle.

Balhandy. Town at a fank. *Baile*, town; *fhangain*, gen. asp. of *fangan*, small fank. *F* had been aspirated, then it had been dropped, leaving the aspirating *h*. *D* had been inserted for euphony, and *ain* had become *y*.

Balhennie, Balhinny. Town of assembly. *Baile*, town; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting.

Balintuim. Town at the hillock. *Baile*, town; *an*, of the; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hillock, knoll.

Ballabeg (for Bhaile Beag). Small town. *Baile*, town; *beag*, small.

Ballachlaggan. Pass of the little howe. *Bealach*, pass, road; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe.

Ballamore. Big town. *Baile*, town; *mor*, big.

Ballater. Town at the hillside. *Baile*, town; *leitire*, gen. of *leitir*, hillside. The accent ought to be on the syllable *lei*; but doubling the *l* of *baile* had thrown it upon the first syllable.

Ballaterich (common form Ballaterach). Town on a hillside. *Baile*, town; *leitrach*, gen. of *leitir*, hillside. In the "Register of the Great Seal" the name is Balnatrich. Town on the river side. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *traighe*, gen. of *traigh*, river side. This is probably the original form, though both are appropriate.

Ballhill. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town.

Ballintober. Town at the well. *Baile*, town; *an*, of the; *tobair*, gen. of *tobar*, well. *Tobar* often became *tipper*.

Balloch. Pass between hills. *Bealach*, pass, mountain gorge.

Ballochan. Road by a burn side. *Bealach*, way; *abhunn*, gen. of *abhainn*, river.

Ballochbuie. Yellow road. *Bealach*, hill road; *buidhe*, yellow. On the Ordnance Survey maps there are mistakes in the use of *bealach*, a hill road, and *bealaidh*, broom. To determine which should be used the circumstances of soil, altitude, and convenience in travel have to be attended to. Here *bealach*, a road, is selected because a yellow road means one in which the subsoil appears yellow, as distinguished from a black, mossy, unsafe route.

Ballochburn. Burn of the pass. *Bealaich*, gen. of *bealach*, pass over or between hills.

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Ballochduie. Black road. *Bealach*, hill road; *dubh*, black.

Ballogie. Town in a little howe. *Baile*, town; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, howe.

Balmacassie. Town at a brae. *Baile*, town; *casaich*, gen. of *casach*, ascent.

Balmannocks. Middle town. *Baile*, farm-town; *meadhonach*, middle. Aspirated *d* is silent. Final *s* is superfluous.

Balmaud. Town which was the seat of a barony court. *Baile*, town; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice.

Balmedie. Town in the middle. *Baile*, town; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle. *Oin* of *meadhoin* had been regarded as the dim. termination, and it had been turned into *ie*, the Scotch dim. termination.

Balmellie. Town of the little hill. *Baile*, town; *mellain*, gen. of *meallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill.

Balmenach. Middle town. *Baile*, town; *meadhonach*, middle. The *dh* is silent.

Balmoor, Balmuir. Town of the moor or muir. *Baile*, town; *muir* (Scotch), moor.

Balmoral. Big town. *Baile*, town; *moral*, majestic, large. *Moral* might represent *mor*, big, and *aill*, gen. of *aill*, hill.

Balmore. Big town *Baile*, town; *mor*, big.

Balnaan. Town at the river. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *abhunn*, gen. of *abhainn*, river.

Balnaboth. Town at a mansion. *Baile*, town, farm-town; *na*, of the; *both*, house, mansion.

Balnacoil. Town of the wood. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *coill*, wood, hill. Same as Baile na Coil.

Balnacraig. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *craige*, gen of *creag*, hill, rock, cliff.

Balnacroft. Town at a level grassy place. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *croite*, gen. of *croit*, croft.

Balnagarth. Town of the enclosure. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *garth*, enclosed space, stone circle round a grave, island in a river, fold, garden. *Garth* is the same as *gorth*.

Balnagowan (for Baile na Gabhainn). Town of the cattle-fold. *Baile*, town: *na*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold, pumphal.

Balnagower. Town of the goats. *Baile*, town; *na*, for *nan*, of the; *gobhar*, gen. plural of *gobhar*, goat.

Balnahard. Hill town. *Baile*, farm-town; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *ard*, height, hill.

Balnakelly. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *coille*, hill.

Balnakettle (for Baile na Cuitail). Town at the cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *cuitail*, cattle-fold.

Balnalan. Town of the green plain. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *ailein*, gen. of *ailean*, green plain.

Balnamoon. Town of the moor. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *mona*, gen. of *moine*, moor.

Balnault. Town at the burn. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

Balno, Balnoe. New town. *Baile*, town; *nomha*, new (*mh* silent).

Baloch Quarry. Quarry at the pass between Glen Nochty and Glenbucket. *Bealach*, pass, road between two hills.

Balquhain. Town of assembly. *Baile*, town; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting. There is at Balquhain a stone circle round a grave, which had been a place appointed for meetings because it had been well known.

Balquharn. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Balquhindachy. Town of the place of meeting. *Baile*, farm-town; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *choinne*, assembly; *achadh*, place. The place of meeting had been on the Hill of Balquhindachy, where cists, urns, and flint implements were found in 1835. *D* is a phonetic insertion, but it is not usually sounded.

Balquholly. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill wood. Balquholly was formerly the name of the place now called Hatton Castle. It is now the name of a place in the Den of Kingsford.

Balring (for Baile Ruighein). Town on the slope of a hill. *Baile*, town; *ruighein*, gen. of *ruighean*, dim. of *ruigh*, hill slope.

Balronald. Ronald's town. *Baile*, town; *Raonull*, Ronald.

Balthangie (for Baile Fangain). Town of the sheep-fold. *Baile*, town; *fangain*, gen. of *fangan*, dim. of *fang*, fank, sheep-fold. *F* or *ph* became *th*, and *ain* became *ie*.

Baluss. Town on the water. *Baile*, town; *uisge*, water.

Balvack. Town of the moss. *Baile*, town; *bhac*, gen. asp. of *bac*, moss.

Balvenie. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

Balwearie, Balweirie. Town at the seat of judgment. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *bhearachd*, *bearachd* asp., judgment.

Ban-Car. A modern name in which *Ban* represents Bannerman, and *Car* represents Carnegie.

Bandeen (originally Chuithail). Fold. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into *white hill* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white; *dun*, hill.

Bandley (originally Chuit Liath). Grey fold. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white, with *d* added for euphony; *liath*, grey.

Bandodle (originally Chuit Dubh Dail). Fold in a black field. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white; *dubh*, black; *dail*, field.

Bandory (originally Chuit Doire). Field at a wood. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white; *doire*, wood.

Bangalore. The chief town of Mysore. This must be an imported Indian name.

Bank (originally Chuit). Fold. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white, with *k* added for euphony. In the "Poll Book," 1696, this place is called Bank Behitch. *Behitch* is *beithach*, growing birches.

Bankhead (originally *Chuit*, to which *chuid* was added). Both words mean fold. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white, with *k* added for euphony; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold, corrupted into *head*.

Bankie's Loup (originally Chuit Chuid Luib). Fold at a nook. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold, corrupted into *head* and turned again into Gaelic by *ceann*, head; *luib*, bend, nook. *Chuid* had been added to *chuit* to explain it after being corrupted. *C* of *ceann* had been changed to *k*, and *eann* had been made *ie* by some and *s* by others, and both had been added to *k*.

Banking (originally Chuit Chuid). Fold. *Chuit*, *cuit*, asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold, corrupted into *head* and turned into Gaelic by *ceann*, head. *Ceann* had afterwards become *cinn*, and this had been corrupted into *king*.

Banks. The same as Bank with *s* added, *ban* being regarded as plural.

Bannoch (originally Chuitan). Small fold. *Chuitan*, *cuitan* asp., small fold, corrupted into *whitean* and turned again into Gaelic by *banan*, dim. of *ban*, white. Final *an* had become *na*, and *banan* had become *banna*, now *bannoch*.

Banshed Moss (originally Bac Chuit Chuid). Moss at a fold. *Bac*, moss; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white, with *s* added for euphony; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold, corrupted into *head*, now *hed*.

Banstickle Burn. Burn draining the Links of Aberdeen. Small fishes called banstickles were caught in it. The Links are now drained.

Banteith (for Teach Chuit). House at a fold. *Teach*, house, corrupted into *teith*; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and turned again into Gaelic by *ban*, white.

Bar Pot. Pot in the river Ythan at a projecting point. *Barr*, point.

Barbara's Hillock. Knoll of the barberry bush. *Barbrag*, barbery.

Bardock River. River formed by a great dam. *Bard*, dam, dyke; *och*, termination meaning great.

Bareflat, Barefold, Barehillock. Places destitute of soil. By the ancient method of farming cattle were penned at mid-day and at night in an enclosure or fold. For litter to keep the fold dry thin turf sods were taken off waste ground and carried into the fold. When wet and dirty the earth was carried out and spread on a field constantly cropped. Outlying parts of a farm were impoverished to improve infield parts.

Barhaugh Pot. Pot at a point in a haugh. *Barr*, point.

Barmekin of Echt. An ancient cattle-fold on the summit of a hill in Echt. There are two rings of stones with ditches. *Barmekin* is for *barbican*, the outermost ward or enclosure of a castle, within which cattle were kept.

Barmkyn of Keig. An ancient cattle-fold on the summit of a hill in Keig, surrounded by a single dyke.

Barn Door. Gap between two rocks. *Bearna*, gap.

Barn Yards. The place where the crop of the proprietor's farm and his live stock were kept.

Barnes, Barns. Gap in high ground. *Bearnas*, gap.

Barnoch Hill. Hill with a gap. *Bearna*, gap.

Baronet's Cairn. Cairn erected in honour of Sir Charles Forbes, created a baronet in 1823.

Baron's Gate. If not English this name represents Bearnas Gaothach, windy gap. *Bearnas*, gap; *gaothach*, windy.

Baron's Hotel. Formerly the seat of barony courts and probably an inn at the time. The baron was the holder of the barony, which was hereditary.

Barr Hill, Barhill, Bar Hill. Pointed hill. *Barr*, point.

Barra Hill. Hill of the point. *Barra*, gen. form of *barr*, point. On Barra there is a large enclosure which had been a cattle-fold, though it is usually supposed to have been a fort.

Barrack. High place. *Barrachd*, pre-eminence, place raised up above others.

Barreldykes (for Blairdykes). Dykes on an open moor. *Blair*, gen. form of *blar*, open space. By transposition of *l* and *r*, *blair* had become *barrel*, and sometimes *burrel*, as in Honeybarrel, Burreldales.

Barrowsgate. Gate at a point of a wood. *Barra*, gen. of *barr*, point.

Barry. Point. *Barra*, gen. form of *barr*, point, projecting end of a hill.

Bartle Muir. Muir on which a fair was held on St Bartholomew's Day.

Barthol Chapel. Chapel dedicated to St Bartholomew.

Basilhall. Farm-town named after a person whose name was Basil, a derivative from *basileus* (Greek), king.

Bass, The. The place of execution for the burgh of Inverurie. *Bas*, death.

Bastion Lodge. Gatekeeper's house in the style of a fortified entrance to Glentanar House. *Bastione* (Italian), fortification.

Battle Fauld. Fauld supposed to have been the site of a battle.

Battlehill. Hill on which a battle was said to have been fought. Of this there is no evidence on record. Battle might represent Bad Tulaich, bushy round-topped hillock. *Bad*, bush; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hillock.

Baudnacauner. See Badnacauner.

Baudy Meg. Bushy hill of great extent. *Badan*, bushy place; *mead*, greatness of size and extent. *Dh* and *gh* are pronounced alike, and thus *d* and *g* are interchanged.

Baudygaun. Thicket at a cattle-fold. *Badan*, thicket; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Baudyground (for Badan Cruinn). Round clump of trees. *Badan*, clump; *cruinn*, round.

Baudylace Burn. Burn of a bushy place where there was a cattle- or sheep-fold. *Badan*, bushy place, thicket; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, enclosed place, cattle-fold, sheep-fold.

Baulds. Same as Baads; which see. After the letter *a*, especially if long and broad, *l* is inserted.

Bawbee Loch. Milking-fold loch. *Babhunn*, cow-fold. *Babhunn* having been thought to be a diminutive *unn* had been made *ee* for *ie*.

Bawdley (for Bad Ley). Bushy grass land. *Bad*, bush; *ley* (Scotch), grass land.

Beadshallock. Grove of willows. *Bad*, wood, grove; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Bealach Buidhe. Yellow pass. *Bealach*, pass; *buidhe*, yellow. The reference must be to the colour of the subsoil.

Bealach Dearg. Red pass. *Bealach*, pass, mountain gorge; *dearg*, red.

Bealachodhar. Yellow pass. *Bealach*, pass; *odhar*, dun, reddish yellow, with reference to the colour of the subsoil.

Bean's Hill. Hill. *Beinn*, hill.

Beardie Wood. Trees and bushes with their tops looking as if they had been shorn off. *Bearrte*, past part. of *bearr*, to shear.

Bearhill. Top of the hill. *Beur*, top.

Bearnie. Place in a gap in a range of high ground. *Bearna*, gap.

Bear's Den. Den where the bear-berry grew. Bear-berry is in Gaelic *grainnseag*.

Beaulah Hall. Beaulah may be a mis-spelling of Beulah, a place named in "The Pilgrim's Progress," where the sun shone by night as well as by day.

Beauty Hill (for Buidhe Choill). Yellow hill. *Buidhe*, yellow; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Beaver Crags. Rocks where beavers had made dams in a burn. The Beaver Craigs are at the place where the Macduff railway crosses the Gorrachie burn.

Bedehouse. House of prayer. The bedehouse was a hospital for infirm old men, who were bound to say prayers for the souls of the founder, his ancestors, and successors, etc. *Biddan* (Anglo-Saxon), to pray.

Bedlaithen, Burn of. Broad wood burn. *Bad*, wood; *leathan*, broad.

Bedlam. Thicket on a hill. *Bad*, bushy place; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. An old form is Bedlain, which would mean thicket of the plain. *Bad*, bushy place; *lean*, meadow, level place.

Begarry. Little rough place. *Beag*, small; *garbh*, rough.

Beg's Burn. Little burn. *Beag*, little.

Begshill (for Coill Beag). Little hill. *Coill*, hill; *beag*, small. Beag having been supposed to be a personal name *'s* had been added to it, and it had been put first in the English way.

Begsley. Small piece of grass land near Beg's Burn. *Beag*, small; *ley*, grass land.

Behinties. Thriving birch-wood. *Beith*, birch; *chintinn*, pres. part. asp. of *cinn*, to thrive. Final *inn* had been regarded first as the dim. termination, and afterwards as the plural.

Beidlestown. Town at the thicket of the enclosure. *Bad*, thicket; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, circle, stone circle, fold.

Beinn a' Bhuird. Table mountain. *Beinn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *bhuird*, gen. asp. of *bord*, table. There is an

accent instead of an apostrophe on *a* on the Ordnance Survey map.

Beinn a' Chaorruinn, Beinn a' Chaorruinn Bheag. Mountain of the rowan tree, and Little mountain of the rowan tree. *Beinn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *chaorruinn*, gen. asp. of *caorrunn*, rowan tree; *bheag*, gen. of *beag*, little.

Beinn a' Chruinnich. Hill of the roundness, round hill. *Beinn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *cruinne*, roundness.

Beinn Bhreac. Spotted hill. *Beinn*, hill; *bhreac*, fem. of *breac*, spotted, dappled.

Beinn Bhrotain. The meaning of the name is uncertain. Perhaps mountain of the veil. *Bhrotain*, gen. asp. of *brotan*, dim. of *brot*, veil, envelope. If this is correct the name indicates that the summit of the hill is enveloped in cloud. Or the name may be a derivative from *brot*, to fatten, which would indicate that when cattle were pastured on it they fed well.

Beinn Iutharn Bheag and Beinn Iutharn Mhor. Little mountain of hell, and Big mountain of hell. These absurd meanings are the results of ignorantly altering Uarn to Iutharn in the new edition of the Ordnance Survey maps for the purpose of putting sense into the names. But Uarn was correct and gave appropriate names to the two mountains. The correct forms of the names would have been Beinn a' Bheirn Bheag and Beinn a' Bheirn Mhor. Little mountain of the gap and Big mountain of the gap. *Beinn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *bheirn*, gen. asp. of *bearn*, gap; *bheag*, gen. asp. of *beag*, small; *mhor*, gen. asp. of *mor*, big. The heights of the two mountains are 3424 and 3096 feet, and their tops are a mile apart, with a deep gap between them. *Bh* is sounded *u*, *v*, or *w*, so that *bhearn* would have been pronounced *uarn*, *varn*, or *warn*, indifferently, by the same person.

Beinn Mheadhoin. Middle mountain. *Beinn*, mountain; *mheadhoin*, gen. asp. of *meadhon*, middle.

Bekiebutts. Small tails or bits of moss. *Bacain*, gen. of *bacan*, small peat-moss; *butts*, ends.

Belbo. Cow-fold. *Buaile*, milking-fold; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Beld Craig. Bald hill. *Creag*, hill.

Beldorney. Stony town. *Baile*, town; *dornach*, abounding in small stones.

Belfatton. Town of the small fold. *Baile*, town; *chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, small fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*.

Belhangie. Town at a small fold. *Baile*, town; *fhangain*, gen asp. of *fangan*, small fold. *F* silent had been lost.

Belhelvie (for Baile Shealbhain). Town of cattle.

Baile, town; *shealbhain*, gen. asp. of *sealbhan*, cattle. After being aspirated *s* had become silent, and it had been lost.

Bell Knowe. Knoll on which there was a church-bell.

Bell Wood. See Belwade.

Bellabeg. Small town. *Baile*, town; *beag*, little.

Bellamore. Big town. *Baile*, town; *mor*, big.

Bellamore Craig. Cliff on the hill above Bellamore. *Baile*, town; *mor*, big; *creag*, rock, cliff, hill.

Bellastrade (for Baile na Sraide). Town at the road-side. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *sraide*, gen. of *sraid*, road.

Bellevue. Beautiful prospect. *Belle* (French), beautiful; *vue* (French), prospect.

Bellmuir. Town on the moor. *Baile*, town. Or, Fold on the moor. *Buaile*, cattle-fold.

Bellsfold (for Baile Cuith). Town at a cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *cuith*, cattle-fold (translated).

Bellyhack (for Baile Acha). Town on a burn. *Baile*, town; *acha*, burn.

Bellyswells, Bellieswell. Little town. *Baile*, town; *suail*, small. Final *s* is a needless addition.

Belnabodach. Town of the spectre. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *bodaich*, gen. of *bodach*, spectre.

Belnaboth. Town at the mansion-house. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *both*, hut, house, mansion.

Belnacraig. Town on a hill. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Belnagauld (for Baile na Gabhail Allt). Town at the fork of a burn. *Baile*, town; *na*, at the; *gabhail*, fork; *allt*, burn.

Belnaglack. Town of the howe. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *glaic*, gen. of *glac*, hollow.

Belnagoak (for Beinn a' Chnoic). Hill. Both parts have the same meaning, and the first had been added to explain the last. *Beinn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chnoic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill. The first syllable is sometimes made *ben* and sometimes *bel*, as in Belrinnes or Benrinnes. See Cnoc.

Belneaden. Town on a brae. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *aodainn*, gen. of *aodann*, face, brae. *Aodann* becomes *eden* or *edin* in place-names when it is a prefix.

Belnoe. New town. *Baile*, town; *nomha*, new. *Mh* represents the sound of *v*, but it readily becomes silent.

Belrorie. Red hill. *Beinn*, hill; *ruarach*, expansion of *ruadh*, red. *Beinn* sometimes becomes *bel* before *r*.

Belscamphie, Bellscamphie, Belskavie, (for Baile Sgamhain). Farm town of a barn stored with hay or grain. *Baile*, town; *sgamhain*, gen. of *sgamhan*, barn for hay or grain. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*; and *ain* became *ie* in passing into Scotch.

Beltamore (for Baile Teach Mor). Town at the big house. *Baile*, town; *teach*, house; *mor*, big.

Beltie. Farm towns. *Bailte*, plural of *baile*, farm town, village.

Beltimb. Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill.

Belvidere. Beautiful view. *Belvidere* (Italian), to have a beautiful prospect.

Belwade (for Baile a' Bhaid). Town of the wood. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *bhaid*, gen. asp. of *bad*, wood, bush. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Ben Avon. Mountain near the Avon. *Beinn*, mountain; *abhunn*, gen. of *abhainn*, river.

Ben Macdhui (for Beinn na Muiche Duibhe). Mountain of the black cloud. *Beinn*, mountain; *na*, of the (suppressed); *muiche*, gen. of *muich*, fog.

Ben na Flog (for Beinn a' Chnuic). Hill of the hill. *Beinn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*; which see.

Ben Newe. Hill of Newe. *Beinn*, hill. See Newe.

Benaquhallie. Hill of the herding. *Beinn*, hill; *a'*, of the: *chuallaich*, gen. asp. of *cuallach*, herding.

Bendauch. Hill farm. *Beinn*, hill; *davoch*, farm.

Bennachie (old form, Bennochkey). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Beinn*, hill; *na*, of the; *chuith* (*th* silent), gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. The so-called fort on the hilltop was a cattle-fold. *Ciche*, gen. of *cioch*, pap, has also been suggested as the root of the last part of the name, but it is an objection to this etymology that the last part is always a monosyllable.

Bennet's Love. Hills at a crook. *Beanntan*, plural of *beinn*, hill; *luib*, bend. *An* had normally become *s*.

Benstill Brae (for Beinn na Still Brae). Brae of the hill of the spring. *Beinn*, hill; *na*, of the; *still*, gen. of *steall*, gushing spring. *Brae* may represent the Gaelic word *braighe*, hill.

Benthoul (for Beinn Choill). Both parts of the name mean hill, and it must be post-Gaelic. *Beinn*, hill; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *Ch* had become *th*.

Bents. Hills. *Beanntan*, plural of *beinn*, hill. *An* had been translated into *s*, the English plural termination.

Benwells. Hill town. Originally the name had been Baile Beinne, town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill. The order of the parts had been changed to get the accented part first in the English way, and then *baile* became *bhaile*, pronounced *wale*, which had lapsed into *wall* and then *well*. Final *s* is an improper addition.

Berefold. Fold near a stream. *Bior*, water, stream. Berefold is near Dudwick burn.

Berrybrae. Brae where small berries grow.

Berryden (for Biorach Den). Watery hollow. *Biorach*, watery, marshy. In its natural state a stream of water ran along the den, and there were several pools in it.

Berryhill. Watery hill. *Biorach*, watery. Or, Hill whereon berries grow.

Berryleys. Wet grassy places. *Biorach*, watery; *leys* (Scotch), grassy places.

Berrymill. Watery hill. *Biorach*, watery; *meall*, hill.

Berrymoss. Wet moss. *Biorach*, watery.

Berry's Burn. Both parts of the name refer to water. *Biorach*, watery.

Berry's Loup. Bend with a sharp point. *Biorach*, pointed; *luib*, bend.

Berryslack, Berryslacks, Berrysloch, (for Biorach Slochd). Watery slack. *Biorach*, watery; *slochd*, ravine. Final *s* is unnecessary.

Berrywell. Watery town. *Biorach*, watery; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equal to *u*, *v*, or *w*; and *bhaile* became *wale*, then *wall* and *well*.

Bervie. End of cattle-fold. *Beur*, top end; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, cattle-fold. See Cuid and Fyvie.

Berwick. Head of a nook. *Beur*, end, head; *uige*, gen. of *uig*, *nook*, solitary hollow.

Bethelnie (for Beith Ailein). Birch growing in a level place. *Beith*, birch tree; *ailein*, gen. of *ailean*, plain. *Ei* and *n* had been transposed.

Bethlin. Birch-wood in a plain. *Beath*, birch-wood; *lean*, plain, level ground.

Betteral Well. Well at a byre for cows on a shieling on a hill. Betteral may represent Bo-thigh Airidh Ail. *Bothigh*, cow-house; *airidh*, shieling; *aill*, gen. of *aill*, hill.

Bhonich (for Tir a' Mhonaich). Land of the mountain. *Tir*, land; *a'*, of the; *mhonaich*, gen. asp. of *monach*, a variant of *monadh*, mountain. *Bh* and *mh* are both sounded *v*, hence they are sometimes interchanged.

Bicker Moss. Moss of the shieling. *Bac*, moss; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Bickerhard. Moss on a shieling hill. *Bac*, moss; *airidh*, shieling; *ard*, hill, height.

Bield. Place full of farm-towns. *Bailte*, plural of *baile*, town, house, home.

Bieldside. Site of farm-towns. *Bailte*, plural of *baile*, farm-house; *suidhe*, seat, site, place.

Biffie (Bidben in the "Book of Deer"). Yellow hill. *Buidhe*, yellow; *bheinn*, hill.

Bilbo, Bilboa. Cow-fold. *Buaile*, milking-fold; *bo*,

gen. plural of *bo*, cow. *Buaile* is equivalent to Latin *bovile*, cattle-fold.

Bilbopark. Park at an ancient cattle-fold. See Bilbo. *Pairc*, park.

Bin, The. The hill. *Beinn*, hill.

Bin Moss. Hill moss. *Beinn*, hill.

Binghill. Hill of judgment, seat of barony courts. *Binn*, judgment, sentence.

Binhall, Binhill. Both parts mean hill. *Beinn*, hill.

Bink of Whiteshin (originally Beinn a' Chuithail). Hill of the fold. *Beinn*, hill, with euphonic *k* added; *a'*, of the; *chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into *white hill*. *Hill* had afterwards been turned into Gaelic by *sithean* (pronounced *she-an*), hill.

Binside. Hillside. *Beinn*, hill.

Birkenbrewl (for Bior an Bruillidh). Burn of a mill. *Bior*, water, burn; *an*, of the; *bruillidh* (*idh* silent), gen. of *bruilleadh*, thrashing, crushing.

Birkford. Ford of birches. Fords on rapid streams were made safe to cross by laying stems of trees in the channel, side by side, close together, to prevent excavation of holes. For this purpose birches were used. Such a ford was called Slateford, from *slat*, rod, stem of a tree.

Birkhall. Mansion-house among birch trees. Formerly a farm-house with a large kitchen open to all about the farm was called by a name ending in *hall*.

Birkie Wood. Birch wood. *Birken* (Scotch), birchen.

Birks. Birch-trees.

Birks Burn. Burn bordered with birches. *Birks* (Scotch), birch-trees.

Birlie Cottage. The accented syllable of Birlie is now first, but originally it had been last, and the name may have been Leth Bior. Side of the water. *Leth* (*th* silent), side; *bior*, water.

Birness, Mill of. Mill in a gap between two heights. *Bearnas*, gap.

Birnie Wood. Wood of the gap or hollow. *Bearna*, gap.

Birns. Gap. *Bearnas*, gap. There is a gap between two knolls on the south side of the house called Birns.

Birsack (for Barr Samhach). Pleasant point. *Barr*, point; *samhach*, quiet, pleasant.

Birse. Hilly places. *Braigh*, high part of a district, with *s*, the sign of the plural in English. An old spelling is Brass. In the modern form *r* and *i* have been transposed.

Birsebeg. Little Birse. *Beag*, little. See Birse.

Birselasie (for Braigh Lasaidh). Hill of flame. *Braigh*, hill; *lasaidh*, gen. of *lasadh*, fire, flame.

Birsemore. Big Birse. *Mor*, big. See Birse.

Bishop's Loch. Loch belonging to the Bishop of Aberdeen.

Bisset. Detached place. *Pioste*, past part. of *pios*, to cut off.

Bisset Moss. Detached piece of moss. *Pioste*, past part. of *pios*, to cut off.

Bissetscross (for Crios Piosaidh). Cross of division. *Crios*, cross; *piosaidh*, gen. of *piosadh*, dividing.

Bithnie (for Beithan). Birches. *Beithan*, plural of *beith*, birch. *A* and *n* had been transposed.

Blachrie, Blackrigg. Milking-fold on a hillside. *Bleoghann*, milking; *ruigh*, slope.

Black Banks. Black fold. See Banks.

Black Bothy. A hut made of black sods. *Bothan*, small hut. In smuggling times whisky was made in bothies among the hills, so situated that they could not be seen from a distance.

Black Dog, Blackdog. Rock like a black dog. If the last part of the name has the accent it must be an adjective, and it may be a corruption of *dubh*, black. Both parts of Black Dog may have the same meaning.

Black Hill of Mark. Black hill beside Glen Mark. See Glen Mark.

Black Sneck, Blacksnake. Black slow-running burn. *Snaig*, to creep, crawl.

Black Spout. Black watercourse. *Sput*, small waterfall clearing the rock from which the water falls, watercourse.

Black Stob. Black pointed hillock.

Blackbaulk. Black band of division between two farms. *Baulk*, the strip of uncultivated ground between two ridges. There was no soil on the baulks, and stones of the fields were laid on them.

Blackblair. Open black moor. *Blar*, open place. Perhaps for Blar Bleoghainn. Moor on which cows were milked when at summer pasture. *Blar*, open moor; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking.

Blackchambers. This name is corrupted, and the original form cannot with certainty be restored. Perhaps it had been Sean Airidhean Dubha. Old black shieling huts. *Sean*, old (pronounced *shan*); *airidhean*, plural of *airidh*, hut on a shieling; *dubha*, black. *Sean* has become *sham* in some names; *b* is a needless insertion; final *s* shows that a part of the name had ended in *an*—the Gaelic plural termination.

Blackfolds. Fold built of black mossy sods. In the inside of the wall there might have been a row of trunks of trees let into the ground. The wall gave shelter from wind and rain.

Blackgutter. Black water channel. *Guitear*, conduit, drain, sewer.

Blackhall. Hall may represent *choill*, *coill* asp., hill, after loss of initial *c*, as in Hallhill, where both parts mean the same thing. A large mansion-house has often a name ending in *hall*, perhaps because it has taken the place of the castle of old times, and it is often spoken of as The Hall.

Blackhouse. Dairy house. *Bliochd*, milk.

Blacklatch Well. Black hollow well. *Lathach*, mire. *Latch* means a hollow crossing a road. It is usually wet and muddy.

Blacklinn Burn. Black pool burn. *Linne*, pool, pond, waterfall.

Blacklug. Black projecting high ground. *Lug* (Scotch), ear, projection from the head. At Blacklug Norrie hill projects from a large mass of high ground.

Blackmiddens. Black middle town. *Meadhon*, middle. Final *s* represents *on*.

Blackness (for An Eas Bleoghainn). The burn of the milking. *An*, the; *cas*, burn; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. There had been a fold for cows near the burn.

Blackpots, Bleckpots (1696). Small pool at a place where cows were folded and milked. *Poitean*, small pot or pool; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. *An* had wrongly been made *s*.

Blackrigg. Same as Blachrie.

Blackscrath. Place where the green sod had been removed, leaving bare black soil. *Sgrath*, turf, sod.

Blackshiel Burn. Burn near a summer hut built of mossy sods. *Seal* (pronounced *shyal*), shiel, shieling.

Blackstock, Blackstocks. Black, steep, pointed hill. *Stoc*, steep, sharp hill.

Blackstrath. Burn valley where cows were fed and milked. *Bliochd*, milk; *strath*, burn valley.

Blackton. Town of the milking, place where cows had been penned and milked. *Baile*, town; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking.

Blackwell Head (for Tobar Chuid Bleoghainn). Well of the milking-fold. *Tobar*, well; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. *Chuid* had become first *huid* and afterwards *head*.

Blaikie Well. Well at a milking-fold. *Bleoghann*, milking.

Blair, Blairs. Open place. *Blair*, for *blar*, open place, moor, heath. Final *s* is an improper addition, made because Blair is the gen. form and was supposed to be a personal name.

Blair Glas, Blairglas. Green open moor. *Blar*, open moor; *glas*, green, grey green.

Blair Hussey (for Blar Choise). Open place at the foot of a hill. *Blair*, for *blar*, open place; *choise*, gen. asp. of *cos*, foot.

Blairbowie. Yellow open place. *Blair*, for *blar*, open place; *buidhe*, yellow.

Blairdaff. Open moor of the oxen. *Blar*, open place, moor; *damh*, *gen.* plural of *damh*, ox. *Blair*, the gen. form, is often used for *blar*.

Blairdubh, Blairduff. Black open moor. *Blair*, for *blar*, open moor; *dubh*, black.

Blairfad, Blairfads. Moor of the fold, and Moor of the small fold. *Blar*, open moor; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold; *chuidan*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. Asp. *c* had become asp. *p*, which is *f*. *Ain* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Blairfowl. Open place where there was a pool. *Blair*, for *blar*, open place; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool, marsh.

Blairhead. Open muir of the cattle-fold. *Blair*, for *blar*, open moor; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. After being asp. *c* had become silent.

Blairindinny. Open space at a small hill. *Blair*, for *blar*, open place; *an*, of the; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, small hill.

Blairmore. Large open space. *Blair*, for *blar*, expanse; *mor*, big.

Blairmormond. Big moor. *Blair*, moor; *mor*, big; *monadh*, moor.

Blairnamuick. Field of the sow. *Blar*, open place, green field; *na*, of the; *muic*, gen. of *muc*, sow, pig.

Blairordens. Open place of the little hill. *Blair*, for *blar*, open place; *ordain*, gen. of *ordan*, small hill. *Ain* had been mistaken for the plural termination, and *s* had been added to *ordain*.

Blairour. Open moor between two burns. *Blar*, moor, open place; *our*, gen plural of *our*, water, burn.

Blairton. Town in an open place. *Blar*, open moor, heath. In names, the gen. form *blair* is generally used.

Blairwick of Cults. Wide part of the Glen of Cults. *Blair*, wide, open place; *uig*, gen. of *uig*, nook.

Blairythan. Open space beside a stream. *Blair*, open place; *ithan*, stream. See Ythan, Ythanside, Itenheade.

Blakeshouse (for Teach Bleoghainn). Milking-house. *Teach*, house (translated); *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. *Ainn* had erroneously been supposed to be the plural termination and had been translated into *s*. At

Blakeshouse there had been a byre for cows on summer pasture and a dairy for butter and cheese.

Blankets (for Cuitan Bleoghainn). Fold of milking. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. *An* of *cuitan* having been supposed to be a plural termination had been changed into *s*.

Blar Dubh. Black open moor. *Blar*, open place; *dubh*, black.

Blar Ime. Field of butter. *Blar*, plain, open place; *ime*, gen. of *im*, butter.

Blashbeans (for Blath Bheann). Warm hill. *Blath*, warm; *bheann*, *beann* asp., hill. *Th* had become *sh*, and *ann* had been erroneously regarded as a plural termination and *s* had therefore been added to *bheann*.

Blelack. Smooth stone. *Blaith-leac*, smooth stone. The stone referred to is St Wolack's stone at Kirkton, nearly a mile south of Blelack House.

Blethery Well. Warm shieling well. *Blath*, warm; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Blind Burn, Blindburn, Blind Stripe, Blindstripe. There is in Gaelic a word *caoch*, blind, and there had once been another meaning burn, with its dim. *caochan*, small burn. *Blind* here seems to be a translation of the first *caoch* instead of the second, whose meaning had been forgotten. In Blind Burn both parts of the name mean the same thing.

Blind Well. Town near a burn. *Caoch*, burn (translated); *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *baile* asp. has frequently become *well*. See Blind Burn.

Blindmills. Mills on a burn. See Blind Burn.

Blinkbonny. This name is probably taken from the words "blink bonny" in Motherwell's song "Craigielea." If it is Gaelic it might be a corruption of Bleoghann Boine, the milking of a cow. *Bleoghann*, milking; *boine*, gen. of *bo*, cow.

Blockiehead (for Cuid Bleoghainn). Fold of milking. *Cuid*, fold; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. *Bleochainn* had become *blockie*, which had been put first. *Cuid* had been asp. and put last, and *c* being silent had been lost.

Bloody Burn. (In Gaelic Allt Bleodhainn). Milk burn, burn where cows were pastured and milked. *Allt*, burn (translated); *bleodhainn*, gen. of *bleodhann*, milking. *Ainn* had been changed into *y*.

Bloody Butts of Lendrum. See Lendrum. Bloody Butts had originally been Buthan Bleodhainn, houses for milking cows. *Buthan*, plural of *buth*, booth; *bleodhainn*, gen. of *bleodhann*, milking.

Bloody Faulds. Milking folds. *Bleodhann*, milking. *Ann* had been thought to be the dim. termination and had been changed to *y*.

Bloody Hole (for Bleodhann Choill). Milking of the hill. *Bleodhann*, milking; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *C* had been lost, being silent. Originally the name had been Coill Bleodhainn, hill of milking. *Coill*, hill; *bleodhainn*, gen. of *bleodhann*.

Blue Bog. Bog at a milking-fold. *Bleoghann*, milking-place.

Blue Cairn. Perhaps this name means hill on which there was a cow-fold where cows were milked. *Bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking; *carn*, hill. *Carn* had once been first. The O.S. map shows the site of a cairn, but the officials did not know that *carn* meant a hill.

Blue Corrie. Corry where cows were milked. *Bleoghann*, milking of cows; *coire*, corry. Blue Corry may be a translation of Coire Gorm, which might have been better rendered Green Corry. *Gorm* means both blue and green.

Blue Hill, Bluehill. Hill where cows were milked when at summer pasture. *Bleoghann*, milking of cows. There are many Blue Hills, all indicating old dairying places.

Blue Stone. Rock at which there was a milking-fold on a shieling. *Bliochd*, milk.

Blue Well. Well at a milking-place. *Bleoghann*, milking-place.

Bluecraig Hill. Hill seen from a great distance, at which it has a blue colour. *Creag*, hill.

Bluefield. Milking-field, or field whose pasture yields much milk. *Bliochd*, milk.

Bluefold. Milking-fold. *Bleoghann*, milking-place. Unless when part of the name of a lofty hill *blue* generally means milk or milking-place in a place-name.

Blueley. Grassy place productive of milk. *Bliochd*, milk; *ley*, grassy place.

Bluemill (for Meall Bleoghainn). Hill of the milking. *Meall*, hill; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking. *Gh* is silent and *ainn* had become *ie*, which produced *bleoie*, and this had become *blue*.

Bluemoor Hill. Hill on which cows were pastured and milked. *Bleoghann*, milking-place.

Blythehillock. Milking-place at a hillock. *Bliochd*, milk.

Bo (for Achadh Bo). Place of cows. *Achadh*, place (suppressed); *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Boar's Stone. Big stone. *Borr*, big.

Boarshead, Boar's Head. Big fold. *Borr*, big, with *s*

added to get an English possessive; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. By loss of *c* silent *chuid* had become *head*.

Boat Craig. Rock where a boat could be entered or left. *Creag*, rock.

Boatleys. Grassy places at a boat. *Ley*, grassy land.

Bockie Burn. Burn of the bog. *Allt*, burn (translated); *bogain*, gen. of *bogan*, quagmire. *Ain* had been translated into *ie* in Scotch.

Bodachra. Fold-house. *Both*, house; *a'*, of the; *chra*, gen. asp. of *cra*, fold.

Boddam, Boddum. Oxen-house. *Both*, hut, house; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox.

Boddomend (for Both Damhan). House for oxen. *Both*, house; *damhan*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox.

Bodychell (for Badan Choill). Thicket of a hill. *Badan*, bush; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Bodylair (for Bothan Lair). House of the land. *Bothan*, dim. of *both*, house; *lair*, gen. of *lar*, land.

Bog Brannie. Bog of the little burn. *Bog*, marsh; *branain*, gen. of *branan*, little mountain stream. *Ain* became *ie*.

Bog Loch, Bogloch. Bog of the loch.

Bog Luchray. See Luchray.

Bog of Culsh. Bog in a retired place. *Bog*, bog; *cuil-teach*, private, secluded.

Bog of Saughs. Willow bog. *Seileach*, saugh, Scotch for willow. See Saughs.

Bog of Gothie. See Gothie.

Bog Sluey (for Bog Sluic). Bog of the den. *Bog*, bog; *sluic*, gen. of *slochd*, pit, gorge, ravine, slug.

Bog Wartle. Bog beside a hill where cattle at summer pasture were guarded at night to prevent them from straying and from being stolen by Highland thieves. See "Historical Papers," Vol. I. (New Spalding Club). *Wartle*, ward hill.

Bogancaller. Bog of the marsh *Bog*, bog; *an*, of the; *calla*, marsh.

Bogandacker. Bog of the water. *Bog*, bog; *an t-*, of the; *acha*, water.

Bogandy. Black bog. *Bogan*, bog; *dubh*, black.

Boganglaik. Bog of the hollow. *Bog*, bog; *an*, of the; *glaic*, gen. of *glac*, hollow between two heights.

Boganloch. Bog of the loch. *Bog*, marsh; *an*, of the; *loch*, lake.

Bogansourie. Bog of wetness. *Bogan*, bog; *sughmhorachd*, wetness. The asp. letters and final *d* had been lost.

Bogbraidy. Bog of the hill. *Bog*, bog; *braighe* (for

braghad, gen. of *braighe*), hill. As *gh* and *dh* are pronounced alike the one is often used for the other.

Bogbuie. Yellow bog. *Bog*, bog; *buidhe*, yellow.

Bogcoup. Bog of the hill. *Bog*, bog; *coip*, gen. of *cop*, hill.

Bogdavie. Bog of oxen. *Bog*, bog; *daimh*, gen. of *damh*, ox. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Bogenchapel. Bog at the chapel. *Bog*, bog; *an*, of the; *chaibeil*, gen. asp. of *caibeal*, chapel, family burying-ground. Before 1560 there were many small chapels with burying-grounds in Scotland.

Bogendinny. Bog of the little hill. *Bog*, bog; *an*, of the; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, little hill.

Bogengarrie. Rough bog. *Bogan*, bog; *garbh*, rough.

Bogenjohn. Bog at a hill. *Bogan*, wet place; *duin*, gen. of *dun*, hill.

Bogenjoss. Bog of the fir. *Bogan*, bog; *giuthais*, gen. of *giuthas*, fir.

Bogenlea. Bog of the grassy place. *Bog*, bog; *an*, of the; *ley* (Scotch), grassy place.

Bogenspro. Meadow where cattle fed. *Bogan*, bog, meadow; *spreidhe*, gen. of *spreidh*, cattle.

Bogentassie (for Bog an t-Easain). Bog of the little burn. *Bog*, bog; *an t-*, of the; *easain*, gen. of *easan*, small burn, little cataract.

Bogerduch (for Bog Airidhe Duibhe). Bog of the black shieling. *Bog*, marsh; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling; *duibhe*, gen. fem. of *dubh*, black.

Bogerfoul (for Bog Airidh Phuill). Bog of a shieling at a pool. *Bog*, bog; *airidh*, shieling; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool.

Bogfearn, Bogfern. Alder bog. *Bog*, bog; *fearna*, alder.

Bogfechil. Bog near a watching-place. *Bog*, bog; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, watch, guard.

Bogfennan (for Bogfinain). Bog of the little hill. *Bog*, wet place, meadow; *finain*, gen. of *finan*, dim. of *fin*, hill.

Bogforgue. Bog consisting of a semi-liquid mixture of earth and water. *Bog*, bog; *fuaraig*, gen. of *fuarag*, mixture of earth and water.

Bogforlea. Bog at a grassy place outside of a farm. *Bog*, bog; *for-ley*, grassy place at the front.

Bogforth (perhaps for Bog Chorth). Marsh at an enclosed space. *Bog*, marsh; *chorth*, *corth* asp., circle, stone ring round a grave, fold for cattle or sheep.

Bogfossie (for Bog a' Chosain). Bog of the little hollow. *Bog*, bog; *chosain*, gen. asp. of *cosan*, dim. of *cos*,

hollow. No Gaelic word in *f* yields *fossie*; but *f*, being an asp. letter, may represent *ch*, another asp. letter.

Bogfouton (for Bog Chothain). Bog covered with a frothy scum. *Bog*, bog; *chothain*, gen. asp. of *cothan*, froth. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and *h* of *th* had become silent and had been lost. *Fouton* may represent *chuitan*, small fold.

Bogfur. Bog of grass. *Bog*, bog; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Boggach. Boggy place. *Bog*, bog; and *ach*, abounding in.

Boggerie Burn. Burn from a shieling bog. *Bog*, bog; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Boggiefern. Bog in which alders grow. *Bogan*, bog; *fearna*, alder-tree.

Boggiehinach Burn. Burn from a bog of vegetable growth. *Bogain*, gen. of *bogan*, bog; *chinneachaidh*, gen. of *cinneachadh*, growth.

Boggy Stripes. Streamlets causing the formation of a bog. *Bogan*, bog.

Boggyshiels. Summer huts at a bog. *Bogan*, bog; *sealan*, plural of *seal*, summer residence. *S* before *e* sounds *sh*.

Boghead. Farm at the upper end of a bog. *Head* may represent *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold.

Bogie. Bog. *Bogan*, bog. *Bogan* is not a diminutive and *an* should not have been made *ie*. Bogie is also the name of the stream draining the great bog on the east side of The Buck.

Bogieneuk. Corner of the bog. *Bogain*, gen. of *bogan*, wet place.

Bogie's Hole. Sea cave supposed to be inhabited by a spectre. *Bodach*, spectre, boodie (Scotch).

Bogiesavock. Willow bog. *Bogan*, bog; *samhach* (pronounced *sauch*, and supposed to mean willow). The proper meaning, however, of *samhach* is quiet, peaceful.

Bogieshalloch, Boggieshalloch. Willow bog. *Bogan*, bog; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Bogiesheal, Bogieshiel, Bogieshiels. Bog at a hut on summer pasture. *Bogan*, bog; *seal*, hut, shiel. *Shiels* represents *sealan*, which might be either the plural of *seal*, or *sealan*, shieling, summer pasture.

Bogindhu. Black bog. *Bogan*, bog; *dubh*, black.

Bogingore. Bog of the mud, filth. *Bogan*, bog; *gaorra*, gen. of *gaorr*, mud, gore.

Bogingoss (for Bogan Giuthais). Bog of fir. *Bogan*, bog; *giuthais*, gen. of *giuthas*, fir.

Boginthort. Bog of the circular enclosure. *Bog*, bog;

an, of the; *choirt*, gen. asp. of *cort*, circle, cattle-fold, stone circle.

Bogintorry. Bog of the little hill. *Bog*, bog; *an*, of the; *torrain*, gen. of *torran*, little hill, hillock.

Boglach Gorm. Green marsh. *Boglach*, quagmire, bog; *gorm*, green.

Boglash. Bog where lights were said to have been seen. *Bog*, marsh; *lais*, gen. of *las* (Irish), flame, light.

Bogle Den. Den of the ghost. *Bogle* (English), spectre.

Boglea. Bog at a grassy place. *Bog*, bog; *ley* (Scotch), grass land.

Bogless. Bog at a cattle-fold. *Bog*, bog; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, enclosure, cattle-fold, sheep-fold.

Bogloch. Loch in a bog.

Boglouster. Shaking bog, quagmire. *Bog*, bog; *gluasdach*, moving.

Bogmeinneach, Burn of. Middle bog burn. *Meadhonach*, middle.

Bogmoon. Bog of the moss. *Bog*, bog; *mona*, gen. of *moine*, moss, moor.

Bogmore. Big bog. *Bog*, marsh, bog; mor, big.

Bognamoon. Bog of the moss. *Bog*, bog; *na*, of the; *mona*, gen. of *moine*, moss, moor.

Bogneish Hillock. Hillock at the bog of the burn. *Bogan*, marsh; *eas*, burn.

Bogniebolll (for Bogan Buaile). Bog of the cattle-fold. *Bogan*, bog (with transposition of *a* and *n*); *buaile*, cattle-fold.

Bogniebrae (for Bogan Brae). Bog of the hill. *Bogan*, bog; *braigh* (for *braghad*), gen. of *braigh*, hill. *A* and *n* had been transposed in passing into Scotch.

Bogranda. Ugly bog. *Bog*, bog; *granda*, ugly.

Bograxie. Bog of ducks. *Bog*, bog; *trachd*, gen. plural of *trachd*, drake.

Bogree William. Cattle-fold at the angle where two roads meet. *Bog*, bog; *rath* (*th* silent), circle; *uilinn*, gen. of *uileann*, elbow, angle. *Uileann* usually becomes *William* in Scotch, as in Cairn William, mountain at the turn.

Bogriffe (for Bog Ruighe). Bog at the base of a hill. *Bog*, bog; *ruighe*, slope of a hill, the highest cultivated ground at the base of a hill.

Bogrotten. Bog at a round hill. *Bog*, bog; *rotain*, gen. of *rotan*, round hill, mound, cognate with Latin *rotundus*, round.

Bogs. Bog. *Bogan*, soft wet place.

Bogskeathy. Vomiting bog. *Bog*, bog; *sgeitheach*, vomiting. When water enters at the top of a bed of clay on a brae and finds vent lower down it sometimes pours out

steadily in winter a mixture of water and clay, which comes up out of the ground as if it were vomited.

Bogsley. Bog of the hill. *Bog*, bog; *sleibhe*, gen. of *sliabh*, hill.

Bogsowie. Wet bog. *Bog*, bog; *sughain*, gen. of *sughan*, wetness, oozing water.

Bogston. Town near a bog. *Bogan*, bog. *An* had been made *s*.

Bogtamma. Bog full of tufts. *Bog*, bog; *tomach*, full of tufts.

Bogturk. Bog of the boar. *Bog*, bog; *tuirc*, gen. of *torc*, hog, boar.

Bohill. Cow-hill. *Bo*, cow.

Boich Head. Head curved like a bow. *Bogha*, bow.

Boilmore (for Buaile Mhor). Big cattle-fold. *Buaile*, cattle-fold; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big.

Bolting Stone (for Clach Buailtein). Stone at a small fold. *Clach*, stone; *buailtein*, gen. of *buailtean*, dim. of *buaile*, fold.

Bomahoy (for Both na Chuith). House at the fold. *Both*, hut, house; *na*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. *C* being silent had been lost. *Th* final is silent and is readily lost. *Hui* had been pronounced *hoo-ie*, which had become *hoy*.

Bonlee. Grassy hollow. *Bonn*, bottom; *ley*, grassy place.

Bonnykelly (for Coille Bainneach). Hill producing milk. *Bainneach*, abounding in milk; *coille*, hill.

Bonnymuir. Moor productive of milk. *Bainneach*, abounding in milk; *muir* (Scotch), heath, uncultivated ground.

Bonnyside. Place productive of milk. *Bainneach* abounding in milk; *suidhe*, place, seat.

Bonnyton (for Baile Bainneach). Farm-town abounding in milk. *Baile*, town (translated); *bainneach*, productive of milk.

Boonie, Burn of. Rapid burn. *Buinne*, rapid current.

Borestone. Big stone. *Borr*, great. See Boar's Stone.

Borrowhill. Hill. *Bruch*, hill. The second part is a translation of the first.

Borrowston, Borrowstone. Hill town. *Bruch*, hill; *ton*, for English town.

Botany. This name in full is Botany Bay, so named from a place in Australia to which convicts were first sent. Residence at Botany was regarded as banishment.

Botary (for Both Airidhe). Hut of the shieling. *Both*, hut; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Both Hill. Hill of the hut. *Both*, but, house where women in charge of cows on summer pasture lived.

Bothy. A house built of sods. In the Highlands it usually meant a house built of sods among the hills, where smuggled whisky was made. In the Lowlands it was a house in which farm-servants lived and prepared their own food. Both kinds of bothies have nearly gone out of use. *Bothan*, small house, hut, cottage.

Bothwellseat. Farm-town at the place of the mansion. *Bhaile, baile* asp., town; *both*, house, mansion; *suidhe*, seat, place. *Bh* is equivalent to *w* and *bhaile* has become *well*.

Bottomend. Same as Boddomend.

Bottomhead. Ox-house at a cattle-fold. *Both*, house; *damh*, ox; *chuid, cuid* asp., cattle-fold.

Boudiestone. Stone of the ghost. *Bodach*, ghost, spectre.

Bourtie. Fortified place for cattle. *Buar*, cattle; *dun*, hill, fort. Boverdyn, 1195. See "Chartulary of Abbey of Lindores." Bourtie might represent *buar-thigh*, cattle-house. *Buar*, cattle; *thigh, tigh* asp., house.

Bourtree Well. Well with an elder-tree to mark its position in a snowstorm.

Bourieman's Well. Well of the man in charge of a milking-fold. He had to put fetters on the legs of cows before they were milked. *Buarach*, cow-fetter.

Bovaglie (for Both Faicille). Guard-house. *Both*, house; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, watch, guard. The house had been occupied by persons guarding cattle in a glen against thieves. *F* and *v*, and *c* and *g* are interchangeable.

Bow, The. Bend inward in the coast-line. *Bogha*, bow, bend.

Bowbutts. Places near a parish church where people practised shooting with bows and arrows on Sunday. This was enjoined by Act of the Scots Parliament, to train men for the national defence. Yews were planted in churchyards to provide bows.

Bower Well (for Tobar Buair). Cattle well. *Tobar*, well; *buair*, gen. of *buar*, cattle.

Bowie Hillock. Yellow hillock. *Buidhe*, yellow.

Bowiebank. Yellow bank on the east side of the Deveron. *Buidhe*, yellow. The place named Bowiebank would have been suitable for growing broom.

Bowl Road, Bowlroad. Way from Aberdeen to the town cattle-fold. It is now called Albion Street. *Buaile*, cattle-fold, milking-fold. It was very likely on the Bowl Croft, which was on the north side of the street and on the west of the railway. The cows of the citizens had been

folded in the Buaile at mid-day, and women had gone there to milk them. There are, or were, Bowl Roads in Tarves, Strachan, and Edinburgh as well as in Aberdeen.

Bowman Stone (for Bellman Stone). Stone on which the bellman stood when making announcements at a church.

Boyndlie (for Ley Buinn). Grassy place at the bottom of a howe. *Ley* (Scotch), grassy place; *buinn*, gen. of *bonn*, bottom.

Boynds. Quarry. *Buidhinn*, quarry. *S* had been affixed in the mistaken belief that *inn* here represented the Gaelic plural termination.

Boynsmill (for Muileann Buinn). Mill at the bottom of the howe. *Muileann*, mill; *buinn*, gen. of *bonn*, bottom.

Brackans (for Braighan). Little hill. *Braighan*, dim. of *braigh*, hill. *An*, the dim. termination, had been regarded as plural, and it had been translated into *s*, which had been added though *an* remained.

Brackenbraes. Ferny braes. *Bracken* is an English word of Anglo-Saxon origin.

Brackenstake. Pointed mountain. *Braigh*, mountain, hill; *an*, of the; *stuic*, gen. of *stuc*, pointed hill.

Brackley. Grey hill. *Braigh*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Brackloch Craig. The three parts of the name mean hill. *Braigh*, hill; *lamh*, hill; *creag*, hill.

Braclamore. Big grey hill. *Bracach*, grey, black and white; *lamh*, hill; *mor*, big.

Braco, Bracco. Grey place. *Bracach*, grey.

Brae of Biffie. Hill of Biffie. See Biffie. *Braigh*, hill.

Braegarie. Rough hill. *Braigh*, hill, upper part of a district; *garbh*, rough.

Braelea. Grey hill. *Braigh*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Braeloine. Bralyne in 1696. Hill or brae above a meadow. *Braigh*, hill, brae; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, marsh.

Braeinjohn, Brainjohn. Burn of the hill. *Braon*, burn; *duin*, gen. of *dun*, hill.

Braemar. The meaning of *mar* is uncertain. *Brae* represents *braigh*, hill.

Braemar (Cruden) represents Braigh Bharr. Hill of the point. *Braigh*, hill; *bharr*, *barr* asp., point. *Bh* is liable to become *mh*, which by loss of the asp. becomes *m*. Probably the name had originally been Barr Bhraigh, point of the hill.

Braenaloin. Hill of the moss. *Braigh*, hill; *na*, of the; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, moss, marsh.

Braeneach. Hill of the spectre. *Braigh*, hill; *neach*, ghost, apparition.

Braeneil (for Braigh an Aill). Hill. *Braigh*, hill; *an*, of the; *aill*, gen. of *aill*, hill, rocky hill.

Braeriach. Grey mountain. *Braigh*, mountain; *riabhach*, grey.

Braeroddach. Hill abounding in *Myrica gale*, bog myrtle, a somewhat rare plant. *Braigh*, hill; *roid*, bog myrtle; *ach*, place of.

Braes of Begarry. Hill of the little shieling. *Braigh*, hill; *beag*, small; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Braes of Gight. Windy braes. *Gaothach*, windy.

Braeside. Hillside. *Braigh*, hill.

Braestairie. Place on a hill where a causeway or a road formed of tree stems had been made to cross a wet place. *Braigh*, hill, brae; *staire*, gen. of *stair*, causeway, stepping-stones at a wet place.

Braid Bog (for Bog Braigh). Marsh at a hill. *Bog*, wet place; *braigh*, hill. If the name is Scotch it means broad bog.

Braid Cairn. Cairn on the summit of a hill. *Braid*, summit; *carn*, cairn, hill. The hill is on the boundary between Aberdeen and Forfar.

Braidshaw. Broad wood. *Shaw* (English), thicket, wood. *Braid* may mean hill, as in Braid Cairn.

Braigh Coire Caochan nan Laogh. Mountain of the burn of the calves. *Coire*, corry; *caochan*, burn; *nan*, of the; *laogh*, gen. plural of *laogh*, calf.

Braigie. Hill. *Braighe*, brae, top of a brae, hill.

Braigiewell. Hill town. *Braighe*, hill; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Braiklay (for Breac Lamh). Dappled hill. *Breac*, variegated; *lamh*, hill.

Braikley (perhaps for Braigh Liath). Grey hill. *Braigh*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Braiks Burn. Places of various colours near a burn. *Breacan*, spotted places. *Breac* had been supposed to be a personal name, and *an* had therefore been changed to *s* to be in the possessive.

Brain Loan (for Lon Braoin). Moss of the hill burn. *Lon*, moss, bog; *braoin*, gen. of *braon*, hill stream.

Brainley (for Ley Braoin). Grassy place near a burn. *Ley* (Scotch), grassy place; *braoin*, gen. of *braon*, hill burn.

Brainjohn. See Braeinjohn.

Brakeshill. Hill. *Braigh*, hill. The second part of the name is a translation of the first.

Brakies Croft. Croft on a hillock. *Braighean*, dim. of *braighe*, hill. *An* had been made both *ie* and *s*.

Brandsbutt (for Buth Braoin). House at a burn. *Buth*, house, hut; *braoin*, gen. of *braon*, hill burn. When the parts of the name were transposed *s* had been added to *braoin* to make it the English possessive.

Brandyie (for Branan). Small hill burn. *Branan*, dim. of *bran*, hill burn. *An* had become *yie*.

Brankanentum, Brankinentum. Burn of the little fold on the hill. *Bran*, burn; *cuithan*, dim of *cuith*, fold; *an*, of the; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill.

Brankholm, Brankholme. Burn of the hill. *Bran*, hill burn; *thuim*, gen. asp. of *tom*, hill. *T* being silent before *h* had been lost, and *k* and *l* had been inserted for euphony, but *l* is seldom heard.

Brankie (originally Braon Cuith). Burn at a fold. *Braon*, mountain burn; *cuith* (*th* silent), fold. *Cui* had become *kie*.

Brankston. Town at a mountain burn. *Bran*, mountain burn.

Brawland Knowes (for Braigh Lamhan Cnocan). The three parts of the name all mean hill. *Braigh*, hill, higher part; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *cnocan*, dim. of *cnoc*, hill. *An* had been translated into *s*, in the belief that it was a plural termination.

Brawnsbog (for Bog an Braoin). Bog of the mountain burn. *Bog*, wet place; *an*, of the; *braoin*, gen. of *braon* mountain burn. When the parts of the name were transposed *s* had been inserted in the belief that *braoin* was a personal name in the genitive in Gaelic.

Breac Leitir. Spotted hillside. *Breac*, dappled; *leitir*, hillside.

Breacan Hillocks (for Toman Breaca). Spotted hillocks. *Toman*, hillocks (translated); *breaca*, spotted.

Breagach Hill. Dappled hill. *Breacach*, spotted, party-coloured.

Breda. Broadhaugh in "Poll Book," 1696.

Breda Hill. Here *Breda* seems to be a corruption of *braighe*, hill. *Dh* and *gh* are both pronounced like *y*, and hence *g* was sometimes changed into *d* in passing into Scotch.

Breedie's Haugh. Haugh where a court of justice was held. *Breith*, judgment. *Bretus* in the name of the chief magistrate of the Aedui (Cæsar, "De Bell. Gall.," III., 16) is probably cognate with *breith*, judgment.

Bressachoil. Bush of the hill. *Preas*, bush; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Brewthin. Fairy knowe. *Bruighinn*, fairy knoll. The knolls at which barony courts were held are now often supposed to have been regarded as abodes of fairies.

Brickfield (for Burghfield). This is near the site of the Burgh of Rattray.

Bride's Well, Brideswell. Well dedicated to St Bridget, an Irish saint venerated also in Scotland.

Bridestonefold. Fold at a stone where courts of justice were held. *Breith*, judgment.

Bridge o' Ess. Bridge over the Tanar Water. *Eas*, water.

Bridge of Don. There are two bridges of this name. The upper, at Balgownie, is very old and its builder is uncertain. It may have been built by the Earl of Mar at the same time as Kildrummy Castle was built. It is sometimes attributed to Robert Bruce. The lower bridge was built 1831-3.

Bridge of Leid. Broad bridge. *Leoid*, gen. of *leud*, breadth.

Bridle Road. Road along which a traveller on horseback may pass.

Bridlefold. Substantial fold. *Brigheil*, efficacious. *Gh* and *dh* are pronounced in the same way and are mistaken the one for the other.

Bridlies (for Breith Lios). Judgment circle. *Breith*, judgment; *lios*, circle. The place had been the seat of a barony court, which had been held within an enclosed place.

Brierfield (for Achadh Braigh Airidhe). Field of the hill of the shieling. *Achadh*, field; *braigh* (pronounced *briye*), hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Briggs. Places where water rushes through with force. *Bruchdan*, plural of *bruchd*, openings in sea rocks through which the tide rushes.

Brimmond Hill. All the three parts of this name mean hill. *Braigh*, hill; *monadh*, hill or moor of great extent. The Brimmond is more than a mile broad, and it is 870 feet high.

Brindy Burn. Small burn. *Branan*, dim. of *bran*, hill burn. Brindy is locally pronounced *breeny*.

Broad Cairn. Hill. *Braid*, hill; *carn*, hill, mountain.

Broad-Gate, Broad Street. A wide street in Aberdeen, originally extending from the west side of Guestrow to the east side of Broad Street. *Gate* was formerly a common name in towns for a street leading to any important place, as Castlegate, Gallowgate.

Broad Hill. The hill is only about 300 yards wide and hardly deserves to be called broad. Apparently, however, it had been called *leathan* in Gaelic, which means broad, for about the end of the Catholic period it was sometimes called the Lady Hill, *lady* being erroneously supposed to refer to the Virgin Mary. See Ladysford.

Broad Place. Hilly place. *Braid*, hill.

Broad Shade. Broad extent of gently sloping ground. *Shed*, slope, separation, division.

Broad Ward. Hilly enclosed place for calves or other farm animals. *Braid*, hill; *ward*, enclosed, protected place.

Broadgate. Place near a turnpike road.

Broadgreens (perhaps for Ailean Braghead). Green place of a hill. *Ailean*, green level place; *braghad* (*gh* silent), gen. of *braigh*, hill. The *s* in Broadgreens represents *an* in *ailean*, which had been supposed to be plural.

Broadland. Both *broad* and *land* mean hill. *Braigh*, hill; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Bh* is liable to become *mh*, which by loss of the aspirate becomes *m*. *Mh* in *lamhan* is usually equivalent to *v*, but it may become silent and be lost. Final *d* is euphonic.

Broadley. Broad grassy place. Perhaps the name had at first been Braidley, meaning hilly, grassy place, from *braid*, hill, and *ley*, grassy place.

Broadstraik (for Strioch Braid). Hill stripe. *Strioch*, stripe; *braid*, hill.

Broback, The. The hill of the moss. *Bruch*, hill; *bac*, moss.

Brochdhu. Black hill. *Bruch*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Brock Ness. Badgers' point. *Broc*, badger; *ness* (English), promontory.

Brockholes. Badgers' holes. *Broc*, badger. But *brock* may be *bruch*, hill, and *holes* may be *choill*, *coill* asp., hill, with *s* added.

Brockie Burn, Brocky Burn. Burn of the steep brae. *Bruchaich*, gen. of *bruchach*, steep ascent. Same as Burn of Brooky.

Brock's Brae. Badger's brae. *Broc*, badger.

Broclach. Badger's den.

Brodiach. Broad howe. *Iochd*, howe.

Brodie Brae, Brodies Braes. The Gaelic form of Brodie had been *brodan*, but the meaning of this word is uncertain. It sometimes seems to mean a projecting point or a narrow piece of ground, and sometimes a level place. In Brodies *an* has been made both *ie* and *s*.

Brodies Burn. Perhaps Burn in a narrow strip of land.

Brogan. Small hill. *Bruchan*, dim. of *bruch*, hill.

Broken Grip (for Groban Bruchain). Top of the small hill. *Groban*, summit; *bruchain*, gen. of *bruchan*, small hill. The parts of the name had been transposed when *bruchain* was made an English word.

Brokenwind (for Bruchan Bheinn). Hill. *Bruchan*, dim. of *bruch*, hill; *bheinn*, *beinn* asp. and pronounced *weinn*, hill.

Bronie Burn. Small burn. *Braonan*, dim. of *braon*, burn.

Broom Hill, Broomhill. In old leases it was sometimes stipulated that farmers should sow a few acres of broom, to provide thatch for buildings on a farm. Hence broom is found on some high hills and only in a few places in a district, instead of being generally distributed.

Broom Inch. River island clothed with broom. *Innis*, island.

Broomhead. Broomy place at a fold. *Chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* had been lost, being silent.

Broomielaw. Broom hill. *Lamh*, hill.

Broomies Burn. Small burn. *Braonan*, dim. of *braon*, hill burn. *An* had been rendered by both *ie* as a dim. and *s* as a plural termination.

Brooms. Small hill burn. *Braonan*, dim. of *braon*, hill burn. Medial *n* became *m*, and *an* became *s* instead of *ie*.

Broomy Lea. Level grassy place growing broom. In Scotch, *lea* means land level enough to be cultivated.

Brotherfield (for Achadh Bruch Airidhe). Field of the hill of the shieling. *Achadh*, field; *bruch*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *C* asp. had become *t* asp., and *dh* becoming silent had been omitted.

Brothers, The. Rocks resembling a family of children.

Brown Cow (for Braon Cuith). Burn of the cattle-fold. *Braon*, mountain burn; *cuith* (*th* silent), cattle-fold. *Cui* had been pronounced *coo-ie*.

Brown Cow Hill. Hill from which flows a burn passing a cattle-fold. See Brown Cow.

Brown Hill. Hill of the mountain burn. *Braon*, hill burn.

Brownhills, Brownieshill. Both names mean hill from which flowed a little burn. *Braonan*, dim. of *braon*, burn. In Brownhills *an* had been made *s* and put after hill. In Brownieshill *an* had been made both *ie* and *s*.

Brownside. Burn side. *Braon*, burn.

Bruach Dhubh. Black bank. *Bruach*, bank; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black.

Bruach Mhor. Big bank. *Bruach*, bank; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big.

Bruach Ruadh. Red bank. *Bruach*, bank; *ruadh*, red. Bruach in Bruach Dhubh, Bruach Mhor, Bruach Ruadh, Tighnabruaich, etc., is probably a late translation into Gaelic of Banks or Bankhead, both of which mean cattle-fold. See Bankhead and Banks.

Bruce Hill, Brucehill. Hill. *Bruch*, hill. The name had originated in a mistaken belief that King Robert Bruce had halted on it in his pursuit of Comyn, Earl of Buchan.

Bruce's Camp. Place locally fancied to have been a camp of King Robert Bruce; but this idea must have origi-

nated in the likeness of *bruch*, a Gaelic word for a hill, to the name Bruce. The supposed camp had been a cattle-fold.

Bruce's Haven. *Bruce* is a corruption of *brugh*, fortified stronghold.

Bruckhills. Both parts of the name mean the same thing. *Bruch*, hill.

Brucklay. Both parts mean hill. *Bruch*, hill; *lamh*, hill.

Bruckleseat. Place where bruckles grow. *Bruckle* (Scotch), stalk of carex, used for cleaning out oil-holes of spinning-wheels, stems of tobacco-pipes, etc.

Bructor Hill. *Bruch*, hill; *torr*, steep hill with flat top.

Brughs. Mansion. *Brugh*, mansion-house, fortified place. Final *s* is an improper addition.

Bruness (perhaps for Bruchd Ness). Cape where water rushes through openings among rocks. *Bruchd*, rush; *ness* (English), nose.

Brunt Heugh, Bruntbrae. Brunt in these names represents *bruchan*, dim. of *bruch*, hill. *Ch* being silent had been lost, and *t* had been added for euphony and to convert *bruan* into a Scotch word.

Bruntcowes (for Bruchan Cuithain). Little hill with a small fold. *Bruchan*, little hill; *cuithain*, gen. of *cuithan*, small fold. *Bruchan* lost asp. *c* and took on *t* to become the Scotch word *brunt*. *Cuith* lost asp. *t*, and *ain* by mistake was made *es* instead of *ie*.

Brunthall. Hill. *Bruchan*, small hill; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. The second part had been added to explain the first, after it had lost *ch* and taken on *t* to become the Scotch word *brunt*. *Choill* had lost *c*, which was silent, and *oi* had become *a* to form *hall*, an English word.

Bruntland, Bruntlan. Both parts of the name mean small hill. *Bruchan*, small hill; *lamhan*, small hill. The name had passed through the following forms:—Bruchan Lamhan, Bruan Laan, Brun Lan, Bruntland.

Bruntstane. Stone on a hill. *Bruchan*, small hill. *Ch* had been lost, being silent, and *t* had been added for euphony and to convert the Gaelic word into a Scotch.

Bruthaichanluig. Steep side of the howe. *Bruthach*, steep hillside; *an*, of the; *luig*, gen. of *lag*, hollow.

Brux. Hill. *Bruch*, hill. Perhaps for *bruchan*, small hill, in which *an* had been mistaken for the plural termination and had been translated by *s*. This would have produced *bruchs*, equivalent to *brux*.

Bruxfin. Both parts mean hill. *Bruchan*, small hill; *fin*, hill. *An* had been made *s*.

Bruxie (for Bruchan). Small hill. *An* had been regarded as a plural termination, and *s* had been inserted

before *an*, making *bruchsan*. Afterwards *an* was changed to *ie*, which produces *bruchsie*, and this lapsed into *bruxie*.

Buchaam (for Bogha Cham). Curved bend. *Bogha*, bend; *cham*, *cam* asp., crooked.

Buachaille Breige (for Brig Buachaille). Shepherd's cairn. *Brig*, cairn, pile; *buachaille*, shepherd.

Buachaille Mor's Grave. The grave of the big herd, who was killed accidentally. *Buachaille*, shepherd; *mor*, big.

Buailteach. House at a cattle-fold. *Buaile*, cattle-fold, milking-fold; *teach*, house. *Buaile* is the same as Latin *bovile*, cattle-fold.

Buchan. The district in the angle between the North Sea and the Moray Firth. *Boghan*, small bend, curve.

Buchan Ness. East point of Buchan. This is Petrie's Loup on Keith Inch. An old map has "Buchan Ness" in the middle of Peterhead Bay, and on subsequent maps it was put at Boddam Ness by mistake. *Boghan*, little bend; *ness* (English), nose.

Buchanhaven. Harbour near Buchan Ness, which name was formerly given to the east point at Peterhead.

Bucharn. Hut on a hill. *Buth*, hut, temporary residence of people in charge of cattle on summer pasture; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Buchts. Houses for sheep when on hill pasture. *Buthan*, plural of *buth*, hut, house, *th* having become *ch*, and *an* becoming *s*.

Buck, The. The big mountain. *Buchd*, bigness. The Buck is the biggest mountain in the ridge between the Deveron and the Bogie. Perhaps from *buige*, wetness. The sides of the hill are wet in many places.

Buckering Well (for Tobar Bac Airidhe). Well of the moss shieling. *Tobar*, well (translated); *bac*, moss; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Bucket. See Glenbucket.

Bucket Mill. Mill for sawing wood to be made into buckets.

Buckie. Bend. *Bogha*, bow, bosom, place in a curve between two heights, or in a bend of a river or in the sea coast.

Buckie Burn. Burn at a curve in a hillside. *Bogha*, bow, curve.

Buckler Burn. Cowherd's burn. *Buachaille*, shepherd, cowherd, protector of cattle or sheep.

Buxburn, Boxburn, (for Allt Bocan). Burn of jumps. *Allt*, burn; *bocan*, gen. plural of *boc*, jump, leap. In passing into Scotch *an* became *s*, and *bocs* is equivalent to

box, which accounts for the local form of the name, Boxburn. The burn falls rapidly in the last mile of its course.

Buffle (for Buth Choill). House on a hill. *Buth*, house; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *Ch* had become *f*, and *th* had also become *f* by attraction. But Buffle might be a corruption of Buthlaw; which see.

Buglehole (for Coille Buachaille). Hill of the shepherd or cowherd. *Coille*, hill; *buachaille*, gen. of *buachaille*, shepherd, herdsman.

Buidheanach. Hill summit commanding a good view. *Buidhneach*, commanding an extensive prospect.

Bull Well. Town at a cattle-fold. *Buaile*, cattle-fold; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. The name had originally been Baile Buaile.

Bullers of Buchan. Fold at a small shieling. *Buaile*, fold; *airidhean*, dim. of *airidhe*, shieling. *Dh* with the flanking vowels had been lost, and *an* had become *s* instead of *ie*. The name is now given to a village at an inlet between high rocks, the end of which had served as a fold where cows were milked. It is also given, improperly, to a pot surrounded by steep rocks and communicating with the sea by a short tunnel. It had been a sea cave, the inner end of which had fallen in.

Bull's Slack (for Buaile Sluic). Milking-fold in the gorge. *Buaile*, cattle-fold, cow-fold; *sluic*, gen. of *sloc*, gorge, trench-like hollow.

Bulwark (for Buaile Mhart). Fold where cows were milked. *Buaile*, cow-fold; *mhart*, gen. plural asp. of *mart*, cow. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Bulwark, The—King-Edward—(for An Buaile Mhart). The fold of the cows. *An*, the; *buaile*, milking-fold; *mhart*, gen. plural asp. of *mart*, cow.

Bum Stripe. Streamlet in the bottom of a valley. *Bun*, bottom.

Bunzeach (for Buneoch). Bottom of the howe. Other forms are Bunzeoch, Bunyeoch, Bunnyach, Bonzeoch. *Bun*, bottom; *iochd*, howe. In Strathdon Bunzeach is the name of a long, narrow, trench-like gorge on the south border of the parish. The west end is called Glac of Bunzeach—*glac* meaning howe, the same as *iochd*; near it is Loch of Bunzeach; farther north is Forest of Bunzeach; and, still farther, Craig of Bunzeach.

Burgh Muir. Uncultivated ground near a royal burgh, where the cows of the burgesses were pastured.

Buried Men's Leys. Places growing grass, where dead men were said to have been buried. The O.S. map says this was the site of a conflict in 1411. There is no evidence of this conflict on record.

Burn Hervie. Burn of division. *Thearbaidh*, gen. asp. of *tearbadh*, division, bounding. *Th* had become silent, and *b* had been aspirated, becoming equivalent to *v*.

Burn of Allantersie. Cross burn. *Allan*, small stream; *tarsuinn*, cross.

Burn of Angels (for Burn of Lights). *Aingle*, plural of *aingeal*, fire, light. The reference may be to the use of a blaze in catching trout or salmon at night.

Burn of Auldenachie. See Auldenachie.

Burn of Auldgarney. Burn of the rough burn. *Allt*, burn; *garbh*, rough; *abhainn*, water.

Burn of Auldmad. Burn passing the seat of a court of justice. *Allt*, burn; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice. In this word *o* is frequently changed to *a*. *Burn* and *auld* mean the same thing, and "Burn of" is redundant.

Burn of Auldmuck. Gloomy burn. *Allt*, burn; *muige*, gen. of *muig*, gloom.

Burn of Backcammie. Burn of Cammie moss. *Bac*, peat-moss; *camaidh*, gen. of *camadh*, bend. This refers to the hill at the bend in the boundary between Forfar and Kincardine.

Burn of Benglack. Burn of the hollow of the hill. *Beinn*, hill; *glaic*, gen. of *glac*, narrow hollow between two heights.

Burn of Bogturk. Burn of the boar's bog. *Bog*, bog; *tuirc*, gen. of *torc*, boar. Wild boars delight to feed on the juicy roots and stems of plants growing in lakes and bogs, which their recurved tusks enable them to pull up.

Burn of Boonie. Rapid burn. *Buinne*, rapid stream.

Burn of Buck. Burn of the big mountain. *Buchd*, bigness, size. The Buck is the biggest mountain in its district.

Burn of Cake. Both parts of the name mean stream. *Caoich*, gen. of *caoch*, burn, howe.

Burn of Clachanyell. Burn of the white stones. *Clachan*, plural of *clach*, stone; *ghil*, gen. plural fem. of *geal*, white.

Burn of Contlach. Burn at a place where hills at the sides approach one another. *Con*, with, together; *tulach*, hill.

Burn of Corbus. Burn of the fold. *Corbus* is for *chuitail*, fold, corrupted into *whitehill* and turned into Gaelic by *corban* (*cor*. hill; *ban*, white). *An* was abnormally made *s*, producing *corbs*, now *corbus*. See Forbes.

Burn of Corn. Burn of the hill. *Cairn*, gen. of *carn*, hill.

Burn of Corrie. Burn from a hollow in a hillside. *Coire*, caldron, hollow like a cup cut slantingly so as to leave

in the lower half only a small portion of the lip but nearly all the bottom.

Burn of Craig. Burn of the hill. *Creag*, hill.

Burn of Duchery. Burn of the black corry. *Dubh*, black; *choirc*, *coire* asp., corry.

Burn of Dunriggs. Burn of the slope of the hill. *Ruighean*, dim. of *ruigh*, slope; *duin*, gen. of *dun*, hill. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

Burn of Easaiche. Burn of waterfalls. *Easach*, abounding in waterfalls.

Burn of Ellanduan. Burn of the green plain beside the black water. *Ailean*, green meadow; *duibhe*, gen. fem. of *dubh*, black; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, stream.

Burn of Fathie. Burn of the green level place. *Fatha*, gen. of *fath*, plain, green place.

Burn of Glaaick. Burn of the hollow. *Glaic*, gen. of *glac*, hollow.

Burn of Fuie. Burn of the cattle-fold. *Chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, which is equivalent to *f*; and *th* had become silent and had been lost.

Burn of Glenny. Burn of the glen. *Glinne*, gen. of *gleann*, glen.

Burn of Granney. Burn of sand. *Grainne*, sand.

Burn of Grennoch. Rough burn. *Greannach*, rough.

Burn of Kelly. Burn of the hill. *Coille*, hill.

Burn of Millwaddoch. Burn of the bushy hill. *Mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill; *bhadaich*, gen. of *badach*, woody. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Burn of Pots. Burn with deep holes. *Poitean*, gen. plural of *poit*, pot.

Burn of Raibet. Burn whose channel had been eroded by water. *Riabaidh*, gen. of *riabadh*, eroding, tearing.

Burn of Sheals, Burn of Shiels. Burn passing summer residences for dairywomen. *Sealan*, plural of *seal*, temporary summer residence. *Sealan* might also mean shieling, and in this case *s* would be an improper addition.

Burn of Shield. Burn of the summer pasture. *Seal* (pronounced *shyal*), temporary summer hut. See Shiel.

Burn of Slacks. Burn of the little hollow between two heights. *Slugan*, small hollow between hills. The termination *an* is here the diminutive, but it had been supposed to be the plural termination and had been translated by *s*.

Burn of Skinna (for Allt Skinna). Rushing burn. *Allt*, burn; *sginnidh*, gen. of *sginneadh*, gushing out.

Burn of Tarsan. Cross burn. *Tarsuinn*, cross.

Burn of Tonburn. Burn of the bottom. *Ton*, bottom of a hollow.

Burn of Wood. Burn of a bushy place. *Bhaid*, gen. asp. of *bad*, bushy place. *Bhaid* is pronounced *vaid* or *waid*, and this in Scotch would readily lapse into *wood*.

Burnbeg. Small burn. *Beag*, small.

Burncruinach. Round howe. *Bearna*, gap; *cruinneach*, round.

Burnfoot Cottages. Cottages where a burn runs into a river.

Burngarnie (for Allt Garbhanach). Rough burn. *Allt*, burn (translated); *garbhanach*, rough, rugged.

Burngrains. Branches of a burn. *Grain* is the same as *groin* and should mean the space between the two branches, but *grains* is now put for the branches themselves.

Burnhead. Cattle-fold at a burn. *Chuid*, *cuid* asp., cattle-fold. *C* became silent after aspiration. Some places called Burnhead are near the sources of burns.

Burns, Hill of. Hill in which there is a gap. *Bearnas*, gap. See Barns.

Burnshangie (for Bearnas Fhangain). Hollow of the sheep-fold. *Bearnas*, hollow; *fhangain*, gen. asp. of *fangan*, dim. of *fang*, fold. *F* being silent had been lost.

Burnt Burns. Mountain burns. *Braon*, mountain burn. The place called Burnt Burns had been an enclosure for cattle. It has streams on three sides.

Burnthouse (for Braon Chuith). Burn of the fold. *Braon*, hill burn; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. Subsequent forms of the name had been:—Braonhuith, Braonhuish, Braonhuis, Brunthouse. See Husband Hillock.

Burrel Ley. Open grassy place. *Blar* (by transposition of letters made *burrel*), open place; *ley*, grassy place.

Burreldales, Burrel Dale, (for Dail Blair). Field of the open place. *Dail*, for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, meadow, level field; *blair*, gen. of *blar*, open place. *S* is not represented in the Gaelic name.

Burrowley (for Bruch Ley). Hill with a grassy place. *Bruch*, hill.

Burryhillock (for Bruchan Hillock). Both parts have the same meaning, the second having been added to explain the first. *Bruchan*, dim. of *bruch*, hill.

Bush. Thicket of trees or bushes, thieves' lurking-place at a roadside.

Bushelgreens. Green places at a shepherd's house. *Buachaille*, shepherd.

Busk, Busks, Busk Craig, Busks of Coral. Nothing is known of the meaning of these names. They are names of rocks on the coast of Cruden. The rocks are round and possibly the names might be derivatives from *bus*, snout, with euphonic *k* added.

Buthlaw. House on a hill. *Buth*, hut, house; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Butt. Mark. *Buta*, mark, conspicuous object.

Butter Ford (for Ath Buth Airidhe). Ford of the hut on a shieling. *Ath*, ford (translated and put last); *buth*, hut; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Butterwards. Enclosed places for cattle at a hut on a shieling. *Ward*, enclosure for live stock; *buth*, hut; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Butterybrae. Brae of the shieling hut. *Buth*, hut; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Butterywells (for Bhaile Buthan Airidhe). Town of huts on a summer shieling. *Bhaile*, *baile* asp., town; *buthan*, plural of *buth*, hut; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, summer pasture. *Baile* had been aspirated when it was put to the end of the name. It has become *well* or *wells* in several names, *bh* being equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. Butter was made at the summer shiels, and this may have influenced the form which the name assumed when it passed out of Gaelic into Scotch.

Byebush. Birch bush. *Beith* (*th* silent), birch; *bush* (Scotch), wood, clump of trees, thicket.

Byesnuik, Burn of. Burn of a nook where birches grew. *Beithan*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch. *Th* is silent, and *an* had been translated into *s*.

Bylands (for Lamhan Beith). Little hill of birches. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *beith*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch. *An* of *lamhan* had been translated by *s* instead of *ie*. *D* is euphonic.

Bynack Burn. Clear water burn. *Baine*, white; *acha*, water. One of the head waters of the Bynack Burn is Feith Mhor Bhan, big clear burn.

Bynack Lodge. Summer residence for sportsmen on the Bynack Burn.

Byreleask. Land at a burn. *Bior*, water, burn; *leasg*, piece of land.

Byresfold. Cattle-fold at byres for dairy cows when on hill pasture.

Bysantrach. Small piece of ground by the side of a river. *Piosan*, little bit; *tragha*, gen. of *traigh*, riverside. This was the name of a holding in 1696 on Heade of Inch, now Headinsch.

Byth. Birch trees. *Beath*, plural of *beath*, birch tree.

Ca, Cath, Catha, Cadha—all pronounced *ca*. Drove road. hill road. Local names are:—The Ca, The Ca Road, The Cadha, Cat, Catt, Cattie, Catto, and Gatt in Auchnagatt. *Ca* simply means road, and Road should not be added to

The Ca. On the Ordnance Survey maps The Ca and The Cadha are put on hilltops, showing that these terms were supposed to mean hills.

Ca Dubh. Black road. The *ca* roads were merely tracks. A Ca Dubh (black road) was, partly at least, on moss and good in dry weather, but almost impassable in wet weather. A Ca Buidhe (yellow road) was on the hard stony clay commonly forming the sub-soil, and it was rough and stony but safe.

Ca Road, The. *Ca* means a hill road, and the addition of *road* shows that the meaning of *ca* was forgotten. Latterly it was supposed to be the same as the Scotch *ca*, to drive. See Ca.

Cable Shore (perhaps for Coble Shore). Place where flat-bottomed boats are hauled to land.

Cabra, Cabrach. Thicket. *Cabrach*, thicket, peat-moss containing trunks of trees.

Cac Carn Beag, Cac Carn Mor. Little dirty mountain, and Big dirty mountain. *Caca*, dirty, miry, covered with black wet peat-moss; *carn*, mountain; *beag*, little; *mor*, big.

Cacherlicyme Burn (for Cathair-leac-ighe). Circle of stones at a burn. *Cathair*, circle; *leac*, gen. plural of *leac*, stone; *ighe*, gen. of *igh*, burn. By change of asp. letters Cathair-leac-ighe became Cachair-leac-imhe, which lapsed into the present strange form.

Cachnaminniegawn, Burn of. Burn polluted by filth from a fold for kids. *Cach*, for *cac*, filth; *na*, of the; *meannan*, gen. plural of *meannan*, young kid; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, penfold.

Cadger Well. Roadside well. *Cadha*, road. This and some subsequent names show that the sound of *dh* was liable to be mistaken for that of *dg*.

Cadgerford, Cadgers' Ford. Ford on an old main road to Aberdeen. *Cadha*, road, path, hill road, drove road.

Cadgerhill. Hill of the road. *Cadha*, drove road, main road between two distant places.

Cadgers' Road. Drove road. *Cadha*, hill road, drove road.

Cadhach Burn. Burn near a public road. *Cadha*, hill road, road.

Caiesmill, Caiesmills. Mill at a cattle-fold. *Cuith*, cattle-fold.

Cailleachrennie. Burn among ferns. *Cailleach*, old woman, is frequently introduced into names improperly. When it occurs in a name referring to a stream, as here, it is used instead of *coileach*, a small rill. *Coileach*, small rill; *rainich*, gen. of *raineach*, fern.

Caillevar, Callievar Hill. Hill of the projecting point. *Coille*, hill; *bharra*, gen. asp. of *barr*, point. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Caird Hill, Cairdhillock, Caird's Hillock. Knoll where travelling tinsmiths encamped. *Ceard*, caird (Scotch), tinsmith, tinker—formerly *tinkler*.

Caird's Well. Well near place where travelling tinsmiths encamped on Cot Hill.

Cairdseat. Smith's place. *Ceard*, smith, tradesman working at smith-work of any kind.

Cairn. Pile of stones. *Carn*, cairn, hill. Cairns are frequently seen on mountains. Some are memorials of persons and events. Others mark the summits of mountains to make them conspicuous. Many are boundary marks between counties, parishes, estates, and these are necessary to prevent misunderstandings regarding the respective rights of parties. Shepherds need cairns to let them know the boundaries of their pastures. Many small cairns have been made on sunny braes to allow more grass to grow early in spring, when it is scarce. Cairns are numerous at junctions of glens, where funeral parties wait and rest. Some large cairns have been formed of stones gathered off the surface of the ground or taken out in cultivating the land.

Cairn, Blue. Rocky mountain summit seen from a distance. *Carn*, mountain, especially one with a conspicuous summit. Distant mountains are blue.

Cairn Bad a' Ghuail. Mountain having bushes on the shoulder. *Carn*, mountain; *bad*, bush; *a'*, of the; *guailne*, gen. of *gualann*, shoulder.

Cairn Bannoch. Pointed mountain. *Cairn*, mountain; *beannach*, pointed, horned.

Cairn Cash. Steep hill. *Carn*, hill; *cais*, gen. of *cas*, ascent.

Cairn Cassie. Steep hill. *Carn*, hill; *casaich*, gen. of *casach*, steep ascent.

Cairn Cat. Heap of stones near a drove road. *Carn*, cairn, hill; *cath*, drove road.

Cairn Culchavie. Hill of Culchavie. *Carn*, hill. See Culchavie.

Cairn Cummer. Cairn between two branches of a burn. *Carn*, cairn; *comair*, gen. of *comar*, confluence of waters.

Cairn Deuchrie. Hill of the black corry. *Carn*, hill; *dubh*, black; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry.

Cairn Etchachan. Pile of stones on a hill near Loch Etchachan. *Carn*, cairn. See Loch Etchachan.

Cairn Fenny. Hill of flaying. *Carn*, hill; *feannaidh*, gen. of *feannadh*, flaying, removing the surface, casting divots.

Cairn Ficklie. Hill of the watch. *Carn*, hill, cairn; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, guard. The proper name of the hill and the cairn on it is Fichlie.

Cairn Gaidley. Cairn raised in a grassy place over persons who had died of disease. *Carn*, cairn; *gaoide*, gen. of *gaoid*, disease; *ley*, grassy place.

Cairn Geldie. Hill near the Geldie Burn. *Carn*, hill. See Geldie.

Cairn Gow. Cairn at a cattle-fold. *Carn*, cairn; *cuith*, cattle-fold. *G* very often became *c* when Gaelic passed into Scotch, and *c* sometimes became *g*, as in Glasgow, for Glas Cuith.

Cairn Head. Hill of the fold. *Carn*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. Asp. *c* is silent and had been lost.

Cairn Hill. The second part of the name is a translation of the first. *Carn*, hill.

Cairn Hillock. Mountain of the hillock. *Carn*, mountain, hill.

Cairn Leuchan. Hill of wetness. *Carn*, hill; *fhliuchain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wetness. *Fh* is silent and had been lost.

Cairn Ley. Grassy place on a hill. *Carn*, hill; *ley*, grassy place.

Carn Liath. Grey mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *liath*, grey.

Cairn Mor, Carn More. Big mountain. *Carn*, hill; *mor*, big.

Cairn Mude. Hill of the court of justice. *Carn*, hill; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice. On the hill there is an enclosure, probably surrounding an ancient stone circle, which had afterwards been selected as the seat of a barony court.

Cairn na Hilt. Hill of the steep cliff. *Carn*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *uilt*, gen. of *alt* (Irish), steep place.

Cairn na Wink (for Carn na Bheinne). Hill. *Carn*, hill; *na*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. The last part has the same meaning as the first.

Cairn Nairvie (for Carn a' Thearbaidh). Hill of the division. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *thearbaidh* (*th* silent), gen. asp. of *tearbadh*, separation. Cattle travelling from Aboyne over Mount Keen were rested and sorted on Cairn Nairvie.

Cairn o' Neil. Cairn of the hill. *Carn*, cairn; *an*, of the; *aill*, gen. of *aill*, hill.

Cairn of Claise. Hill of the gorge. *Carn*, hill; *claise*, gen. of *clais*, trench-like gorge.

Cairn of Gilderoy. Cairn supposed to commemorate Patrick Gilroy, who was hanged at the Market Cross of

Edinburgh, July 30, 1636, for slaughter, theft, pillaging, etc. Many of his haunts were in the upper districts of West Aberdeenshire. *Gilroy*, red lad. *Gille*, lad; *ruadh*, red.

Cairn of Gowal (for Carn na Gobhail). Hill of the prop of stones marking a boundary. *Carn*, hill; *na*, of the; *gobhail*, gen. of *gobhal*, tapering pile of stones, gable of a house.

Cairn of Maule's Ha' (for Carn an Maol Choill). Cairn of the bare hill. *Carn*, cairn; *an*, of the; *maol*, bald, smooth; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *Choill* had become *hall*, which had been shortened to *ha'*.

Cairn of Memsie (for Carn Maim Sithe). Cairn of the pap-like hillock. *Carn*, cairn; *maim*, gen. of *mam*, pap; *sithe*, gen. of *sith*, hillock, heap. *Sithe* is pronounced *she*. The Cairn of Memsie is a great heap of stones gathered from the land.

Cairn of Milduan (for Carn Meall Dubh Abhann). Cairn of the hill of the black water. *Carn*, cairn, hill; *meall*, hill; *dubh*, black; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, water.

Cairn Sawvie. Hill of the fox's den. *Carn*, hill; *saobhaidhe*, gen. of *saobhadh*, den of a fox.

Cairn Toul. Mountain with a pool on summit. *Carn*, mountain; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, hole. Loch Uaine is near the top.

Cairn Trumpet. Hill on which signals were made by a trumpet. *Carn*, hill; *triombaide*, gen. of *triombaid*, trumpet.

Cairn Vaich, Cairn Vachich. Hill of the cow-byre. *Carn*, hill; *bhathaich*, gen. asp. of *bathach*, cow-house. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. *Th* has become *ch*.

Cairn Well. Well of the mountain. *Carn*, mountain. The Cairn Well is near the summit level of the road from Braemar to Blairgowrie.

Cairn William. Hill at a turn in a range. *Carn*, mountain; *uilinn*, gen. of *uileann*, corner, angle, bend.

Cairnadilly. Hill of the whortleberry. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *dile*, whortleberry—a berry like the blaeberry but darker in colour.

Cairnagour Hill. Hill of the goat. *Carn*, hill; *na*, of the; *gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat.

Cairnaquheen. See Carn na Cuimhne.

Cairnargat. Hill of silver. *Carn*, hill; *airgid*, gen. of *airgiod*, silver, wealth. Perhaps by silver mica had been meant, which is called sheep's silver. Some granites shine brilliantly in sunlight.

Cairnballoch. Hill near a road. *Carn*, hill; *bealaich*, gen. of *bealach*, way, road.

CAIRNBANNO. White hill. *Carn*, hill; *baine*, white. White hill is a corruption of *chuithail*, fold.

CAIRNBATHIE. Hill of the cow-house. *Carn*, hill; *bathaich*, gen. of *bathach*, cow-house. The name might mean hill of the birches, and this meaning should be adopted if the hill abounds in birches. *Carn*, hill; *beathach*, abounding in birches.

CAIRNBEG. Little hill. *Carn*, hill; *beag*, little.

CAIRNBORROW. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Carn*, hill; *bruch*, hill.

CAIRNBROGIE. Grey cairn. *Carn*, cairn; *brocach*, grey, speckled. The cairn had been a memorial. On its site urns and gold coins were found.

CAIRNBULG. Hill of the small fold. *Carn*, hill; *buaileag*, dim. of *buaile*, fold.

CAIRNCAKE. Hill of the burn. *Carn*, hill; *caoich*, gen. of *caoch*, burn, rivulet, howe. *Caoch*, burn, is not in Gaelic dictionaries; but its diminutive, *caochan*, is given. *Caochan* is a very common word in place-names in West Aberdeenshire.

CAIRNCATTO. Cairn on a main long road. *Carn*, cairn, hill; *cadha*, road, drove road, thoroughfare. The cairn is a great unshapely mound of stones, probably covering ancient interments.

CAIRNCHINA. White hill. *Carn*, hill; *caine*, gen. of *caine*, whiteness. *White hill* is a corruption of *chuithail*, fold.

CAIRNCOSH. Hill of the ravine. *Carn*, hill; *cois* (pronounced *cosh*), gen. of *cos*, ravine.

CAIRNCOULLIE. Hill of the retired place. *Carn*, hill; *cuile*, gen. of *cuil*, nook, secluded place.

CAIRNCRY. Hill of the boundary. *Carn*, hill, cairn; *criche*, gen. of *crioch*, boundary. Cairncry hill is on the inner side of the freedom boundary of Aberdeen.

CAIRNDAIE. Hill of the ox. *Carn*, hill; *daimh*, gen. of *damh*, ox, stag. Plough oxen were in former times usually put to pasture on some place near the farm, to be at hand when required.

CAIRNDALE. Hill of the field. *Carn*, cairn; *dail*, for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, riverside field.

CAIRNDARD (for Carn an t-Aird). Cairn of the hill. *Carn*, cairn; *an t-*, of the; *ard*, for *aird*, gen. of *ard*, height, hill.

CAIRNDENITY (for Carn Dain Netain). Cairn of judgment at a small stream. *Carn*, cairn; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment; *netain*, gen. of *netan*, small burn. The name indicates a place where barony courts were held.

CAIRNDOOR HILL. Hill of the grove. *Carn*, hill; *doire*, gen. of *doire*, grove.

Cairness. Hill near a burn. *Carn*, hill; *eas*, burn.

Cairneve. Hill of the fold. *Carn*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. *Ch* had been lost, and *th* had become *bh*, sounded *v*.

Cairneylaw. Hill. *Carnan*, small hill; *lamh*, hill. *An* became *ey*.

Cairnfall Wood. Wood of the hill. *Carn*, hill; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *Ch* of *choill* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*.

Cairnfechel. Cairn where a watch was kept. *Carn*, cairn, hill; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, watch, guard.

Cairnferg. Stormy hill. *Carn*, hill; *feirge*, gen. of *fearg*, anger, rage.

Cairnfield. Field containing a cairn. *Carn*, cairn, hill.

Cairnfold. Hill fold. *Carn*, hill.

Cairnford Bridge. Hill ford bridge. *Carn*, hill.

Cairngall, Cairngauld. Hill of the rock. *Carn*, hill; *gall*, rock, pillar.

Cairnglass. Green hill. *Cairn*, hill; *glas*, green, grey green.

Cairngorm. Blue mountain. *Cairn*, mountain; *gorm*, blue, green. Besides the Cairngorm on the north side of Glenavon there is another on the east side of Ben Macdhui, between the Derry and Lui burns. Great mountains are named by those who see them from a distance, hence the meaning *blue* must be assigned to *gorm* here.

Cairnhall. Both *cairn* and *hall* mean hill. *Carn*, hill; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *C* had been lost and *oi* had been changed to *a* to produce an English word.

Cairnhead. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Carn*, hill; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., cattle-fold. *C* had become silent and had been lost.

Cairnhigh (for Carn Chuith). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Carn*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. [*C*]*h*[*u*]*i*[*th*] lost the letters within brackets after being aspirated.

Cairnhill. The second part is a translation of the first. *Carn*, hill.

Cairnie. Place abounding in hills. *Carnach*, full of hills.

Cairniehillock. Hillock. *Carnan*, little hill.

Cairnlea, Cairnley. Grey hill. *Carn*, hill; *liath* (*th* silent), grey.

Cairnleith. Grey hill. *Carn*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Cairnlob. Hill of the bend. *Carn*, hill; *luib*, bend. At Cairnlob there is a bend in a high road.

Cairnmore. Big hill. *Carn*, hill; *mor*, big.

Cairnmurnan. Cairn in memory of a dearly beloved person. *Carn*, cairn; *muirnean*, beloved person.

Cairnmuir. Muir of the cairns.

Cairnmyre. Bog on a hill. *Cairn*, hill; *mire*, bog where water oozes out of the ground.

Cairnorchies. Hill of charity. *Carn*, hill; *oircheis*, gen. of *oircheas*, charity. There might have been a hospice for travellers on the main road crossing the hill. It was near the abbey of Deer.

Cairnorrie. Cairn of the song. *Carn*, cairn; *orain*, gen. of *oran*, song, poem. Urns were found near the site of the cairn, and the name indicates that songs had been sung or poems had been recited annually at the cairn in memory and honour of some person. *An*, the dim. termination in Gaelic, became *ie* in passing into Scotch. *Oran* was probably cognate with Latin *oro*, I pray, the primary meaning of which is I speak.

Cairns. Heaps of stones. There are many springs near the cairns, and this is an indication that the hill had been good pasture ground. Probably the cairns had been made of stones gathered to let more grass grow. The O.S. map states that a fight took place there in 1411, an improbable statement.

Cairnsleed. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Carn*, hill; *sleibh*, hill.

Cairnstockie. Hill with a fold made by a circle of trunks of trees stuck into the ground. *Carn*, hill; *stocach*, having posts.

Cairntack. Hill croft. *Cairn*, gen. of *carn*, hill; *tack* (Scotch), holding, croft. Or, Hill of the house. *Cran*, hill; *taigh*, house.

Cairntawie. Hill of the village. *Carn*, hill; *tamhain*, gen. of *tamhan*, permanent residence, village.

Cairnton. Hill town. *Carn*, hill.

Cairntradlin, Cairntrodlie (for Carn an Treid Leithne). Hill of the broad drove of cattle. *Carn*, hill; *an*, of the (suppressed); *treid*, gen. of *treud*, drove; *leithne* (*th* silent), gen. of *leathan*, broad. In a Gamrie name *an treid* has become *andrew;* and so also, perhaps, in the Fyvie name Andrewsford.

Cairntulloch, Cairntough. Hill. *Carn*, cairn, hill; *tulach*, hill. Both parts of the name mean hill.

Cairnwell. Hill of the town. *Carn*, mountain; *bhaile*, gen. asp. of *baile*, town. *Bhaile*, pronounced *waile*, had lapsed into *well*.

Cairnwhelp (for Carn a' Choilp). Hill of the heifer. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *choilp*, gen. asp. of *colp*, heifer. Heifers were kept apart from other cattle.

Cairnycroch (for Carn a' Chnuic). Hill. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill. *Cnoc* in some places is pronounced *crochg*.

Cairnyfarrach. Cairn commemorating an act of violence. *Carn*, cairn; *a'*, of the; *farraich*, gen. of *farrach*, violence, pestilence.

Cairnywhing (for Carn a' Choinne). Hill of the meeting. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting.

Caisteal na Caillich. Castle of the old woman. *Caisteal*, castle; *na*, of the; *cailliche*, gen. of *cailleach*, old woman. This is the name of a solitary high rock in Braemar Forest. Perhaps for Caisteal na Cailliche Oidhche, owl's castle. Literally—Castle of the old woman of the night. *Oidhche*, night.

Caistealhungry (for Caisteal Fhang Airidhe). Fort at a fank on a shieling. *Caisteal*, strong place; *fhang*, fang asp., sheep-fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *F* is silent and had been omitted.

Cake, Burn of (for Allt Caoich). Burn of the howe. *Allt*, burn; *caoich*, gen. of *caoch*, howe, burn.

Cake Well (for Tobar Caoich). Well of the howe. *Tobar*, well; *caoich*, gen. of *caoch*, howe. *Well* might be a corruption of *bhaile*, baile asp., town.

Calf-fold. Fold on a farm for calves, to prevent them from straying and damaging growing corn. Formerly calves were allowed to go on cornfields till the crop began to shoot.

Calfward. Enclosed field on a farm, to which calves were sent to pasture.

Callamalish. Marsh of the cattle-fold. *Calla*, marsh; *na*, of the; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, cattle-fold, circle, enclosed place.

Callater. Meadow land. *Calla*, wet meadow; *tir*, land. Callater is the name of a glen, a river, and a loch.

Calliebrae. Hill. *Coille*, hill; *braigh*, hill. Both parts mean the same thing.

Calnecreich (for Calla na Creiche). Marsh of the hill. *Calla*, marsh; *na*, of the; *creiche*, gen. of *creach*, hill.

Calsay, Calsie, Casay, Causey. Road shod with stems of trees, stones, etc. *Calceata* (Latin), shod.

Calton Hill. Hill of hazel trees. *Calltuinn*, gen. plural of *calltuinn*, hazel. Calton might represent *coilltean*, a variant of *coillean*, dim. of *coille*, hill.

Calurg Wood. Wood of the hillside. *Coill*, wood; *luirg*, gen. of *lurg*, hillside. When the knowledge of Gaelic was declining nouns in the genitive were put in the simple nominative form.

Camalynes. Crook of the level ground. *Camag*, crook;

lein, gen of *lean*, plain. *Ein* had erroneously been supposed to be a plural termination, hence *s* had been added to the name.

Cambus o' May (for Camas a' Mhaigh). Bend of the river Dee at a level haugh. *Camas*, bend; *a'*, of the; *mhaigh*, gen. asp. of *magh*, level plain.

Camies' Grave. Place supposed to be the grave of a person named Camus.

Camiestone. Stone supposed to mark the grave of a person named Camus. But the stone may have been set up to mark a turn in a boundary line. *Camadh*, crook.

Camlet. Curved side. *Cam*, crooked; *leathad*, side.

Cammaloun. Crook of the wet place. *Camadh*, crook; *fhliuchain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wetness. *Fh* had been lost, and *ch* had also become silent and had been lost.

Cammack's How (for Toll Camaig). How of the bend in Culsh Burn. *Toll*, howe; *camaig*, gen. of *camag*, curve.

Camock Hill. Hill with a crook in its high ridge. *Camag*, crook, bend.

Camock Road. Road over Camock Hill.

Camore. Great road. This is the name of a ridge on the north of Strathdon, which had formerly been crossed by a hill road from Blairnamarrow to Loinherry. *Cath*, road; *mor*, big. See Ca.

Camp Hill, Camphill. Hill supposed to have been the site of a camp. The supposed camp had been a fold.

Camp Howe. The supposed camp was a cattle-fold.

Campla Hill (for Camp Law Hill). *Lamh*, hill. The supposed camp was an ancient cattle-fold.

Campfield (for Cam Choill). Crooked hill. *Cam*, crooked; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *Ch* had become *f*, equivalent to *ph*.

Cample. Crooked turn. *Cam*, crooked; *pill*, to turn.

Candacraig, Candycraig. Head of the craig. *Ceann*, head; *a'*, of the; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, rock, craig, hill.

Candle Hill, Candlehillock. Candle (for Ceann Dail). Head of the field. *Ceann*, head; *dail*, field.

Candle Stone. Stone at the head of a field. Candle (for Ceann Dail). *Ceann*, head; *dail*, field.

Candleland. (perhaps for Ceann Dail Lamhan). Hill at the head of a field. *Ceann*, head; *dail*, for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, field, meadow; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill.

Candy (for Ceann Dubh). Black head. *Ceann*, head, knoll; *dubh*, black.

Candyglirach (for Ceann a' Chleirich). Head of the clergyman. *Ceann*, head; *a'*, of the; *chleirich*, gen. asp. of *cleireach*, clergyman. *D* is a euphonic insertion.

Cannachars (for Airidh Cannaich). Shieling of the bog

myrtle. *Airidh*, shieling; *cannaich*, gen. of *cannach*, bog myrtle. Final *s* represents the sound of *dh* in *airidh*.

Cannie Burn, Canny Burn. Burn near which bog myrtle grows. *Cannach*, sweet willow (*Myrica gale*).

Cannies Well. Well at the head of a hill. *Ceann*, head. *Ann* had been made *ic* as a dim. termination and *s* as a plural termination, though it is neither the one nor the other.

Cannon Braes (for Ceann an Bhraighe). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *an*, of the; *braighe*, for *braghad*, gen. asp. of *braigh*, hill.

Cannonhills (for Ceann an Choill). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *an*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Canny Sweet Pots. Pools at the head of the place. *Ceann*, head, end; *an*, of the; *suidhe*, settlement, place; *pots* (Scotch), pools. *An* had been regarded as the dim. termination of *ceann*, and had been translated into *y*. *Suidhe* becomes in names *suie*, *side*, *sweet*, and *sweetie*. The settlement was at the Cowhillock, a name which means cattle-fold, where there had been houses for the men and women in charge of cows.

Canup (perhaps for Cnap). Hillock.

Caochan. Small rapid stream, dim. of *caoch*, burn. It is apparently supposed to mean a stream partially hidden by vegetation, or which runs underground for a short distance in a gravelly place. Hence, in turning it into English it is made Blind burn; but this arises from confusing *caoch*, burn, with *caoch*, blind.

Caochan a' Bhutha. Burn of the bothy. Probably a house in which whisky was made is indicated. *Caochan*, burn; *a'*, of the; *bhutha*, gen. asp. of *buth*, cot, temporary house.

Caochan Aighean. Burn of the heifers. *Caochan*, streamlet; *aighean*, gen. plural of *agh*, fawn, heifer.

Caochan an 'Ic Duibhe. Devil's burn. *Caochan*, burn; *an*, of the; *'ic*, for *mhic*, gen. asp. of *mac*, son; *duibhe*, blackness, devil.

Caochan an t-Sluichd Mhoir. Small burn from the great slug. *Caochan*, streamlet; *an t-*, of the; *sluichd*, gen. of *slochd*, gap, gorge, slug; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, big.

Caochan Bheithe. Streamlet of the birch-tree. *Caochan*, streamlet; *bheithe*, gen. asp. of *beith*, birch-tree.

Caochan Cam. Crooked burn. *Caochan*, burn; *cam*, crooked.

Caochan Claise. Burn of the hollow. *Caochan*, burn· *claise*, gen. of *clais*, trench

Caochan Crom. Crooked burn. *Caochan*, small stream; *crom*, crooked.

Caochan Dearg. Red little stream. *Caochan*, streamlet; *dearg*, red with iron oxide.

Caochan Deochry. Burn of the black corry. *Caochan*, burn; *dubh*, black; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry.

Caochan Dubh Beag, Caochan Dubh Mor. Little and Big black burn. *Caochan*, burn; *dubh*, black; *beag*, little; *mor*, big.

Caochan Luachair. Burn of rushes. *Caochan*, burn; *luachair*, gen. of *luachar*, rush, bulrush.

Caochan Meanna Ghobhair. Stream frequented by kids of the goat. *Caochan*, streamlet; *meannach*, abounding in kids; *ghobhair*, gen. asp. of *gobhar*, goat.

Caochan na Cothaiche. Frothy burn. *Caochan*, burn; *na*, of the; *cothaiche*, for *cothanaiche*, froth.

Caochan na Cuairte. Burn of the circle. *Caochan*, burn; *na*, of the; *cuairte*, gen. of *cuairt*, circle. The upper part of the burn forms a semicircle.

Caochan nan Laoigh. Burn of the calves. *Caochan*, burn; *nan*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. plural of *laogh*, calf.

Caochan Odhar. Dun streamlet. *Caochan*, burn; *odhar*, dun, yellow. In some instances *odhar*, yellow, seems to refer to the vegetation on the sides of the burn, such as Sphagnum moss.

Caochan Raineach Beag, Caochan Raineach Mor. Little ferny burn, and Big ferny burn. *Caochan*, burn; *raineach*, ferny; *beag*, little; *mor*, big.

Caochan Seileach. Stream bordered by willows. *Caochan*, streamlet; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Caochan Tarsuinn. Cross burn. *Caochan*, burn; *tarsuinn*, cross.

Caochanan Bana. White little burn. *Caochanan*, dim. of *caochan*, burn; *baine*, white, clear.

Caochanan Ruadha. Red streamlets. *Caochanan*, dim. of *caochan*, streamlet; *ruadha*, plural of *ruadh*, red.

Caochandye Hill. Hill at the black burn. *Caochan*, burn; *dubh*, black.

Capel Pass. Horse track over the Grampians from Glenmuick to Clova. *Capull*, horse.

Capelstones. Stones like horses. *Capull*, horse. There are more stones than one, and one is regarded as like a lying horse.

Caperneuk. Nook where a turner of caps and wooden bowls lived. *Capper*, turner of caps. Caps were made of alder and birch, and till the middle of the nineteenth century they were in general use for holding food and drink.

Capul Ford. Horse ford. *Capull*, horse; in dictionaries said to mean mare.

Carden. Seat of judgment. *Cathair* (*th* silent), seat,

place; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. The name indicates a place where barony courts were held.

Carden Well, Carden's Well. Well at a place where a barony court was held. *Cathair*, seat of a court; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. *S* had been added to Carden because it was supposed to be in the possessive.

Carden's Knowe, Cardensbrae, Cardenstone, Carding Hill. Places where barony courts were held. *Cathair* (*th* silent), seat, place; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment.

Cardlunchart Hill. Hill of the circular enclosure. *Cathair* (*th* silent), seat, fort; *luncart*, stone circle, cattle-fold. *D* is a needless insertion.

Cardno. Seat of judgment. *Cathair*, seat; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. *Ai* and *n* had been transposed, and *ai* had then become *o*.

Cardrum. Curve of a hill ridge. *Car*, twist, bend; *droma*, gen. of *druim*, ridge, hill.

Carewe Hill. Curving hill slope. *Car*, bend; *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Cargeddie. Rock of danger. *Carr*, rock; *gaidh*, gen. of *gadh* (Irish), danger.

Carl Well. Wizard's well. *Carl* (Scotch), wizard.

Carlin Craig, Carlin's Craig, Carlin Den, Carlin Hill, Carlin Pot. In these names *carlin* means witch.

Carlogie. Enclosure in a little hollow. *Cathair*, circle for defence or penning cattle; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe.

Carn a' Bhacain. Hill of the little peat-moss. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhacain*, gen. asp. of *bacan*, little peat-moss.

Carn a' Bhealaidh. Mountain with a road over it. *Carn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *bhealaich*, gen. asp. of *bealach*, pass. *Bhealaidh* is the gen. of *bealaidh*, broom, which does not grow on high hills.

Carn a' Choire Bhoidheach. Mountain of the beautiful corry. *Carn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *bhoidhich*, gen. of *boidheach*, pretty.

Carn a' Gheoidh. Mountain of the goose. *Carn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *gheoidh*, gen. asp. of *geadh*, goose. Probably geese had bred on this hill at a remote time.

Carn a' Mhaim. Mountain of the breast. *Carn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *mhaim*, gen. asp. of *mam*, breast, large round hill. *Mam* is cognate with the Latin word *mamma*, the breast of a woman.

Carn Allt an Aitinn. Mountain of the juniper burn. *Carn*, mountain; *allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *aitinn*, gen. of *aitionn*, juniper.

Carn Allt na Beinne. Hill of the mountain burn.

Carn, hill; *allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, mountain.

Carn an Daimh. Mountain of the stag. *Carn*, mountain; *an*, of the; *daimh*, gen. of *damh*, stag.

Carn an Fhidhleir. Mountain of the fiddler. *Carn*, mountain; *an*, of the; *fhidhleir*, gen. asp. of *fidhlear*, fiddler. *Fh* and *dh* are silent, and the remnant *ileir* has some resemblance to the other name of the hill—Carn Ealar. This name is a modern invention.

Carn an Fhir Bhogha. The archer's cairn. *Carn*, cairn; *an*, of the; *fhir*, gen. asp. of *fear*, man; *bhoga*, gen. asp. of *bogha*, bow.

Carn an 'Ic Duibhe. Mountain of the devil. *Carn*, mountain; *an*, of the; *'ic*, for *mhic*, gen. asp. of *mac*, son; *duibhe*, blackness.

Carn an Leth-allt. Mountain of the burnside. *Carn*, mountain; *an*, of the; *leith-uillt*, gen. of *leth-uillt*, burnside.

Carn an t-Sagairt Beag, Carn an t-Sagairt Mor. Little hill of the priest and Big hill of the priest. *Carn*, hill; *an t-*, of the; *sagairt*, gen. of *sagart*, priest; *beag*, little; *mor*, big.

Carn an Tuirc. Hill of the boar. *Carn*, hill; *an*, of the; *tuirc*, gen. of *torc*, boar. Formerly live stock were sent to the hills in summer to be away from growing crops, and when it was time to bring them home in autumn straying animals had to be left behind.

Carn Aosda. Hill of the inn. *Carn*, hill; *osde*, gen. of *osda*, inn. There had once been an inn or hospice on the road in the Clunie valley.

Carn Bad a' Ghuail. Hill with a bushy place on the shoulder. *Carn*, mountain; *bad*, bush; *a'*, of the; *ghuailne*, gen. asp. of *gualan*, shoulder. *Ghuail*, on the O.S. map, is the gen. asp. of *guail*, coals.

Carn Beag. Little mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *beag*, little.

Carn Bhac (for Carn a' Bhac). Mountain of the peat-moss. *Carn*, mountain; *a'*, of the ; *bhac*, gen. asp. of *bac*, peat-moss.

Carn Bhither (for Carn a' Bhither). Mountain of the wild beast. *Carn*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *bhithir*, gen. asp. of *beithir*, bear, serpent, any wild beast.

Carn Chrionaidh (for Carn Crionaiche). Mountain growing brushwood. *Carn*, mountain; *crionaiche*, gen. of *crionach*, brushwood.

Carn Cloich-mhuilinn. Millstone hill. *Carn*, hill, mountain; *cloich-mhuilinn*, gen. of *clach-mhuilinn*, millstone. Hand mills were usually made of granite or of

knotted schist; but large millstones are commonly made of sandstone.

Carn Creagach. Mountain with steep rocks. *Carn*, mountain; *creagach*, abounding in steep rocks.

Carn Crom. Crooked mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *crom*, crooked.

Carn Cruinn. Round mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *cruinn*, round.

Carn Daimh. Hill of oxen. *Carn*, hill; *daimh*, gen. of *damh*, ox.

Carn Damhaireach (perhaps for Carn Damhaire). Mountain of rutting of deer. *Carn*, mountain; *damhaire*, gen. of *damhair*, rutting of deer. *Damhaireach* means keen.

Carn Dearg. Red mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *dearg*, red.

Carn Deuchrie. Hill of the black corry. *Carn*, hill; *dubh*, black; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry.

Carn Drochaid. Mountain of the bridge. *Carn*, mountain; *drochaide*, gen. of *drochaid*, bridge.

Carn Dubh, Carndubh. Black mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *dubh*, black.

Carn Dubh Clach Choutsaich. Black hill of Clach Choutsaich. *Carn*, hill; *dubh*, black. See Clach Choutsaich.

Carn Eag Dhubh. Hill of the black nick. *Carn*, hill; *eag*, nick; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black. Eag Dhubh should have been Eige Duibhe in the gen.

Carn Ealar. Mountain of the cul de sac for catching deer. *Carn*, mountain; *eilear*, place for catching deer. See Carn an Fhidhleir.

Carn Ealasaid. Mount Elizabeth. The local pronunciation of the name suggests that it should be Carn Aillsichte, exaggerated mountain, meaning that it is very great. It is 2600 feet high and the biggest mountain on the north side of Strathdon.

Carn Eas. Mountain beside a burn. *Carn*, mountain; *eas*, burn, waterfall.

Carn Elrig Beag, Carn Elrig Mor, (for Carn Aill-Ruigh Beag and Carn Aill-Ruigh Mor). Little hill with a rocky slope, and Big hill with a rocky slope. *Carn*, hill; *aill*, gen. of *aill*, rock; *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill; *beag*, little; *mor*, big. Originally Aill-Ruigh had been Ruigh-Aill. See Carnrickle.

Carn Fiaclach, Carn Fiaclach Beag. Mountain with a jagged summit, and Little mountain with a jagged summit. *Carn*, mountain; *fiaclach*, toothed, jagged; *beag*, little.

Carn Ghriogair. Gregor's cairn. *Carn*, cairn; *Ghriogair*, gen. asp. of *Griogair*, Gregor.

Carn Greannach. Rough mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *greannach*, rough, shaggy.

Carn Iain. John's hill. *Carn*, hill; *Iain*, John.

Carn Leac Saighdeir. Hill of the stone of the soldier. *Carn*, hill; *leac*, monumental stone; *saighdeir*, gen. of *saighdcar*, arrower, soldier.

Carn Leitir na Cloiche. Hill of the slope where there was a stone. *Carn*, hill; *leitir*, slope, hillside; *na*, of the; *cloiche*, gen. of *clach*, stone.

Carn Liath. Grey mountain. *Carn*, mountain, cairn; *liath*, grey.

Carn Luachair. Hill of rushes. *Carn*, hill; *luachair*, rushes.

Carn Meadhonach. Middle mountain—between two burns. *Carn*, mountain; *meadhonach*, middle.

Carn Mhic an Toisich. Cairn Macintosh. *Carn*, hill, cairn; *mhic*, gen. asp. of *mac*, son; *toisiche*, gen. of *toiseach*, leader.

Carn Moine an Tighearn. Mountain of the moss of the laird. *Carn*, mountain; *moine*, moss; *an*, of the; *tighearn*, laird, landlord.

Carn Mor. Big mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *mor*, big.

Carn na Craoibhe Seileich. Mountain of the willow tree. *Carn*, mountain; *na*, of the; *craoibhe*, gen. of *craobh*, tree; *seileich*, gen. of *seileach*, willow.

Carn na Criche. Mountain of the boundary. *Carn*, mountain; *na*, of the; *criche*, gen. of *crioch*, boundary, division. At the north-east side there is a watershed between two burns.

Carn na Cuimhne. Cairn of remembrance. *Carn*, cairn; *na*, of the; *cuimhne*, remembrance, memory.

Carn na Drochaide. Mountain of the bridge. *Carn*, mountain; *na*, of the; *drochaide*, gen. of *drochaid*, bridge.

Carn na Gobhair. Hill of the goat. *Carn*, hill; *na*, of the; *gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat.

Carn na Greine. Sunny mountain. *Carn*, mountain; *na*, of the; *greine*, gen. of *grian*, sun.

Carn na Moine. Mountain of the moss. *Carn*, mountain; *na*, of the; *moine*, moss, moor.

Carn nan Sac. Hill of willows. *Carn*, hill; *nan*, of the; *sac*, sauchs (Scotch), translation of *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Carn nan Seileach. Mountain of the willows. *Carn*, mountain; *nan*, of the; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Carn nan Sgliat. Hill of the slates. *Carn*, hill; *nan*, of the; *sgliat*, gen. plural of *sgliat*, slate.

Carn Oighreig. Mountain of the cloudberry. *Carn*, mountain; *oighreig*, gen. of *oighreag*, mountain strawberry.

Carn Tiekeiver. Mountain of the house for goats. *Carn*, mountain; *taigh*, house; *eibhre*, castrated goat.

Carn Ulie. Mountain at a turn in a long range. *Carn*, mountain; *uille*, gen. of *uileann*, elbow, angle. Willings in New Byth, Woolman Hill in Aberdeen, and Cairnwilliam in Monymusk come from *uileann*, angle.

Carnagour. Hill of the goat. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *ghobhair*, gen. asp. of *gobhar*, goat. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*.

Carnaqueen. Same as Carn na Cuimhne.

Carnaveron. Hill of the weeping. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhronn*, gen. asp. of *bronn*, lamenation. The hill had been a place of interment.

Carndubh. Black hill. *Carn*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Carnfearg. Hill of storms. *Carn*, hill; *fearg*, gen. plural of *fearg*, storm.

Carnichal (for Carn a' Choill). Hill of the hill. Both parts mean hill. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. The latter part had been added to explain the first.

Carnieston. Town of the little hill. *Carnan*, little hill.

Carnoch Burn. Stony burn. *Carnach*, stony.

Carnstockie. Hill of a place surrounded with trunks of trees to form a cattle-fold. *Carn*, hill; *stocach*, having posts. A place of this sort near Aberdeen was called The Stocket Head.

Carntawie. Hill of the small dwelling-place. *Carn*, hill; *tamhain*, gen. of *tamhan*, dim. of *tamh*, habitation, hamlet. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*; and *an* is equivalent to *ie* in Scotch.

Carr Cottage. Cottage at a projecting part of a hill. *Carr*, projecting part.

Carrue. Curve in the slope of a hill. *Car*, turn; *ruigh*, lower slope of a hill.

Carsluiche. Fen of the pool. *Car*, mossy plain, fen; *sluichd*, gen. of *slochd*, pool.

Cartars (for Carr Tarsuinn). Lateral projection from a hill. *Carr*, projection from a hill; *tarsuinn*, lateral, oblique, cross. *Uinn* of Tarsuinn had been regarded as a plural termination equivalent to *s*, which had been conjoined with the preceding *s*.

Cartle, Drum of (for Druim Carr Tulaich). Ridge of a projecting hill. *Druim*, ridge; *carr*, projecting hill; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill.

Cartlehaugh. Haugh beside a hill on which there was a monumental stone. *Carr*, sepulchral stone; *tulaich*, gen. of

tulach, knoll. Anciently there was a stone circle near Cartlehaugh.

Carvichen. Rock of fire. *Carr*, rock; *bheochain*, gen. asp. of *beochan*, small fire. Probably a fire had anciently been made on this rock on certain occasions.

Carvie Water. Burn of Glen Carvie—the rough glen. See Glen Carvie.

Casaiche Burn. Burn of the brae. *Casaich*, gen. of *casach*, ascent.

Caskie Ben, Caskieben. Wooded hill. *Gasach*, bushy; *beinn*, hill.

Cassiegills (for Casach Chuitan). Brae of the little fold. *Casach*, brae; *chuitan*, little fold. *Chuitan* had been corrupted into *whitean* and this had been turned into *gealan*, little white place. *An* had been changed into *s*, and *gealan* had become *gills*.

Cassielands. Pieces of arable land on a brae. *Casach*, brae, steep place.

Castle Dale. Waterside field at Fyvie Castle. *Dail*, field near a river.

Castle Forbes. Castle Forbes was formerly at Drumminor in Kearn. The new castle in Keig was at first called Putachy.

Castle Maud. Small castle where barony courts were held. *Mod*, court of justice.

Castle Wilson. A precipitous rock with a cave in it, on the east side of the Slacks of Glen Carvie. It was the haunt of a freebooter named Wilson.

Cat Cairn, Cat's Cairn. Cairn beside a hill road. *Cath*, drove road, hill road; *carn*, pile of stones, mountain.

Cat Craig, Catcraig, Cat Craigs, Cat's Craig, Catto Hill. Most of these names are supposed to mean rocks haunted by wild cats. Probably the order of the parts of the names has been changed and all of them refer to roads crossing hills or passing alongside them. *Cath*, *catha*, road, drove road, thoroughfare; *creag*, rock, hill; *creagan*, rocks, hills.

Cat, Hill of. Hill of the road between Glentanner and Glentarf. *Cat* same as *cath*. See Ca.

Cat Loup. Bend of the road. *Cath*, drove road; *luib*, bend.

Cat's Slack. Gorge through which a road passes. Or, perhaps, gorge frequented by wild cats. *Cath*, road; *cat*, wild cat; *slochd*, gorge.

Catden. Den near a road. *Cath*, road. Or, Den frequented by wild cats.

Caterans' Howe. Hollow in which Highland cattle thieves lurked. *Ceatharn*, fighting band of thieves.

Catherine's Dub, St. Pool in which the St Catherine, a ship of the Spanish Armada, sank. *Dub*, pool.

Cattens. Foot track. *Cathan*, dim. of *cath*, road. *An* had been regarded as the plural termination and had been changed into *s*.

Catterloch. Loch at which there is boggy ground. *Cathar*, mossy, boggy ground.

Cattie. Road. *Catha*, thoroughfare, drove road over hills.

Cattie Burn. Burn of the drove road. *Catha*, gen. of *cath*, hill road. It goes along the side of the Cattie burn. and crosses Hill of Cat. See Ca.

Cattie Knowes. Knolls at a roadside.

Catties Haugh. Roadside haugh.

Caudron Howe. *Caudron* is a translation of the Gaelic word *coire*, corry, which is an appropriate description of the place.

Caudyknowes (for Cnapan Cuidh). Knoll at a cattle-fold. *Cnapan*, dim. of *cnap*, knoll, knowe; *cuidh*, gen. of *cuidh*, cattle-fold. *An* had been regarded as a plural termination and had been changed to *s*, which had been added to *knowe*.

Cauldhame (for Cul a' Thuim). Back of the hill. *Cul*, back; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *thuim*, gen. asp. of *tom*, hill. The article *a'* was necessary to aspirate *t* of *tuim*.

Cauldsowens. *Cold* and *Cauld* in names of places in Aberdeenshire usually represent *cul*, the back or north side of a hill, and *sowans* is a corruption of the Gaelic word *sughan*, moisture, drainings. *Gh* is silent, and *an* being erroneously regarded as a plural termination *s* had been added. The name might mean wet place on the north side of a hill.

Causeway, Causey. See Calsay.

Causewayend, Causeyend. Place where a made road ended.

Causewayfold. Fold with a hard road leading to it.

Causeyhill. Hill crossed by a made road.

Causeyton. Town on a made road.

Cave Arthur. Cave of the high land. *Ard-thir*, high land.

Cave o' Meackie. Cave of plants. *Meacan*, gen. plural of *meacan*, root, plant with a fleshy root. *Asplenium marinum* grows in the roof of sea-caves.

Cave of Coffin. Cave of the hollow. *Cobhain*, gen. of *cobhan*, hollow.

Cavil, Mill of. Mill at a place where salmon were caught in a stationary net or fish basket. *Cabhuil*, creel for catching fish, hose net.

Ceann a' Chuirn. Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *a'*, of the *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Ceann Crion Carn a' Mhaim. The small head of Carn a' Mhaim. *Ceann*, head; *crion*, diminutive; *Carn a' Mhaim*, hill name; which see.

Ceard's Cove. Tinker's shelter. *Cove*, sheltered bay or opening among rocks.

Cemetery. Burying-ground. *Koimeterion* (Greek), sleeping-place, cemetery.

Cessnie Burn. Burn of the pleasant little place. *Seisean*, dim. from *seis*, pleasant, delightful. *Ea* and *n* had been transposed.

Chalybeate Spring. Spring discharging water impregnated with iron. *Chalybs* (Latin), steel.

Chance Inn. Inn with a fold for cattle or sheep on a journey. *Fang*, fank, fold. *F* is equivalent to *ph*, and it had been changed into *ch*.

Changehill. Fank hill. *Fang*, fank. *F*, being an aspirated letter, had been changed into *ch*, hard at first but now soft.

Channeller. Bellowing ground. Place frequented by deer at rutting time. *Sianail* (pronounced *shanail*), bellowing; *lar*, ground.

Chanonry Knap (for Cnap Sean Rath). Knoll of the old stone circle. *Cnap*, knoll; *sean*, old; *rath* (*th* silent), stone circle round a grave. There is no trace of the circle now.

Chanryhill (for Sean Rath Hill). Hill of the old stone circle. *Sean*, old; *rath*, stone circle.

Chapel. Small place of worship. *Capella* (Latin), chapel, shrine for relics.

Chapel Belts. Strips of wood near the old church of Newhills, which was at first a chapel or subsidiary place of worship in Old Machar parish. *Capella* (Latin), shrine, place of worship.

Chapel Hill. Hill to which horses were sent to feed in summer. *Capull*, gen. plural of *capull*, horse, mare.

Chapel o' Sink (for Caibeal a' Sithein). Chapel on the hill. *Caibeal*, chapel; *a'*, of the; *sithein*, gen. of *sithean*, hill, with *k* added for euphony. *Th* is silent. The chapel is a ring of stones round a grave.

Chapel of Garioch. This was originally the name of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It afterwards became the site of the church of the parish of Logie-Durno, and subsequently the parish came to be called Chapel of Garioch.

Chapel of Seggat. Chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It continued to be visited for religious worship after 1560, and sick and infirm persons visited the chapel well

on the first Sunday of May. They drank of the well and dropped coins into it. See SEGGAT.

CHAPEL RONALD. Chapel dedicated to St Ronald. *Capella*, chapel, shrine; *Raonull*, Ronald, Ranald.

CHAPEL STRIPE. Streamlet of the horses. *Capull*, gen. plural of *capull*, a horse, mare.

CHAPELTON. Town at the site of a chapel. *Capella* (Latin), shrine; *ton* (English), town. In Gaelic, IONAD NAOMH. Holy place. *Ionad*, place; *naomh*, holy. In one case *Ionad* has become Ennets and *naomh* has been dropped.

CHARLIE'S HOWFF. An underground chamber on an ancient shieling, which afterwards became the hiding-place of a robber called Charlie.

CHARSK HILL. Hill of the crossing. *Chraisg*, gen. asp. of *crasg*, crossing.

CHEST CRAIGS. Steep rocks near the Ythan at place in the river like a chest.

CHEST FAULD. Small enclosed field in which a stone coffin had been found. *Ciste*, kist, stone coffin.

CHEST OF DEE. Place where the channel of the Dee is like the lock of a canal.

CHORAL HOWE (for Toll Coireill). Howe of the quarry. *Toll*, howe (translated); *choireill*, gen. asp. of *coireall*, quarry. The upper part of the walls of the old church of Turriff had been built long after the building of the church itself, out of a quarry made in a hollow near it.

CHRISTIANHALL. Farm name.

CHRIST'S KIRK. Church of Rathmuriel, dedicated to Christ. It was annexed to Kennethmont, probably after 1560.

CHURTER'S CHEST. This name is said to have been given to a place in which charters were hidden in a time of danger. A better form of the name would be Charters Chest.

CIACH LODGE (for Crioch Lodge). Residence for sportsmen on the watershed between the heads of two burns. *Crioch*, boundary, division.

CIST, CHEST. Stone chamber for the body or calcined bones of a dead person. *Ciste*, chest, kist, coffin.

CISTERN. Reservoir for water. *Cista* and *cisterna* (Latin), chest, reservoir.

CITY HILLOCK (for Sithe Hillock). Fairy hillock. *Sithe*, gen. of *sith*, fairy.

CIVIDLY. Grassy place. *Suidhe*, place, seat; *ley*, grass land. *U*, *v*, and *w* were interchangeable about the year 1700.

CLACH A' CHLEIRICH. Stone of the bellman. *Clach*, stone; *a'*, of the; *chleirich*, gen. asp. of *cleireach*, bellman, clerk.

CLACH CHOUTSAICH, CLACHCHOUTSAICH. Stone at an old

fold. *Clach*, stone; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold; *seic*, gen. of *seac*, decayed, deserted.

Clach Mheann. Stone of the kids. *Clach*, stone; *mheann*, gen. plural asp. of *meann*, kid.

Clach Mhor Bad a' Chabair. Big stone of Bad a' Chabair. *Clach*, stone; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big; *bad*, clump of trees; *a'*, of the; *chabair*, gen. asp. of *cabar*, fork of a burn.

Clach nan Taillear. Stone of the tailors. *Clach*, stone; *nan*, of the; *taillear*, gen. plural of *taillear*, tailor.

Clachan Burn. Village burn, or Stepping-stones burn. *Clachan*, village, stepping-stones.

Clachan Lochan. Stones beside a small loch. *Clachan*, stones; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, small loch.

Clachan Yell. White stones. *Clachan*, plural of *clach*, stone; *geala*, white. There are many loose stones on the hilltop. The name might be a late translation into Gaelic of Whitestones, in which *white* is a corruption of *cuit*, cattle-fold. See Cuit.

Clachanturn (for Clach an Chuirn). Stone of the hill. *Clach*, stone; *an*, of the; *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. *Ch* had become *th* because both have only the sound of *h*.

Clachbeg. Little stone. *Clach*, stone; *beag*, little.

Clachcurr (for Clach Carr). Monolith, monumental stone. *Clach*, stone; *carr*, monumental pillar. *Clachcurr* would mean stone at a pool or fountain.

Clachdu, Clachdubh. Black stone. *Clach*, stone; *dubh*, black.

Clachie Burn. Stony burn. *Clachach*, stony, pebbly.

Clachmaddy Hill. Wolfstone hill. *Clach*, stone; *madaidh*, gen. of *madadh*, wolf, dog.

Clackriach. Grey stone. *Clach*, stone; *riabhach*, grey.

Claggan ghoul. Bell of the post. *Clag*, bell; *an*, of the; *gobhail*, gen. of *gobhal*, post, pillar, fort.

Clais (pronounced *clash*). Hollow like a trench.

Clais Choal. Gorge of the meeting-place. *Clais*, gorge; *choaile*, gen. asp. of *coail*, meeting.

Clais Fhearnaig. Alder hollow. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *fhearnach*, *fearnach* asp., abounding in alders.

Clais Garbh. Rough trench-like hollow. *Clais*, trench; *garbh*, rough.

Clais Liath. Grey gorge. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *liath*, grey.

Clais Meirleach. Thieves' hole, drowning-place for thieves. *Clais*, trench, hole, howe; *meirleach*, gen. plural of *meirleach*, thief. See Meikle Knowe.

Clais Mhadaidh. Gorge of the wolf. *Clais*, gorge; *mhadaidh*, gen. asp. of *madadh*, wolf.

Clais Mhor. Big trench-like gorge. *Clais, trench*, gorge; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, great.

Clais nam Balgair. Gorge of the foxes. *Clais*, gorge; *nam*, of the; *balgair*, gen. plural of *balgair*, fox.

Clais nam Bo. Gorge of the cows. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *nam*, of the; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow. This had been a place where cows at hill pasture were folded at night.

Clais nan Cat. Hollow of wild cats. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *nan*, of the; *cat*, gen. plural of *cat*, cat, wild cat.

Clais nan Gad. Gorge of the twists. *Clais*, trench; *nan*, of the; *gad*, gen. plural of *gad*, curve, twist. The name implies that the gorge is crooked.

Clais Rathadan. Ditch of the little road. *Clais*, ditch; *rathadain*, gen. of *rathadan*, little road.

Clais Toul (for Clais Tuill). Gorge of the howe. *Clais*, trench; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, hollow, howe.

Claisansgannaig, Burn of. Burn of the gorge of the little drove. This is a small gorge like a trench, where a small drove of cattle crossing the Ca Dubh Hill could be penned at night. *Clais*, trench; *an*, of the; *sgannaige*, gen. of *sgannag*, little drove.

Claisdhu Hill. Hill of the black trench-like hollow. *Clais*, trench; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black.

Claise an Toul (for Clais an Tuill). Gorge of the hollow. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *an*, of the; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, hollow.

Claisnean. Hollow of the girls. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *nan*, of the; *nighean*, gen. plural of *nighean*, girl, young woman. Young women were employed in milking cows on hill pasture in summer. *Nean* might represent *nigheachan*, washing.

Claivers Howe. Howe named in honour of James Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who passed through Aberdeenshire in 1689.

Clamandswells (perhaps for Tobar Clamhain). Well of the kite. *Tobar*, well; *clamhain*, gen. of *clamhan*, kite.

Clarack. Bare place. *Clarach*, bare.

Clasachdhu. Black little howe. *Claiseag*, little howe; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black.

Clash Wood. Wood in a hollow. *Clais*, trench-like hollow.

Clashancape. Trench-like hollow on the top of a hill. *Clais*, trench; *an*, of the; *cip*, gen. of *ceap*, plot of cultivated ground, hilltop.

Clashandail. Trench of the level place. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *an*, of the; *dail*, for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, field, meadow, level ground.

Clashbog Well. Well at a stripe running from a bog. *Clais*, stripe, gutter, ditch; *bog*, marsh, wet grassy place.

Clashburn. Burn of the gorge. *Clais*, trench-like gorge. The Clash burn becomes the Strathie burn.

Clashenloan. Trench-like hollow in a grassy place. *Clais*, long hollow; *an*, of the; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, moss, meadow, lawn.

Clashenteple Hill (for Clais an t-Seipel Hill). Hill of the chapel howe. *Clais*, hollow; *an t-*, of the; *seipel*, gen. of *seipeal*, chapel. After *t* the *s* of *seipel* becomes silent and is lost, and *t* takes its place, making it *teipeil*. The howe extends from Invernettie to Glenbucket, and the chapel is now a church.

Clashholm. Trench-like hollow on a hillside. *Clais*, trench; *holm*, for *thuim* (*t* silent), gen. asp. of *tom*, hill.

Clashie Well (for Tobar na Claise). Well in a trench-like hollow. *Tobar*, well (translated); *na*, of the; *claise*, gen. of *clais*, trench, long narrow howe.

Clashindarroch. Hollow of the oak. *Clais*, trench, gorge; *an*, of the; *daraich*, gen. of *darach*, oak-tree.

Clashinruich. Hollow at the foot of a hill slope. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *an*, of the; *ruigh*, slope at the foot of a hill.

Clashmach Hill. Hill at level plain with a trench-like hollow. *Clais*, trench; *maigh*, gen. of *magh*, plain.

Clashmarket (for Clais Mor Chuit). Hollow of the big fold. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *mor*, big; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, fold.

Clashmore. Big gorge. *Clais*, trench; *mor*, big.

Clashnachree. Hollow of the boundary. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *na*, of the; *criche*, gen. of *crioch*, boundary.

Clashnarae Hill. Hill of the trench-like hollow of the plain. *Clais*, long, narrow hollow; *an*, of the; *reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, plain. *Rae* may represent *rath*, stone circle, fold.

Clashnearby. Hollow of the division. *Clash*, trench-like hollow; *an*, of the; *thearbaidh*, gen. asp. of *tearbadh*, separation. *Th* in *thearbaidh* is silent. The hollow is near the boundary between Towie and Kildrummy.

Clashneen. Hollow of the young women. *Clais*, gorge, deep hollow; *nighean*, gen. plural of *nighean*, damsel. The young women had been employed as dairymaids on a shieling.

Clashnettie. Gorge of the little burn. *Clais*, gorge; *netain*, gen. of *netan*, little burn.

Clashwalloch Burn. Burn in deep trench-like gorge. *Clais*, trench; *bhealaich*, gen. asp. of *bealach*, gorge, pass, way. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Clashwell. Spring in a deep hollow. *Clais*, trench-like hollow; *well*, spring.

Clatt. Rocky height. *Cleit*, rocky hill. The local pronunciation of Clatt is *clet*.

Clatterin Brig, Clatterin Briggs, Clattering Bridge. Bridge which took the place of a row of stepping-stones. *Clacharan*, stepping-stones. *Ch* became *th*, and then *h* became silent and was lost. Final *s* in Briggs is due to *an*, a plural termination. There were six places of this name in Aberdeenshire but in some cases the name is now obsolete.

Clatterin Kist. Grave made of stones placed on edge round the sides and ends. *Clacharan*, pavement, stepping-stones, stones arranged for some purpose; *ciste*, chest, kist, grave.

Clatterns. Stepping-stones. *Clacharan*, stepping-stones over a burn or at a wet place in a road. *An* had been contracted into *n*, but it had also been made *s*.

Clattie Burn. Burn which had excavated a deep bed. *Cladhaichte*, dug out. *Dh* and *ch* had become silent, and with the intermediate vowels had been omitted.

Claverhouse. Place named by Sir Charles Forbes in honour of James Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who passed through Aberdeenshire in 1689.

Claybokie. Stone of the spectre. *Clach*, stone; *bocain*, gen. of *bocan*, ghost.

Claydikes. This name may mean clay dikes. More likely, however, it means stone dikes. *Clach*, stone. *Ch* is often silent in names, as in Clay of Allan, for Clach of Allan.

Clayford (for Ath Clachach). Stony ford. *Ath*, ford (translated); *clachach*, stony. The asp. letters in *clachach* had become silent and had been lost. After *ath* had been translated the order of the parts had been changed.

Clayfords (for Athan Clachach). Small stony ford. *Athan*, dim. of *ath*, ford; *clachach*, stony. *An* is a dim. termination, but it has become *s*, the plural termination. See Clayford.

Clayhills (for Clachach Choillean). Stony little hill. *Clachach*, stony; *choillean*, *coillean* asp., little hill. In *clachach chach* had been lost, and in *choillean ean* had become *s* instead of *ie*. In Aberdeen Clayhills meant hills of clay.

Clayhooter (for Clach Chuit Airidhe). Stone of the cattle-fold on a shieling. *Clach*, stone; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, cattle-fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. After aspiration, *c* of *chuit* had become silent and had been lost.

Claylands (for Clachach Lamhan). Stony hill. *Clachach*, stony; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *An* had wrongly been made *s*, and *d* had been inserted for euphony.

Claylatch. Wet clayey place where a road crosses a howe. *Lathach*, latch, miry hollow crossed by a road.

Claymill. If Gaelic, this name had originally been Clachach Meall. Stony hill. *Clachach*, stony; *meall*, hill. *C* in *ch* is silent.

Claymires. Place where a thin mixture of clay and water oozes out of the ground in wet weather.

Clayshot. Little howe. *Claiseag*, small hollow in the side of a hill.

Claystiles. Farm-house with stone pillars at the gate. *Clach* (*ch* silent), stone; *style* (English), gate-pillar.

Clean. Valley. *Cluain*, meadow, valley. In Ireland *cluain* has become *clon*, in Scotland *cluny* is the usual form.

Clean, The. Level green pasture. *Cluain*, meadow, green valley, pasture on flat ground.

Cleanhill. Hill above a burn valley. *Cluain*, valley, meadow.

Clearfield. Bare level field. *Clar*, bare, level.

Cleftbog, Cliftbog. Bog at which baskets were made. *Cleibh*, plural of *cliabh*, basket, hamper, creel. Baskets and creels were formerly much used for carrying farm produce and fish.

Cleik-him-in Pot. Pot where salmon were caught with a cleek.

Clerack. Bare place. *Clarach*, bare.

Clerkhill. This place is said to have taken its name from a proprietor named Clerk; but *clerk* may represent *clarach*, bare.

Cline Burn. Burn of the valley. *Cluain*, river valley, meadow.

Clinkie's Well (for Tobar Cluan Cuith). Well of the cattle-fold meadow. *Tobar*, well; *cluan*, meadow; *cuith* (*th* silent), fold.

Clinkstone. Stone of the meadow. *Cluain*, gen. of *cluan*, meadow, burn valley. *K* had been added for euphony.

Clinter. Meadow land. *Cluain*, meadow; *tir*, land.

Clinterty (for Tirtean Cluain). Lands of the meadow. *Tirtean*, plural of *tir*, land; *cluain*, gen. of *cluan*, meadow. *An* had been made *y*, as if *tirtean* were a dim., but it is plural. The order of the parts of the name had been changed.

Cloads (for Cnocan). *Cnocan*, dim. of *cnoc*, hill.

Cloak (for Cnoc). Hill. In Gaelic *cnoc* is often pronounced *crochg* or *croghg*.

Cloak Burn. Hill burn. *Cnoc*, hill.

Cloak Crofts. Hill crofts. *Cnuic*, gen. of *cnoc*, hill. The liquids *n* and *l* had been interchanged.

Cloch Dhus (for Cloch Giuthais). Stone at a fir. *Cloch*,

stone; *giuthais*, gen. of *giuthas*, fir. *Th* had become silent, and had been omitted.

Cloch Maluidh. Stone on the brow of a hill. *Cloch*, stone; *maluidhe*, gen. of *maluidh*, brow of a hill.

Clochcan. White stone. *Cloch*, stone; *can*, white. White quartz stones abound at Clochcan.

Clochforbie, Clochorby (1369). Stone at a fold. *Cloch*, stone. The original form of the second part had been *cuitail*, fold, which had afterwards been successively Whitehill, Corban (*cor*, hill; *ban*, white), Chorban, Forban, Forbie. In Clochorby *ch* had become silent and had been lost. The stone is now called The Grey Stone of Clochforbie.

Clochran. Stepping-stones at a wet place in a road or over a burn.

Clochren Bridge (for Clochran Bridge). Bridge which took the place of a row of stepping-stones. *Clochran*, stepping-stones.

Clochter Pot. Land stone pot. *Cloch*, stone; *tir*, land.

Clochter Stone. Stone in the land. *Cloch*, stone; *tir*, land.

Clochtow. Stone in a howe. *Cloch*, stone; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, howe. *Oll* at the end of a word is sometimes sounded *oull*, and the *ll* is sometimes silent.

Clockhill, Clodhill, Cloghill. The second part of these names is a translation of the first, which is in all the three a corruption of *cnoc*, hill; which see.

Clocksters. Stepping-stones for crossing a bog or a burn. *Clachan*, plural of *clach*, stone; *stair*, passage through a wet place or a stream.

Clofferickford (for Ath Ruigh Cnuic). Ford of the slope of the hill. *Ath*, ford; *ruigh*, slope; *cnuic*, gen. of *cnoc*, hill. When the first part of a name was translated it was usually put last, and the last part assumed the nom. form and was put first. Ruigh Cnuic, slope of the hill, became Cnoc Ruigh, hill of the slope. *Cnoc* had afterwards become successively Cnoch, Cloch, Cloffe, and *ruigh* had become Rick.

Clognie Burn. Burn of the little hill. The original form of the name had been Allt Cnocain. *Allt*, burn; *cnocain*, gen. of *cnocan*, little hill. In *cnocain ai* and *n* had been transposed, producing Cnocnai, which had passed into Clognie.

Cloiche Dubh. Black rock. *Cloch*, rock, stone; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black..

Cloichedubh Hill (for Creag Cloiche Duibhe). Hill of the black stone. *Creag*, hill; *cloiche*, gen. of *cloch*, stone; *duibhe*, gen. fem. of *dubh*, black.

Cloisterseat. Site of an ancient convent, probably of

the Columban class. *Claustrum* (Latin), enclosure; *suidhe*, seat, site.

Clola (for Clo[chach] La[mh]). Stony hill. *Clochach*, stony; *lamh*, hill. The letters within brackets, being aspirated, had become soft and had ultimately been lost.

Clonheugh. Steep bank at the edge of a meadow or strath. *Cluain*, meadow, flat river valley; *heugh*, steep bank above a low level place.

Clova. Rough place. *Clumhach*, rough, uneven, bushy. *Mh* is sounded *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Clova Hill. Rough, shaggy hill. *Clumhach*, hairy, rough.

Cloven Craig. Split rock. *Creag*, rock.

Cloven Stone (for Cloch Clamhain). Stone of the kite. *Cloch*, stone; *clamhain*, gen. of *clamhan*, kite. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*; and *clamhan* (pronounced *clauan*) is like the Scotch *clouen* for *cloven*.

Cloverfield, Cloverhill, Cloverycrook. In these names *clover* and *clovery* represent *clocharra*, stony. *Crook* is a corruption of *cnoc*, hill; which see.

Clubbie Craig (for Creag Clamhain). Rock of the kite. *Creag*, rock, cliff; *clamhain*, gen. of *clamhan*, kite. *Mh* is equivalent to *bh*, and hence, by dropping *h* after interchange, *m* is sometimes changed to *b*.

Clubscross (for Clobhsa Craisg). Passage across a hill. *Clobhsa*, passage, entry; *craisg*, gen. of *crasg*, crossing over a hill or high ground.

Clune, Cline, Clyne. Meadow. *Cluan*, meadow, flat river valley.

Clunie, Cluny. Meadow. *Cluain*, meadow, flat river valley. *Ai* and *n* had been transposed, producing *clunai*, which had become *clunie* and *cluny*.

Clunie's Well. Well in a valley. *Cluain*, river valley, meadow.

Cluny Leys Wood. Wood of the grassy places in the river valley. *Cluain*, gen. of *cluan*, meadow; *leys*, grassy places.

Clyan's Dam. Dam where a creel was placed to catch fish. *Cliabhan* or *cliathan*, small basket or breast of wicker-work for catching salmon at a weir or dam. *S* is an improper addition to *clyan*.

Clystie Burn. Rapid burn. *Cliste*, swift.

Cnap a' Chleirich. The bellman's hillock. *Cnap*, hillock; *a'*, of the; *chleirich*, gen. asp. of *cleireach*, beadle, bellman.

Cnap a' Choire Bhuidhe. Hillock of the yellow corry. *Cnap*, hillock; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *bhuidhe*, gen. of *buidhe*, yellow.

Cnap na Clais Giubhais. Hillock near the fir-tree hollow. *Cnap*, hillock; *na*, of the; *claise*, trench-like hollow; *giubhais*, gen. of *giubhas*, fir.

Cnap na Cuile. Hillock of the nook. *Cnap*, hillock; *na*, of the; *cuile*, gen. of *cuil*, nook.

Cnapan an Laoigh. Little knoll of the calf. *Cnapan*, little knoll; *an*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. of *laogh*, calf.

Cnapan Beag. Little hillock. *Cnapan*, hillock; *beag*, little.

Cnapan Garbh. Rough knoll. *Cnapan*, hillock; *garbh*, rough.

Cnapan Loch Tilt. Knoll of Loch Tilt. *Cnapan*, knoll. See Loch Tilt.

Cnapan Mor. Big hillock. *Cnapan*, hillock; *mor*, big. The Cnapan Beag and Cnapan Mor are humps on the high watershed on the west of Braemar.

Cnapan nan Clach. Hillock of the stones. *Cnapan*, hillock; *nan*, of the; *clach*, gen. plural of *clach*, stone.

Cnapan Nathraichean. Hillock frequented by adders. *Cnapan*, hillock; *nathraichean*, gen. plural of *nathair*, adder, serpent.

Cnapan Or. Yellow knoll. *Cnapan*, little knoll; *ora*, golden, yellow. Cnapan Or is a hump on the summit of Cairn Geldie.

Cnoc. Hill. In Aberdeen and Kincardine *cnoc* has sometimes become Cload, Cloak, Clock, Clod, Cloud, Clog, Coch, Cock, Cook, Crock, Crook, Cruick, Goak, Gook, Gowk, Knox, Knock.

Cnoc Cailliche. Hill of the owl. *Cnoc*, hill; *cailliche*, gen. of *cailleach*, owl, old woman. On Cnoc Cailliche is the site of an old cattle-fold, marked on the O.S. map Camp.

Cnoc Chalmac. Thick hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *chalmachd*, *calmachd* asp., thickness.

Cnoc Dubh. Black hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Cnoc Guibneach. Hill of the curlew. *Cnoc*, hill; *guilbnich*, gen. of *guilbneach*, curlew.

Cnoc na h-Iolaire. Hill of the eagle. *Cnoc*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *iolaire*, gen. of *iolair*, eagle.

Cnocan Mor. The bigger of two small hills. *Cnocan*, small hill; *mor*, big.

Coachford. Ford of the burn. *Caoch*, burn, howe.

Coalford, Coalmoss. Hill ford, Hill moss. *Coill*, hill.

Coatmore. Big cattle-fold. *Cuit*, cattle-fold; *mor*, big.

Coatown (for Baile Cuit). Town at a fold. *Baile*, town (translated and put last); *cuit*, fold. Coatown in New Byth has become Woodtown.

Cobairdy (for Cop Airde). Top of the height. *Cop*, hill,

head of a hill; *airde*, gen. of *aird*, height. *P* had become *b* by passing through the forms *ph* and *bh*.

Cobban's Well (for Tobar Cobhain). Well of the hollow. *Tobar*, well (translated and transposed); *cobhain*, gen. of *cobhan*, hollow.

Cobbles, The. Perhaps The enclosures. *Cobhailan*, dim. of *cobhail*, enclosure. Final *an* might erroneously have been supposed to be the plural termination and have been translated into *s* in passing into Scotch.

Cobleheugh. Level place at the foot of a steep bank, where a flat-bottomed fishing boat was stationed. *Coble*, flat-bottomed boat; *heugh*, steep bank.

Coblestock. Tree to which a salmon coble was tethered. *Coble*, flat-bottomed river boat; *stoc*, trunk of a tree.

Cobrigdale (perhaps for Dail Cabraiche). Field of the thicket. *Dail*, meadow, riverside field; *cabraiche*, gen. of *cabrach*, thicket.

Coburty (for Cop Tigh Buair). Hill of the house for cattle. *Cop*, hill; *tigh*, house; *buair*, gen. of *buar*, cattle. The accent is on the second syllable, which had originally been at the end.

Cochran (for Rann Cnuic). Point of the hill. *Rann*, point; *cnuic*, gen. of *cnoc*, hill. The position of the accent indicates that the parts of the name had afterwards been transposed, when *cnuic* lost the gen. form and became *cnoc*, subsequently made Cnoch and Coch. See Cnoc.

Cock, The. Farm-town at the Cock Bridge.

Cock Bridge. Bridge over the Cock burn; which see.

Cock Burn. Hill burn. *Coileach*, burn, cock.

Cock Cairn, Cockcairn, (for Cnoc Carn). *Cnoc*, hill; *carn*, hill, cairn. The second part of the name has the same meaning as the first. This shows that *carn* means hill, though this meaning is not given to it in dictionaries.

Cockardie (for Cnoc Ardan). Small hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *ardan*, small hill. The second part explains the first.

Cockersmyres (for Bogan Cnoc Airidhe). Mire of the hill of the shieling. *Bogan*, mire; *cnoc*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *An* of *bogan* having been regarded as a plural termination *s* had been added to *myre*.

Cocklarachy. Hill of the site of a building. *Cnoc*, hill; *laraiche*, gen. of *larach*, ruin, field of battle, site of a building or important work.

Cocklaw, Cockhill. Both parts of these names mean the same thing. *Cnoc*, hill; *lamh*, hill. See Cnoc.

Cockmuir. Muir of the hill. *Cock* is a corruption of *cnoc*, hill.

Cock's Stripe. Small hill burn. *Coileach*, burn, cock.

Cockston (for Baile Chnuic). Town of the hill. *Baile*, town (translated); *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill.

Coilacreich. Gallows hill. *Coille*, hill; *croiche*, gen. of *croich*, gallows.

Coill Chamshronaich Hill. Crooked-nosed hill. *Coill*, hill; *cham-sronaich*, gen. asp. of *cam-sronach*, hook-nosed.

Coilsmore. Big hill. *Coill*, hill; *mor*, big. *S* is an unwarrantable insertion.

Coinlach Burn. Burn running in a defile. *Cunglaich*, gen. of *cunglach*, defile.

Coire. Corry. A corry is a hollow on a hillside, such as would be made by cutting off half of a cup and leaving on the other half a small part of the lip and a large part of the bottom. Corries are usually eroded by small streams descending a hillside where the rock is decayed.

Coire Allt a' Chlair. Corry of the burn of the clear place. *Coire*, corry; *allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chlair*, gen. asp. of *clar*, open place clear of trees.

Coire Allt an Aitinn. Juniper burn corry. *Coire*, corry; *allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *aitinn*, gen. of *aitionn*, juniper.

Coire Allt an Droighnean. Corry of the burn of the thicket of blackthorn. *Coire*, corry; *allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *droighnein*, gen. of *droighnean*, sloe, blackthorn.

Coire an Dubh Lochain. Corry of the black little loch. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *dubh*, black; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, small loch.

Coire an Daimh Moile. Corry of the hornless stag. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *daimh*, stag; *mhaoil*, gen. of *maol*, bald, hornless.

Coire an Feidh, Coire an Fheidh. Corry of the deer. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *feidh*, gen. of *fiadh*, deer; *fheidh*, gen. asp. of *fiadh*, deer.

Coire an Fhir-Bhogha. Corry of the man of the bow. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *fhir-bhoga*, gen. asp. of *fear-bogha*, man of the bow, soldier.

Coire an Laoigh. Calf corry. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. of *laogh*, calf.

Coire an Loch. Corry of the loch. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *luich*, gen. of *loch*, lake, loch.

Coire an Loch Bhuidhe. Corry of the yellow loch. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *loch*, loch; *bhuidhe*, gen. asp. of *buidhe*, yellow.

Coire an Lochain Uaine. Corry of the little green loch. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, a small loch; *uaine*, green.

Coire an Tobair. Corry of the well. *Coire*, corry; *an*, of the; *tobair*, gen. of *tobar*, well.

Coire an t-Sabhail. Corry of the barn. *Coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *sabhail*, gen. of *sabhal*, barn. There is a ludicrous mistake in this name. *Sabhal* means a storehouse, but it has been used as a translation of *barns*, a corruption of *bearnas*, a gap in a mountain range, or a trench-like hollow in level ground. It is in common use and rightly applied in most cases, as in Barns in Premnay and Towie; but since Gaelic ceased to be understood among the mountains round the sources of the Dee and Don it has been given to prominent rocks near the summits of high mountains from their faint resemblance to buildings, in the belief that Barns could only mean storehouses. The "barn" giving its name to the corry is a mass of rock near the summit of Cairn Toul, 4200 feet above the sea.

Coire an t-Sagairt. Priest's corry. *Coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *sagairt*, gen. of *sagairt*, priest.

Coire an t-Saighdeir. Corry of the soldier. *Coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *saighdeir*, gen. of *saighdear*, arrower, bowman, soldier—because the fighting man had a bow and arrows.

Coire an t-Seilich. Corry of the willow. *Coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *seilich*, gen. of *seileach*, willow.

Coire an t-Slugain. Corry of the little slug. *Coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *slugain*, gen. of *slugan*, a little gorge, slug.

Coire an t-Sneachda. Snowy corry. *Coire*, corry; *an t-*, of the; *sneachda*, gen. of *sneachd*, snow.

Coire Bhearnaist (for Coire Bearnach). Corry with gaps in the upper edge. *Coire*, corry; *bearnach*, having gaps.

Coire Bhrochain. Corry of porridge. *Coire*, corry; *bhrochain*, gen. asp. of *brochan*, porridge, gruel. Perhaps the name ought to be Coire a' Bhrotachaidh, fattening corry. *Coire*, corry; *a'*, of the; *bhrotachaidh*, gen. asp. of *brotachadh*, fattening.

Coire Bhronn. Corry like a deep round valley. *Coire*, corry; *bhronn*, gen. asp. of *bru*, belly.

Coire Boidheach. Pretty corry. *Coire*, corry; *boidheach*, pretty.

Coire Buidhe. Yellow corrie. *Coire*, corry; *buidhe*, yellow.

Coire Caochan Roibidh (for Coire a' Chaochain Robaich). Corry of the dirty streamlet. *Coire*, corry; *a'*, of the; *chaochain*, gen. asp. of *caochan*, streamlet; *robaich*, gen. of *robach*, dirty.

Coire Chrid. Heart-shaped corry. *Coire*, corry; *chridhe*, gen. asp. of *cridhe*, heart. Probably the name should be Coire Chreidhmte. Eroded corry. *Coire*, corry; *chreidhmte*, past part. asp. of *creidhm*, to erode, gnaw.

Coire Chuil. Corry of the nook. *Coire*, corner; *chuile*, gen. asp. of *cuil*, nook. It is at a bend in the boundary of Aberdeenshire.

Coire Clach nan Taillear. Corry of the stone of the tailors. *Coire*, corry; *clach*, stone; *nan*, of the; *taillear*, gen. plural of *taillear*, tailor.

Coire Clachach. Stony corry. *Coire*, corry; *clachach*, stony.

Coire Craobh an Oir. Corry of the yellow foam. *Coire*, corry; *craoibhe*, gen. of *craobh*, foam; *an*, of the; *oir*, gen. of *or*, gold. *Craoibhe* is also the genitive of *craobh*, tree.

Coire Creagach. Rocky corry. *Coire*, corry; *creagach*, abounding in rocks.

Coire Dhomhain. Corry of depth. *Coire*, corry; *domain*, gen. of *domhan*, depth.

Coire Dhonnachaidh Taillear. Corry of Duncan the tailor. *Coire*, corry; *Dhonnachaidh*, gen. asp. of *Donnachadh*, Duncan; *tailleir*, gen. of *taillear*, tailor.

Coire Dubh. Black corry. *Coire*, corry; *dubh*, black.

Coire Etchachan. Corry of the Etchachan burn. *Coire*, corry. See Etchachan.

Coire Fhearneasg (for Coire Fearnach). Corry of the alders. *Coire*, corry; *fearnach*, growing alders.

Coire Fionn. Pleasant corry. *Coire*, corry; *fionn*, pleasant, white.

Coire Gharbh Uillt. Corry of the rough burn. *Coire*, corry; *garbh*, rough; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

Coire Ghiubhais. Fir-tree corry. *Coire*, corry; *giubhais*, gen. of *giubhas*, fir-tree.

Coire Glas. Green corry. *Coire*, corry; *glas*, green.

Coire Gorm. Green corry. *Coire*, corry; *gorm*, green when applied to things at hand, blue when applied to distant hills.

Coire Loch Kander. Corry of Loch Kander. *Coire*, corry; *loch*, loch; *canta*, lake.

Coire Lochan nan Eun. Corry of the little loch frequented by birds. *Coire*, corry; *lochan*, small loch; *nan*, of the; *eun*, gen. plural of *eun*, bird.

Coire Meacan. Corry of plants with fleshy roots. *Coire*, corry; *meacan*, gen. plural of *meacan*, plant like a parsnip.

Coire Mor. Great corry. *Coire*, corry; *mor*, great.

Coire Murean. Corry of fox-gloves. *Coire*, corry; *meuran*, gen. plural of *meuran*, fox-glove.

Coire na Caillich. Corry of the old woman. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *caillich*, gen. of *cailleach*, old woman.

Coire na Ciche. Corry of the pap. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *ciche*, gen. of *cioch*, pap, woman's breast.

Coire na Cloiche. Corry of the stone. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *cloiche*, gen. of *clach*, stone.

Coire na h-Oisinn. Corry at the corner. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *oisinn*, gen. of *oiseann*, corner, nook.

Coire na Lairige, Coirenalarig. Corry of the hillside. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *lairige*, gen. of *lairig*, hillside.

Coire na Meanneasg (for Coire Meannach). Corry suitable for kids. *Coire*, corry; *meannach*, suitable for kids.

Coire na Poite. Pot-shaped corry. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *poite*, gen. of *poit*, pot.

Coire na Saobhaidh, Coire na Saobhaidhe. Corry of the fox's den. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *saobhaidhe*, gen. of *saobhaidh*, fox's den.

Coire na Sqreuchaig. Corry of the jackdaw. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *sgreuchaig*, gen. of *sgreuchag*, screeching, jackdaw, kae.

Coire nam Freumh. Corry of the tree stumps. *Coire*, corry; *nam*, of the; *freumh*, gen. plural of *freumh*, tree root, stump of tree cut down.

Coire nam Muc. Corry to which pigs were sent to feed in summer. *Coire*, corry; *nam*, of the; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig.

Coire nan Clach. Corry of the stones. *Coire*, corry; *nan*, of the; *clach*, gen. plural of *clach*, stone.

Coire nan Imireachan. Corry of the flittings. *Coire*, corry; *nan*, of the; *imrichean*, gen. plural of *imrich*, flitting, migration. This corry may have been a place to which herds and dairymaids went in summer to pasture cows and make butter and cheese for winter use.

Coire Odhar. Dun corry. *Coire*, corry; *odhar*, dun, drab.

Coire Poll Randaidh (for Coire Poll Ranndair). Corry of the murmuring pool. *Coire*, corry; *poll*, pool; *ranndair*, gen. of *ranndar*, murmuring.

Coire Riabhach. Grey corry. *Coire*, corry; *riabhach*, grey.

Coire Ruadh. Red corry. *Coire*, corry; *ruadh*, red.

Coire Ruairidh. Roderick's corry. *Coire*, corry; *Ruairidh*, Roderick.

Coire Sputan Dearg (for Coire Sputain Dheirg). Corry of the red little gushing spring. *Coire*, corry; *sputain*, gen. of *sputan*, gushing spring; *dheirg*, gen. of *dearg*, red, rusty.

Coire Uilleim Mhoir. Corry of great William. *Coire*, corry; *Uilleim*, gen. of *Uilleam*, William; *mhoir*, gen. of *mor*, great. From the situation of the place, it is likely that the name is a corruption of Coire Uilinn Moire, corry of the

big corner. *Coire*, corry; *uilinn*, gen. of *uileann*, corner; *moire*, gen. fem. of *mor*, great.

Coire Yaltie, Coireyaltie (for Coire Ealtach). Corry where birds or other gregarious animals congregate. *Coire*, corry; *ealtach*, gregarious.

Coireachan Dubha. Black corries. *Coireachan*, plural of *coire*, corry; *dubha*, plural of *dubh*, black.

Coirebhruach. Corry on the bank of the Tanner. *Coire*, corry; *bhruaich*, gen. asp. of *bruach*, bank.

Cold Well, Cold Wells, Coldwells. The original form of this name had been Baile Cuil. Town at the back of a hill. *Baile*, town; *cuil*, gen. of *cul*, back, north side. After the meaning of the parts had been lost their order was changed and *baile* was asp., the name becoming Cul Bhaile. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and the name became first Cul Well, and afterwards Cold Well or Cold Wells. But the name may in some cases be English.

Coldhome (for Cul Tuim). Back of the hill. *Cul*, back; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill. In some instances Coldhome has been corrupted into Cauldhame, showing that the meaning of the name had been lost.

Coldrach. Rough corner. *Cul*, corner; *dorrach*, rugged, rough.

Coldstone. Stone marking a place of assembly. *Codaile*, gen. of *codail*, assembly.

Coldstream. Corruption of Culstruphan; which see.

Coldwellshaw. Wood of the cold well. *Shaw* (English), wood, thicket. See Cold Well.

Collemmie (for Coill Lamhain). Both parts mean hill. *Coill*, hill; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill. *Ain* became *ie* on passing into Scotch.

Collie Burn. Hill burn. *Coille*, hill.

Collie Burn, Collie Hill, Collie Law, Collieford, Colliehill, Colly Stripe, Collyhill, Colehill. In these names the first part is *coill* or *coille*, hill. *Law* is *lamh*, hill, in which *mh* is equivalent to *w*.

Collieston, Colliestown. Hill town. *Coille*, hill. *S* had been inserted after the meaning of *coille* had been lost, and it had come to be regarded as a personal name.

Collithie (for Coill Leathan). Broad hill. *Coill*, hill; *leathan*, broad. *An* had been regarded as a dim. termination and changed into *ie*, as in Drumlithie, which also means broad hill.

Collmuir. Muir of the hill. *Coill*, hill.

Collonach. Wet hill. *Coill*, hill; *lonach*, wet, marshy.

Collordon. Both parts mean hill. *Coill*, hill; *ordan*, little hill.

Colly Rigs (for Ruighean Choille). Slopes of the hill.

Ruighean, plural of *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill; *coille*, hill, wood. But *ruighean* may be the dim. of *ruigh*, and mean little slope.

Colly Stripe. Hill burn. *Coille*, hill; *stripe* (Scotch), small burn.

Collynie, Colyne. Hill of the corn land. *Coill*, hill; *leana*, level arable ground.

Colnabaichin. Hill of the cow-byre. *Coill*, hill; *na*, of the; *baichin*, gen. of *baichean*, dim. of *baiche*, cow-house.

Colonel's Cave and Colonel's Bed. The person referred to was John Farquharson of Inverey.

Colp, Colpy. These names may represent *colpach*, heifer, and mean land reserved for heifers, which were usually pastured by themselves. But Colp is locally pronounced *coup*, and *l* may be a euphonic intrusion. If so, Colp had been at first *cop*, hill, and Colpy had been *copan*, small hill. *Cop*, hill, head of a hill; *copan*, dim. of *cop*, hill.

Colquhonny. Hill of assembly. *Coill*, hill; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting.

Colquhrookie Stone (for Clach Coill Chnocain). Stone of the hill of the hillock. *Clach*, stone (translated); *coill*, hill; *chnocain*, gen. asp. of *cnocain*, dim. of *cnoc*, hill. The last part had been added to explain the second. *Quh* represents *ch*, *noc* has become *rook*, and *ain* has become *ie*. See Cnoc.

Comalegy (for Cobh na Leigidh). Howe of the milking. *Cobh*, howe; *na*, of the; *leigidh*, gen. of *leigeadh*, milking.

Combsburn. St Columba's burn. *Columan*, dove.

Combscauseway. *Combs* may be a corruption of Columba; *causey*, through French *chaussée*, from Latin *calceata*, shod. A causey is a road protected by stones, gravel, etc.

Comers. Meeting of two burns. *Comar*, confluence. *S* had been added because there were two burns.

Comisty. Joint valuation. *Comh*, together; *measte*, past part. of *meas*, to value, attribute. Apparently the hill of Comisty had been held jointly as a shieling.

Commonty. Pasture free to all the tenants of proprietors whose lands were contiguous to the pasture-ground. In Aberdeen the Links were a commonty for all the burgh. A proprietor might have a commonty for his own tenants. *Communitas* (Latin), community.

Conachcraig. Cotton-grass hill. *Conach*, cotton-grass; *creag*, rock, hill.

Concraig, Concraigs. Hill frequented by small quadrupeds. *Con*, gen. plural of *cu*, small quadruped, dog, squirrel, rabbit, water-rat, hedgehog; *creag*, hill; *creagan*, little hill.

Confunderland (for Comh-fin Airidhe Lamhan). Hill

held jointly as a shieling. *Comh*, together; *fin*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Lamhan* (*mh* silent), had been added as an explanation when the meaning of the preceding part had almost been forgotten. *D* had been added for euphony to both *fin* and *lamhan*.

Congalton. Holding. *Congbhail*, keeping, holding. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and it is often silent, as it is here.

Conglas. Narrow valley. *Cunglach*, narrow river valley.

Coniecleugh. Steep bank tenanted by rabbits. *Coinean*, from Latin *cuniculus*, rabbit, coney.

Conland. Assembly. *Conlan* (Irish), meeting, assembly.

Connachal Burn (for Allt Aill Connaidh). Burn of the hill of firewood. *Allt*, burn; *aill*, hill; *connaidh*, gen. of *connadh*, fuel, firewood. When *allt* was translated the other two parts had been transposed.

Connachat Burn. Meeting-place burn. *Coinneachadh*, meeting, assembly. Perhaps the name ought to be Connachal Burn; which see.

Conn's Quarry. Quarry named after a person named Conn.

Conrie Water. See Glen Conrie.

Contlach, Contlaw, (for Tulach Coinne). Hill of meeting. *Tulach*, hill; *coinne*, meeting, assembly.

Conyng Hillock. Rabbit hillock. *Cuniculus* (Latin), rabbit.

Conzie Castle. Castle of the meeting-place. *Coinne*, meeting. *Z* is not in the Gaelic language, and here it is intruded to indicate the sound of *y* after *n*.

Cook (for Cnoc). Hill. *N* had become silent, and had been omitted. See Cnoc.

Cookies-shiel Loch. Loch of the shiel on a small hill. *Cnocan*, small hill; *seal*, shiel, summer residence on hill pasture; *loch*, lake. *Cnocan* became *cookan*; and *an* was by some regarded as a dim. and translated into *ie*, and by others as a plural and translated into *s*.

Cook's Cairn (for Cnoc Carn). Both parts have the same meaning. *Cnoc*, hill; *carn*, hill.

Cook's Reeves (for Rathan Cnuic). Circular enclosure on a hill. *Rathan*, small circle, sheep-fold, cattle-fold; *cnuic*, gen. of *cnoc*, hill. In *rathan th* became *bh*, which is equivalent to *v*; and *an*, the dim. termination, was supposed to be the plural and translated into *s*. *Cnuic* lost *n*, and being in the gen. was made to end in *'s* in English.

Cookshill, Cookston. Cooks is a corruption of *cnocan*, small hill. *An* ought to have been changed to *ie* and not to *s*.

Coolah, The. The back part. *Culaobh*, back part. The Coolah is on the southern boundary of Aberdeenshire.

Coombs Well. Well dedicated to St Columba. *Columan*, dove.

Cooper's Croft. A man named Cooper lived at this place.

Cooper's Slack (for Sliochd Cop Airidhe). Slack of the hill of the shieling. *Sliochd*, long howe; *cop*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Coplandhill. The three parts of the name mean the same thing. *Cop*, hill; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Mh* is silent here, and *d* had been added to *an* for euphony.

Coral. Round hill. *Cor*, round hill; *aill*, hill.

Coralea. Steep-sided hill. It rises 310 feet in 1000 on the east side. *Corra*, steep; *leth* (*th* silent), side.

Coralhill (for Coireall Hill). Quarryhill. *Coireall*, quarry.

Corbanchory (originally Chuithail Choire). Fold in a corry. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into Whitehill and turned back into Gaelic by Corban (*cor*, hill; *ban*, white); *choire*, *coire* asp., corry.

Corbie Craig, Corbie Den, Corbie Hill, Corbie Knowe, Corbies Hole, Corbies' Nest, Corbshill, Corbsmill, Corby Loch. Corbie, etc., had originally been *chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into Whitehill and turned into Gaelic by Corban (*cor*, hill; *ban*, white). In Corbie *an* of *corban* had become *ie*, in Corby it had become *y*, in Corbies it had become both *ie* and *s*. Craig is *creag*, hill; Hole is *choill*, *coill* asp., with *c* lost; and Nest is *an eas*, the burn, with *t* added for euphony. Corbies' Nest may, however, mean Ravens' Nest. *Corvus* (Latin), crow, rook, raven, through French *corbeau*, crow, raven. The raven nests on rocks; the hooded crow in trees, solitarily; the rook is gregarious and builds in trees, but before trees became abundant in Scotland it probably built on the ground. It uses small sods in making a nest. Jackdaws build in steep rocky places.

Corbiestongue. Piece of ground in shape like a crow's tongue, long bit of land tapering to a point.

Corblelack. Hill of the smooth flagstone. *Cor*, round hill; *blaith-lic*, gen. of *blaith-leac*, smooth stone. The smooth flagstone referred to must be St Wolock's Stone, which is nearly a mile to the north.

Corbouies Wood. Yellow hill wood. *Cor*, hill; *buidhe*, yellow. *S* is an addition made in the belief that *buidhe* was a personal name.

Corbuie, Little and Meikle. Yellow corry, little and big. *Coire*, corry; *buidhe*, yellow.

Corbus Burn. Burn of the fold. Corbus had originally been *chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, and subsequently Whitehill, Cor Ban, Corban, Corbie, Corbies, Corbus.

Corby Hall. House with trees in which crows build. *Corbeau* (French), from Latin *corvus*, crow, raven; *hall*, large house, farm-house.

Corchinnan (for Corcheannan). Bold-faced hill. *Cor*, hill; *cheannan*, asp. form of *ceannan*, bold-faced. *Ceannan* is a derivative from *ceann*, head; and it also forms part of the name Benchinnans, bold-faced hills.

Corcraig. Hill. *Cor*, hill; *creag*, hill.

Cordach. The name may be a corruption of Cor Damh. Hill of oxen or deer. *Cor*, hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag. See Cordamph.

Cordamph. Hill of oxen. *Cor*, hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag.

Cordie Hillock (for Cordain Hillock). Hillock where barony courts were held. *Cor*, round hill; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. *An* had become *ie*.

Core, The. The hill. *Cor* or *corr*, hill, round hill.

Core Burn. Burn of the round hill. *Cor* or *corr*, round hill.

Corfhouse. Place where salmon were formerly pickled with vinegar and prepared for export.

Corfiedly (for Cor Chuid Leith). Hill of the grey fold. *Cor*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold; *leith*, gen. of *liath*, grey. *Th* final is silent. Some folds had a ring of posts or a stone wall inside and a bank of earth or peat-moss outside for shelter; hence some folds were green or grey and others were black. *C* asp. had become *p* asp., which is *f*.

Corgarff. Rough corry. *Coire*, corry; *garbh*, rough.

Corhill, Corehill. Hill. *Cor* or *corr*, hill, round hill. The second part of the name is a translation of the first.

Corklie. Hill of assembly. *Cor*, hill; *clithe*, gen. of *clith* (*th* silent), meeting.

Corlich. Hill. Both parts of the name have the same meaning, and the second part had been added to explain the first. *Cor*, hill; *lamh*, hill.

Cormalet (for Cor Meallaidh). Hill of riches, meaning good pasture. *Cor*, hill; *meallaidh*, gen. of *mealladh*, goods, wealth in cattle.

Cormech. Hill of the level plain. *Cor*, round hill, usually a small hill; *maigh*, gen. of *magh*, plain.

Cormoir. Big hill. *Cor*, hill; *mor*, big.

Corn, Burn of. Burn of the hill. *Carn*, hill.

Corn Arn (for Carn Fhearna). Hill of the alder tree. *Carn*, hill; *fhearna*, *fearna* asp., alder tree. *Arn*, for *fhearna*, is the Scotch word for alder. On this hill are Coire Corn Arn, the corry of the hill of the alder; and Shank of Corn Arn, in which Shank is *sithean* (*th* silent), hill, with euphonic *k* added.

Cornabae. Birch hill burn. *Cor*, hill; *na*, of the; *beithe* (*th* silent), gen. of *beith*, birch.

Cornabo. Hill of the cow. *Carn*, hill; *na*, of the; *bo*, for *boin*, gen. of *bo*, cow.

Corncatterach. Boggy hill ground. *Carn*, hill; *catharach*, mossy, wet.

Corncloch Burn. Hill of the stone burn. *Carn*, hill; *cloiche*, gen. of *cloch*, stone.

Corncraig. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Carn*, hill; *creag*, hill.

Corndavon (for Carn Da Abhann). Hill of the two rivers. *Carn*, hill; *da*, two; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*.

Cornhill. Hill. *Carn*, hill. The two parts of the name have the same meaning.

Corniehaugh, Cornyhaugh (for Dail Carnain). Haugh of the little hill. *Dail*, riverside field; *carnain*, gen. of *carnan*, small hill. *A* of *carnain* had become *o*, and *ain* had become *ie* in Scotch.

Cornival. Hill of the farm-town. *Carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhaile*, gen. asp. of *baile*, town.

Corntulloch. Hill. *Carn*, hill; *tulach*, hill. Both parts of the name have the same meaning.

Corquhar. Hill of the arable land. *Cor*, round hill; *far*, land.

Corquhittachie. Hill beside a field where there was a cattle-fold. *Cor*, round hill; *cuit*, cattle-fold; *achaidh*, gen. *of achadh*, field. See Cuit.

Corr Buidhe. Yellow hill. *Corr*, round hill; *buidhe*, yellow.

Corr Riabhach. Grey round hill. *Corr*, round hill; *riabhach*, grey.

Corr Stone (for Carr Stone). Monumental pillar. *Carr*, erect stone. The Corr Stone is part of a sepulchral stone circle.

Corrach. A precipitous cliff on Mount Keen. *Corrach*, steep, precipitous.

Corrachree. Sheep-fold. *Chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, sheep; *rath*, circle. *Th* of Rath became *bh*, equivalent to *v*. Rav lapsed into Rieve, and it into Ree.

Correen Hills. Hills of the little corry. *Coirein*, small corry.

Correen Quarry. Quarry in a little corry. *Coirein*, dim. of *coire*, corry.

Corrennie. Corry of ferns. *Coire*, corry; *raineach*, gen. plural of *raineach*, fern.

Corrie Burn. Burn from a corry. *Coire*, corry.

Corrie Cairn. Corrie of the hill. *Coire*, corry; *cairn*, gen. of *carn*, hill.

Corrie Chash. Steep corry. *Coire*, corry; *chais* (pron. *hash*), gen. asp. of *cas*, difficulty, steepness.

Corrie Cula. Corrie of the back of a hill. *Coire*, corry; *cula*, secondary form of the gen. of *cul*, back.

Corrie Don. Corry of the Don. A grassy marsh near the source of the Don.

Corrie Feragie. Squirrel corry. *Coire*, corry; *feoraige*, gen. of *feorag*, squirrel.

Corrie of Allt nan Aighean. Corry of the burn of the heifers. *Coire*, corry; *allt*, burn; *nan*, of the; *aighean*, gen. plural of *agh*, heifer, hind.

Corrie of Allt Reppachie. See Coire and Allt Reppachie.

Corrie of Creag Mheann. Corry of the hill of kids. *Coire*, corry; *creag*, mountain; *mheann*, gen. plural asp. of *meann*, kid.

Corrie of Morlich. Corry of the big hill. *Coire*, corry; *mhor*, gen. of *mor*, big; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. *Lich* might represent *lice*, gen. of *leac*, flagstone, sepulchral stone, big stone.

Corrie of Slochd Mor, East and West. Corry of the great den. See Coire and Slochd Mor.

Corrie Hill. Hill with a cup-shaped hollow in one side. *Coire*, corry.

Corriebreck. Spotted corry. *Coire*, corry; *breac*, spotted.

Corriehoul (for Coire a' Thuill). Corry of the howe. *Coire*, corry; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *thuill*, gen. asp. of *toll*, howe. *T* had been lost after aspiration.

Corriemore. Big corry. *Coire*, corry; *mor*, big.

Corriemulzie. Corry of the mill. *Coire*, corry; *muilinn*, gen. of *muileann*, mill.

Corrienearn (for Coire na Fhearna). Corry of the alder. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *fhearna*, gen. asp. of *fearna*, alder. *Fh* is silent.

Corrienewe. Corry of Newe. See Coire and Newe.

Corrybeg and Corybeg. Small corry. *Coire*, corry; *beag*, small.

Corrydown. Corry of the hill. *Coire*, corry; *duin*, gen. of *dun*, hill.

Corrylair. Land in a corry. *Coire*, corry; *lair*, gen. of *lar*, land.

Corry's Howe. Hollow of the corry. *Coire*, corry. *S* is added because *coire* is in the gen.

Corse. Crossing. *Crasg*, highest part of a road over a hill.

Corse Burn. Burn of the crossing of a hill. *Crasg*, crossing.

Corse Craig. Shore rock. *Corsa*, coast; *creag*, rock.

Corsehill. Crossing on a hill. *Crasg*, crossing.

Corse of Balloch. Place where a path from Longside to Cruden crosses a high ridge of land. *Crasg*, crossing; *bealaich*, gen. of *bealach*, hill road, pass.

Corse of Garbet. Crossing of a hill at a rough place. *Crasg*, crossing; *garbh-aite*, rough place.

Corse of Laigh. Crossing of a hill. *Crasg*, crossing; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Corsedardar (for Crasg an t-Ard Ar). Crossing of the high land. *Crasg*, crossing; *an t-*, of the; *ard*, high; *ar*, land.

Corseduick. Crossing at a black mossy place. *Crasg*, crossing; *dubhaich*, gen. of *dubhach*, blackness. *Bh* and *h* had become silent and had been lost.

Corsend. End of a pass over a hill. *Crasg*, crossing.

Corsefield. Field at the crossing of a hill. *Crasg*, crossing.

Corsegight. Windy crossing. *Crasg*, crossing; *gaothach*, windy.

Corseknowes. Place where the road from Huntly to Turriff crosses a knoll. *Crasg*, crossing; *cnapain*, gen. of *cnapan*, knoll. Final *s* had been added because *cnapan* ends in *an*, but it is not plural.

Corsemaul. Crossing of the bare, blunt hilltop. *Crasg*, crossing; *maol*, bald, hornless.

Corshalloch. Hill of willows. *Cor*, hill; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Corsiestone. Stone of the crossing on a hill. *Clach*, stone; *craisg*, gen. of *crasg*, crossing.

Corsindae. Crossing at a church or a house. *Crois*, crossing; *an*, of the; *daimh*, church, house.

Corskelly. Hill of the rock. *Cor*, round hill; *sgeilgain*, gen. of *sgeilgan*, dim. of *sgeilg*, rock.

Corskie. Hill of the hawthorn. *Cor*, round hill; *sgeich*, gen. of *sgeach*, hawthorn.

Corsman. Crossing on a hill. *Crasg*, crossing; *man*, hill.

Cortes. Small circle. *Cortan*, small enclosed space, stone circle.

Corthie Bridge. Bridge near a small stone circle. *Corthan*, dim. of *corth*, stone circle. *An* had become *ie*.

Corthie Moss (for Bac Corthain). Moss of the little circle. *Bac*, moss; *corthain*, gen. of *corthan*, dim. of *corth*, circle of stones round a grave.

Corthymuir. Moor of the small circle. *Corthain*, gen. of *corthan*, dim. of *corth*, circle, stone circle guarding a grave.

Cortiebrae (for Braigh Cortain). Hill of the stone circle.

Braigh, hill; *cortain*, gen. of *cortan*, stone circle round a prehistoric interment.

Cortiecram. Circular enclosure at a tree. *Cortan*, small circle, stone circle round a grave; *crann*, tree. Many people pronounce *n* as *m* without observing that they are doing it. Open is often made *opem*, Banff is pronounced *bamff*, penfold *pumphal*.

Cosaiche Burn. Burn from a hollow. *Cosaiche*, hollowness.

Cosh, Mill of. Mill of the hollow. *Cois* (pronounced *cosh*), gen. of *cos*, ravine, howe.

Coshelly. Ravine of the burn. *Cosh*, *cos* with *s* asp., ravine; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, water, burn. *Ain*, the dim. termination, became *y* in passing into Scotch.

Cossack Burn. Burn running in hollows. *Cosagach*, full of hollows.

Costly Burn. Burn of the ravine of the hill. *Cos*, ravine; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill.

Cot Burn, Cotburn, (for Allt Cuit). Burn of the cattle-fold. *Allt*, burn; *cuit*, fold. See Cuid.

Cot Craigs. Large stones at a cattle-fold. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, stone, rock; *cuit*, fold.

Cot Grains. Cattle-fold between the branches of a burn. *Cuit*, cattle-fold; *grains*, same as *groin*, branches of a burn. *S* in *grains* is unnecessary.

Cot Hill, Cothill, Cothillock, Cotehill. The first part of these names represents *cuit*, fold.

Cot Town, Cotetown, Cotton, Cottown. Cattle-fold town. *Baile*, town (translated and put last); *cuit*, gen. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. These names had been given to groups of cottages at cattle-folds.

Cothal, Cothel. Cattle-fold. *Cuithail*, cattle-fold.

Cothiemuir. Muir of the small circle. *Corthan*, dim. of *corth*, stone circle, enclosure.

Cotlandhillock. Hillock where there had once been a cattle-fold. *Cuit*, cattle-fold; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, hillock.

Cotter Hill, Cottertown. Cotter represents Cuit Airidhe, fold of the shieling. *Cuit*, fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Cotwells (for Baile Cuit). Town at a cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *cuit*, cattle-fold. *Baile* had been asp. and transferred to the end. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *bhaile* had become first *well* and afterwards *wells*.

Couchercairn (for Carn Cuith Airidhe). Hill of the cattle-fold on the shieling. *Carn*, hill, cairn; *cuith* (with *th* changed to *ch*), cattle-fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh* (*idhe* silent), shieling.

Coul. North side of a hill. *Cul*, back.

Coul Burn, Coulburn. Back burn. *Cul*, back, north side of a hill.

Coul of Ledmacoy. Retired place at Ledmacoy. *Cuil*, nook, obscure place. See Ledmacoy.

Coul of Newe. Retired, secluded place of Newe. *Cuil*, nook. See Newe.

Coulachan Burn. Burn from a deep oval hollow. *Cuileachan*, deep wicker basket, hollow like a basket.

Coulick Hill. Hill where mossy sods were cut. *Culaig*, gen. of *culag*, peat, sod for a hearth.

Coulins Burn. Burn of the angle at the junction of two burns. *Cuilan*, dim. of *cuil*, nook. *An* is a dim. termination, but in post-Gaelic time it had been regarded as a plural, and *s* had been added.

Coull. Back or north side of a hill. *Cul*, back, corresponding to Latin *culus*, buttock.

Coullie. Retired place. *Cuilean*, dim. of *cuil*, nook, private place.

Coulliehare, Couliehair. Hill of the shieling. *Coille*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, summer pasture among hills.

Coulnacraig. Back of the hill. *Cul*, back, north side; *na*, of the; *creige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Coulter Folds. Sheep- or cattle-folds in a secluded place. *Cuilteach*, retired.

Coulterfannie. Back land of the slope. *Cul*, back, north-lying; *tir*, land; *fanaidh*, gen. of *fanadh* (Irish), gentle slope.

Coulterna (for Cuit Airne). Fold at which a watch was kept by night against thieves. *Cuit*, fold; *airne*, watching at night. In Cuternach in Cairnie the last part of the name represents *airneach*, vigilant at night. *L* in Coulterna is not sounded and seems to be a needless insertion.

Coulvoulin Plantation. Wood in a corner at a mill. *Cuil*, corner; *mhuilinn*, gen. asp. of *muileann*, mill.

Counseltree. Hollow of the willow tree. *Cobhan* (pronounced *cowan*), hollow; *seilich*, gen. of *seileach*, willow. To *seilich* had been added at a late date the English word *tree* to tell its meaning.

Counter Head. Head opposite an island on the other side of a bay.

Counterford. Ford where there is a hollow place in the valley of the Gadie. *Cobhan* (pronounced *cowan*), howe; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land.

Countesswells. If Countesswells is a name of Gaelic origin it may represent Baile Cobhan an t-Eas, town in the howe of the burn. *Baile*, town; *cobhan* (pronounced *cowan*),

hollow; *an t-*, of the; *cas*, burn. *Baile* had been put last and asp., and *bhaile* had become first Well and afterwards Wells.

Couper's Road. Hill of the shieling road. *Cop*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Court Hill. Hill with a circular enclosure. *Cuairt*, circle, perhaps a sheep- or cattle-fold.

Courtcairn (for Carn Cuairte). Hill or cairn of the circle. *Carn*, hill, cairn; *cuairte*, gen. of *cuairt*, circle.

Courteston. Town at a circle. *Cuairte*, gen. of *cuairt*, circle, sepulchral stone circle.

Courtstone. Stone of a circle round a grave. *Cuairte*, gen. of *cuairt*, circle.

Coutens. Small cattle-fold. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. *S* had been added under the influence of *an*, the dim. termination.

Cow Den. Den of the cattle-fold. *Cuith* (*ith* silent), cattle-fold.

Cow Spout. Spring at a cattle-fold. *Cuith*, cattle-fold; *sput*, gushing spring.

Cowbog (for Bog a' Chuith). Bog at a cattle-fold. *Bog*, bog; *a'*, of the; *c*[*h*]*u*[*ith*], gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. The letters within brackets had become silent and had been lost, leaving *cu*, pronounced *coo*.

Cowbyres. Byres at a fold. *Cuith*, fold. *Cuith* had been made *cow* because the byres had been used for cows. Probably the name had originally been Bathaich Cuithain, byre at a small fold. *Bathaich*, byre; *cuithain*, gen. of *cuithan*, small fold. *An* had been believed to be the plural termination, and *s* had been added to Byre erroneously.

Cowcraig (for Creag Cuith). Hill of the fold. *Creag*, hill; *cuith*, fold.

Cowesmill (for Cuithan Mill). Fold of the hill. *Cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, fold; *mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill. *An* had been made *s* in the mistaken belief that it was a plural termination. The name had been given very long before the introduction of mills for farms.

Cowford Bridge. Bridge which took the place of a ford at a cattle-fold. *Cuith*, cattle-fold.

Cowfords (for Ath an Chuith). Ford of the fold. *Ath*, ford; *an*, of the; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., fold. *An* had been annexed to *ath*, and *athan* had been supposed to be the plural of *ath*. Of *chuith* only *c* and *u* had persisted, and *cu* had been pronounced *coo*.

Cowgate (*ow* pronounced as *oo*). Road to a cattle-fold. *Cuith* (*th* silent), cattle-fold. The Cowgate in Aberdeen passed along the north-east angle of the castle, from Justice Street to Commerce Street. It was the footpath by which women went to a fold where cows were penned.

Cowhill, Cowhills, Cowhillock (for Toman Cuith). Hillock on which there was a fold. *Toman*, hillock; *cuith*, fold. *Ith* had been omitted, and *cu* had been pronounced *coo*. *S* of *hills* represents *an* of *toman*, which had erroneously been regarded as a plural termination. Cowhillock is on the Links at Aberdeen.

Cowhole. Cattle-fold partly formed by a bay with steep rocks at the sides and inner end. *Cuith*, cattle-fold. Cow had been pronounced *coo*.

Cowie. Hill. *Coille*, hill. *Coille* is cognate with Latin *collis*, hill.

Cowie Burn. Hill burn. *Coille*, hill.

Cowie Hillocks, Cowieshillock, (for Toman Cuithain). Hillock on which there was a small fold. *Toman*, dim. of *tom*, hill; *cuithain*, gen. of *cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, fold. *An* of *toman* is represented by *ock*, the English dim. termination; but final *s* is a mistake caused by regarding *an* as both a dim. and a plural termination. *Ain* of Cuithain normally became *ie*; but *ies* in Cowies arose from regarding *ain* as both a dim. and a plural termination.

Cowiehill, Cowiehillock. Hill. *Coille*, hill. The second part is a translation of the first.

Cowiemuir. Hill moor. *Coille*, hill; *muir* (Scotch), moor.

Cowie's Well. Well on a hill. *Coille*, hill. Cowie had been regarded as a noun in the possessive, and therefore *s* had been affixed to it.

Cowinch (for Innis Cuith). Enclosure of a cattle-fold. *Innis*, enclosed space; *cuith*, cattle-fold.

Cowlair. This may mean place where cows rested at night when on hill pasture. If of Gaelic origin it represents Lair Cuith, land at a cattle-fold. *Lair*, for *lar*, land; *cuith* (*ith* silent), cattle-fold.

Cowley. Cattle-fold at a grassy place. *Cuith* (*ith* silent), cattle-fold; *ley*, grassy place.

Cow's Haugh (for Iochd Cuith). Haugh of the fold. *Iochd*, howe, haugh; *cuith*, fold. When a part of a name is translated into English it is put to the end of the name.

Cowsrieve. Cattle-fold. *Cuith* (*ith* silent), cattle-fold; *rath*, enclosed space. The second part of the name is an explanation of the first. *Cu* had been pronounced *coo*. *S* is an improper insertion made after the meaning of *cuith* had been lost. *Th* of *rath* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*.

Cowstane Hirst (for Cuithan Brisde). Broken down little fold. *Cuitan*, small fold; *brisde*, broken down, ruinous. The name might have passed through the following forms in succession:—Cuitan Brisde, Cuistan Bhrisde, Cuistane Hirste, Cowstane Hirst.

Cowstones. Stones at a cattle-fold. *Cuith*, cattle-fold.

Coyles of Muick. The hills near the Muick river. *Coille*, hill. The Coyles are three dark masses of serpentine rock with prominent peaks.

Coynach. Cup-shaped hollow with a burn in it. *Cuach*, cup; *na*, of the; *ach*, water. The Tarland burn comes from the Howe of Coynach.

Coynachie. Meeting of waters. *Coinne*, meeting; *acha*, water. Three burns meet at Coynachie.

Cradle Howe. Cheerful howe. *Cridheil*, cheerful.

Cradle Stones. Stones believed to have been concerned with religious worship. *Creadhal*, worshipping, religious.

Craggan, Craggans. Little hill. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill. In Craggans final *an* had erroneously been supposed to be a plural termination, and had been translated by *s* instead of *ie*.

Craggan Cottage. Cottage near a little hill. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill.

Craggan Hill. Little hill. *Creagan*, little hill, dim. of *creag*, hill, rock.

Craggan Rour. Little red hill. *Craggan*, small rocky hill; *ruadh*, red.

Craib Hillock (for Toman Craoibhe). Hillock of the tree. *Toman*, hillock; *craoibhe*, gen. of *craobh*, tree.

Craibadona. Bad trees. *Craobhan*, plural of *craobh*, tree; *dona*, miserable, contemptible.

Craibstone (for Craibston). When Gaelic passed away and names were required for new places they were frequently named after their owners or occupants. About 1200 A.D. people began to have more than one name, and the second was frequently indicative of their parentage or of the place where they resided. The name Craib had been given to a person who lived at a well-known tree. *Craobh*, tree; *ton* (English), town.

Craich. Hill. *Creach*, mountain, hill.

Craig. Hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craig an Gobhair. Hill of the goat. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat.

Craig Andrew (for Creag an Treid). Hill of the herd of cattle. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *treid*, gen. of *treud*, herd of cattle.

Craig Brady. Summit of a steep rock. *Creag*, rock, cliff; *braighe*, top of something high.

Craig Brock. Badger rock. *Broc*, badger.

Craig Castle. Castle near a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craig Coillich (for Creag Coilich). Hill of the burn. *Creag*, hill; *coilich*, gen. of *coileach*, burn.

Craig Derry. Mountain beside Derry Burn. *Craig*, rocky mountain; *doire*, wood, grove, thicket.

Craig Dhu. Black hill. *Craig*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Craig Doin (for Creag Dun). Hill. *Creag*, hill; *dun*, hill. Both parts mean the same thing. Doin might be for *doinne*, gen. of *doinne*, brownness.

Craig Dorney. Stony hill. *Creag*, hill; *dornach*, stony.

Craig Dunie. Hill with a small high summit. *Creag*, hill; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, small hill.

Craig Ewen. Rock of birds. *Creag*, hill; *eun*, gen. plural of *eun*, bird.

Craig Ferrar. Hill of the grassy shieling. *Creag*, hill; *feuraich*, gen. fem. of *feurach*, grassy; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Craig Glas. Green hill. *Creag*, hill; *glas*, green, grey green.

Craig Gowan. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Craig*, hill; *gabhainn* (pronounced *gowain*), gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Craighall. Hill. *Creag*, hill; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill.

Craig Headock (for Creag Chuidoig). Hill of the small fold. *Creag*, hill; *chuidoig*, gen. asp. of *cuidog*, small fold. *C* in *ch* is silent and had been lost.

Craig Hill, Craighill. Hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craig Hitham (for Creag Chuithain). Hill of the small fold. *Creag*, hill; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold. *C* in *ch* is not sounded and had been lost.

Craig Horror (for Craig Chorr Our). Cliff of the hill at the water. *Creag*, cliff; *chorr*, *corr* asp., hill; *our*, water.

Craig Lash. Hill of the bonfire. *Creag*, hill; *leois* (pronounced *losh*), gen. of *leas*, light, blaze.

Craig Leek. Rocky hillside. *Craig*, cliff, rock; *leac*, hillside, declivity.

Craig Meann. Hill of kids. *Creag*, hill; *meann*, gen. plural of *meann*, kid.

Craig Megen (for Creag Meacan). Hill of mickens. *Creag*, hill; *meacan*, gen. plural of *meacan*, *Meum athamanticum*, an aromatic root.

Craig Moseen. Hill covered with fragments of rock. *Mosain*, gen. of *mosan*, fragments of rock.

Craig na Bo. Hill of the cow. *Creag*, hill, rock; *na*, of the; *bo*, a form of the gen. of *bo*, cow.

Craig na Eoin. Hill of the bird. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *eoin*, gen. of *eun*, bird.

Craig na Gour. Hill of the goat. *Craig*, hill; *na*, of the; *gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat.

Craig na Laoigh. Hill of the calf. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. of *laogh*, calf.

Craig Nordie, Craignordie, (for Creag an Ordain). Hill

of the hill. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *ordain*, gen. of *ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill.

Craig of Boreland. Hill of the big hill. *Creag*, hill; *borr*, great; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Mh* is silent, and *d* had been inserted after *n*.

Craig of Bunzeach. Hill with a deep howe at the bottom. *Creag*, hill; *bun*, bottom; *iochd*, howe.

Craig of Coirebhruach. Hill above Coirebhruach. *Creag*, hill. See Coirebhruach.

Craig of Dalfro. Hill of the heathery field. *Creag*, hill; *dail*, field near a river; *fraochach*, heathery.

Craig of Inchnabobart. Mountain above Inchnabobart. *Creag*, mountain; *Inchnabobart*, farm name; which see.

Craig of Loinmuie. Mountain beside a gloomy moss. *Creag*, mountain; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, moss; *muige*, gen. of *muig*, gloomy, black.

Craig of Proney. Mountain of pounding. *Creag*, mountain; *pronnaidh*, gen. of *pronnadh*, pres. part. of *pronn*, to pound. See Proney.

Craig of the Knock. Hill. Both parts mean hill. *Creag*, hill; *cnoc*, hill.

Craig of the Linn. Hill of the Linn of Muick. *Creag*, hill. See Linn of Muick.

Craig of Tulloch. Hill. *Creag*, hill; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill. Both parts mean hill.

Craig of Westertown. Hill of Westertown. *Creag*, hill.

Craig Ogston. Rock from which young coal-fish may be caught. These in Aberdeenshire are called baddocks, podlies, and saiths according to their size. They are very numerous on rocky coasts in autumn. *Creag*, rock; *ugsan*, plural of *ugsa*, coal-fish.

Craig Roy. Red rock. *Creag*, rock; *ruadh*, red.

Craig Shannoch. Rocky summit. *Creag*, rock; *sunnach*, summit.

Craig Snow. Rock white with the dung of sea-fowl. *Creag*, rock.

Craig Starcie (for Creag Stor Sith). Hill of the steep cliff. *Creag*, hill; *stor*, steep cliff; *sith*, hill. Creag seems to be a late addition made to describe Stor Sith.

Craig, The. The cliff. This is a steep face of rock in King-Edward.

Craig Vallich. Hill of the road. *Creag*, hill; *bhealaich*, gen. asp. of *bealach*, road, pass. *Bh* is pronounced *v*.

Craig Veann. Hill of the kids. *Craig*, hill; *mheann*, gen. plural asp. of *meann*, kid. Creag Mheann is the proper spelling of the name.

Craig Walgan (for Creag a' Bhalgain). Hill like a

blister. *Creag*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *bhalgain*, gen. asp. of *balgan*, small swelling, blister.

Craig Watch. Place where a watch against cattle thieves was maintained on a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craig Water (for Allt Craige). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn (translated and transposed); *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Craig Well, Craigwell. Hill well. *Creag*, hill.

Craig Wood. Wood on a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craigan Dide. Rocks of defence. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, rock; *didean*, defence.

Craigan Hat (for Creagan Chuit). Hillock of a cattle-fold. *Creagan*, small hill; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. After being asp. *c* had been lost.

Craigancash. Hill with a steep ascent. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *cais*, gen. of *cas*, ascent.

Craigangower (for Creag nan Gobhar). Hill of the goats. *Creag*, hill; *nan*, of the; *gobhar*, gen. plural of *gobhar*, goat.

Craigbank. Raised level ground at the foot of a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craigbeg, Craigbeg Hill. Little hill. *Creag*, hill; *beag*, little.

Craigben. Hill. The second part is a translation of the first. *Creag*, hill; *beinn*, hill.

Craigbrae. Brae of the hill. *Craig*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Craigculter. Hill of retired land. *Creag*, hill; *cuil-tire*, secluded land. *Cuil*, nook; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land.

Craigdam. Hill of the oxen. *Creag*, hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag.

Craigdorney. Stony hill. *Creag*, hill; *dornach*, stony.

Craigearn. Hill of alders. *Creag*, hill; *fhearna*, gen. plural asp. of *fearna*, alder. *Fh* is silent in Gaelic and had been omitted in passing into Scotch.

Craigellie. Hill of the burn. *Creag*, hill; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, small stream.

Craigend (for Creagan). Small hill.

Craigendarroch. Hill of the oak grove. *Craig*, rocky hill, cliff; *an*, of the; *daraich*, gen. of *darach*, oak, grove of oaks.

Craigendurrit. Little hill of swine. *Creagan*, little hill; *durraidh*, gen. plural of *durraidh*, sow.

Craigengell. The original form had been Chuithail, cattle-fold. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into Whitehill and turned into Gaelic by Creagangeal (*creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *geal*, white).

Craigenget Cairn (for Creagan Gaothach Carn). Small windy hill. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *gaothach*, windy; *carn*, hill. Craigen and Cairn both mean hill.

Craigengorie (for Creag an Goibhre). Hill of the goat. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *goibhre*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat. *Bh* had become silent and had been lost.

Craigenhar. Little hill of the shieling. *Creagan*, little hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Craigenhigh (for Creag an Chuith). Hill of the fold. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. In *chuith c* had been lost after aspiration; *th* is silent; and *hui* had been pronounced first *hu-ee* and afterwards *hee*.

Craigenscore Hill. Hill of the pointed rock. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *sgoir*, gen. of *sgor*, pointed rock.

Craigenseat (for Suidhe Creagain). Place at a little hill. *Suidhe*, place; *creagain*, gen. of *creagan*, small hill.

Craigentath. Warm little hill. *Creagan*, little hill; *teth*, warm.

Craigentrindy (for Creagan Treine). Hill of strength, meaning a fortified hill. *Creagan*, hill; *treine*, gen. of *treun*, power, strength. *D* had been inserted for euphony.

Craigfall (for Creag Choill), both parts of which mean hill. *Creag*, hill; *choill*, hill. *Ch* had been changed to *ph*, which is equivalent to *f*.

Craigfintray. Craig's Fintray. The half of Fintray owned by a family named Craig. This name was given to a barony erected after the property was acquired by John Urquhart, commonly called The Tutor of Cromarty, who built the Castle of Craigston.

Craigfold. Sheep-fold on a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craigford. Ford at a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craigforthie. Hill of the stone circle. *Creag*, hill; *Chorthain*, gen. asp. of *corthan*, small circle. *Ch* had been changed to *f*, and *ain* had been translated into *ie*.

Craighall. Hill. *Creag*, hill; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *C* in *choill* is silent and it had been lost. Probably *coill* had not been asp. till *creag* was prefixed to explain it because latterly *coill* came to mean wooded place.

Craigharr. Hill of the shieling. *Creag*, hill; *h* (euphonic; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Craighead. Hill of the fold. *Creag*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* is silent after aspiration and liable to be lost.

Craigheedy Hill. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Creag*, hill; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, cattle-fold. See Craighead.

Craighill, Craig Hill. Hill. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craigie, Craigies. Small hill. *Creagan*, small rock, hillock. In Craigies *an* had been made both *ie* as a dim. termination and *s* as a plural.

Craigie Beg, Craigiebeg. Little hill. *Creagan*, small hill; *beag*, little.

Craigie Daff. Little hill of the oxen. *Creagan*, small hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag.

Craigie Dot. Burnt hillock. *Creagan*, small hill, rock; *doite*, burnt.

Craigie Ford, Craigieford. Ford of the little hill. *Creagan*, little hill.

Craigie Scar. Small hill with a pointed rock on the summit. *Creagan*, small hill; *sgoir*, gen. of *sgor*, projecting rock.

Craigie Stripe. Rivulet from a small hill. *Creagan*, small hill; *stripe*, small burn.

Craigie Wood. Wood of the little hill. *Creagan*, small hill.

Craigiebanks (originally Chuitail). Fold. *Chuitail*, *cuitail* asp., fold, corrupted into Whitehill and turned back into Gaelic by Creaganban (*creagan*, little hill; *ban*, white). Creagan became Craigie; some added *k* to Ban for euphony; others abnormally turned *an* into *s*; and thus was produced Craigiebanks.

Craigiebuckler. Little hill where cattle were watched. *Creagan*, little hill; *buachailleach*, pertaining to watching cattle.

Craigiedarg. Red little hill. *Creagan*, little hill; *dearg*, red.

Craigiedows. Hill of the fir-wood. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *giubhsaich*, gen. of *giubhsach*, fir-wood.

Craigiefold. Fold of the little hill. *Creagan*, little hill.

Craigiehead (for Creagan Chuid). Little hill on which there was a fold. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C*, being silent, had been lost.

Craigiehill. Hill. The second part is a translation of the first. *Creagan*, little hill.

Craigielea, Craigieley. Grassy place on a small hill. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *lea* or *ley*, grassy level ground.

Craigiepots (for Poitean Creige). Deep pools at a hill. *Poitean*, plural of *poit*, pot; *creige*, gen. of *creag*, rock.

Craigies. Rocks, or little rock. In Gaelic the name had been Creagan, which might be the plural of *creag*, rock, and should be translated craigs or rocks; or it might be the dim. of *creag*, a rock, and should be translated craigie or little rock; but when it is translated craigies it is regarded as both a plural and a dim. word. Rocks seems to be the more appropriate meaning.

Craigieshiels. The Gaelic form of the name had been Creagan Sealain, little hill of the shieling. *Creagan*, dim.

of *creag*, hill; *sealain*, gen. of *sealan*, shieling, summer hill pasture.

Craigietocher. Hill near a causey. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *tochair*, gen. of *tochar*, causey. A causey was made in soft or wet ground by a road raised above the surface, or by stems of trees laid close together across the road, or by wickerwork.

Craigievar (for Creag a' Bharra). Hill of the point. *Creag*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bharra*, gen. asp. of *barr*, point.

Craiginches. Enclosed place near the Craiglug. *Creag*, precipice; *innis*, enclosure. Final *s* is due to *s* of *innis*.

Craiglaggan Burn. Burn of the hill of the little howe. *Creag*, hill; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little hollow.

Craiglarach. Hill where there are ruins. *Creag*, hill; *larach*, site, ruins.

Craiglash. Hill of the blaze. *Creag*, hill; *leois* (pronounced *losh*), gen. of *leas*, light, blaze.

Craiglea Hill. Hill on which there was a grassy place. *Creag*, hill; *ley*, grass land.

Craigleith. Grey hill. *Creag*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Craiglich. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Creag*, hill; *lamh*, hill. *Lamh* becomes *lich* in Giuslich, hill of firs, Morlich, big hill, and in several other names.

Craigloch. Hill beside Loch of Leys. *Creag*, hill; *loch*, loch.

Craiglogie. Hill beside a little howe. *Creag*, hill; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe.

Craiglug. Projection from a cliff. *Creag*, cliff, rock, hill; *lug* (Scotch), ear.

Craigmad, Craigmaud. Hill where courts were held. *Creag*, hill; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice.

Craigmahandle (for Creag a' Cheann Dail). Hill of the head of the waterside field. *Creag*, hill; *a'*, of the; *cheann*, *ceann* asp., head; *dail*, for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, field.

Craigmancie. Settled hill. *Creag*, hill; *mansaigh*, settled. Though the hill is 631 feet high it is either wooded or under cultivation.

Craigmill (for Creag Meall). Both parts mean hill. *Creag*, hill; *meall*, hill.

Craigmire. Marsh at a hill. *Creag*, hill; *mire*, marsh.

Craigmore. Big hill. *Creag*, hill; *mor*, big.

Craigmuir. Hill moor. *Creag*, hill.

Craigmyle. Hill with a smooth top. *Creag*, hill; *maol*, bald.

Craignabo. Hill of the cows. *Creag*, hill; *nan*, of the; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Craignagour. Hill of the goats. *Creag*, hill; *nan*, of the; *gobhar*, gen. plural of *gobhar*, goat.

CRAIGNARB. Hill of the roe. *Craig*, hill; *na*, of the; *earba*, gen. of *earb*, roe.

CRAIGNATHUNDER. Hill of the joining of two streams. *Creag*, rock, hill; *na*, of the; *chomair*, gen. asp. of *comar*, meeting of burns. *Ch* had become *th*, and *m* had become *n*, to which *d* had afterwards been added.

CRAIGNEACH. Hill of the ghost. *Creag*, hill; *neach*, ghost.

CRAIGNOOK. Nook of a hill. *Creag*, hill.

CRAIGNORDIE. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *ordain*, gen. of *ordan*, hill.

CRAIGOUR. Hill of goats. *Creag*, hill; *gobhar*, gen. plural of *gobhar*, goat.

CRAIGOUTHORN. Hill of the fold. The oldest part is the last, which had been Carn Chuit, hill of the fold. *Ch* of *chuit* had been lost, and then *creag*, hill, had been prefixed to explain the name, and at the same time *carn* had become *chuirn* and had been put last, producing Creag Uit Chuirn. First *c* of *ch* had been lost, and then the name had lapsed into Craigouthorn.

CRAIGRAE BEG. Little hill rising from a plain. *Creag*, hill; *reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, plain; *beag*, little.

CRAIGRANNOCH. Ferny hill. *Creag*, hill; *raineach*, ferny.

CRAIGS, THE. The rocks. *Creagan*, rocks.

CRAIGS OF EDEN. Steep rocks on the sides of a small stream near Eden Castle. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, rock.

CRAIGS OF LOGIE. Hills or rocky places round a small howe. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, hill, rock; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, small howe.

CRAIGS OF LONGLEY. Rocks of the grassy moss. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, rock, hill; *lon*, moss; *ley*, grass land. Longleys sometimes means long grassy fields.

CRAIGS OF PANANAICH. Cliffs on Pananaich hill. *Creag*, rock, cliff, steep hill. See PANANAICH.

CRAIGS OF SUCCOTH. Rocks with projecting points. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, rock; *socach*, snouted, beaked.

CRAIGSGLEN (for Gleann Craige). Glen of the hill. *Gleann*, glen; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

CRAIGSHANNOCH. Rock on the summit of one of the Bennachie hills. *Creag*, rock; *sunnach* (Irish), summit.

CRAIGSIDE. Hill side. *Creag*, hill.

CRAIGSLEY. Grassy place at a hill. *Creag*, hill; *ley*, grassy place. *S* is superfluous.

CRAIGSTON. Farm-town named after its owner, whose name was Craig.

CRAIGSTON, CRAIGTON, CRAIGTOWN. Town at a hill. *Creag*, hill; *ton* (English), town. The insertion of *s* in

Craigston had been made in the belief that Craig was a personal name, which it was not.

Craigveg Plantation. Plantation on a little hill. *Creag*, hill; *bheag*, little.

Craigward. Enclosed place on a hill, where live stock could be protected against thieves and prevented from straying.

Craigwell, Craig Well. Well on a hill. *Creag*, hill.

Craigwillie, Craigullie. Hill at a curve in a long range. *Creag*, hill; *uillne*, gen. of *uileann*, elbow, corner.

Craik. Hill. *Creach*, hill.

Cramlet, The. The crooked hillside. *Crom*, crooked; *leathad*, side of a hill.

Crampstone. Stone of quarrel. *Craimb*, gen. of *cramb*, quarrel. The stone might have been set up after a quarrel about a boundary.

Cranbog. Bog at a tree. *Crann*, tree.

Cran Burn. Tree burn. *Crann*, tree.

Cranford. Ford at a tree. *Crann*, tree.

Cranhill. Hill of trees. *Crann*, gen. plural of *crann*, tree.

Cranloch. Loch at a tree. *Cran*, tree; *loch*, lake.

Cranna. Wooded. *Crannach*, growing trees.

Crannabog. Tree of the bog. *Cran*, tree; *na*, of the; *bog*, bog.

Crannach Hill. Hill growing trees. *Crannach*, wooded.

Cranndail How. Tree field howe. *Crann*, tree; *dail*, field; *howe*, hollow.

Cranniecatt Hill (for Cran na Cath Hill). Hill with a tree near a road. *Cran*, tree; *na*, of the; *cath*, drove road.

Crannog. Site of a village on a raised mound, or on a platform resting on piles in a loch. *Crannog* (Irish), habitation.

Cransdale. Perhaps Tree field. *Crann*, tree; *dail*, field, level piece of ground. So few trees grow at the edge of the sea that one would have been a distinctive mark for a place.

Cransmill. This name might mean mill of a person named Cran. But it might be of Gaelic origin and mean wooded hill. *Meall*, hill, in the gen. form, *mill*; *crann*, gen. plural of *crann*, tree.

Crantlach Well. Well at a tree on a hill. *Crann*, tree; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill.

Craskins. The crossing. *Crasgan*, little crossing. The final *s* had been introduced under the mistaken belief that Craskin was a plural word. Craskins is in the mouth of a

slack or hollow, where it would be convenient to cross the hill lying to the north.

Crathes. Wooded or bushy place. *Craobhan*, plural of *craobh*, tree. *An* being a plural termination had normally become *es*. Asp. *b* had become asp. *t*, as in the Gaelic word *faobhar*, edge, which has become *feather* in English.

Crathie. Wooded place. *Creathach*, underwood, brushwood.

Crathienaird (for Creathach an Aird). The bushy part of a hill. *Creathach*, underwood, bushes; *an*, of the; *aird*, gen. of *ard*, hill, height.

Craw Stane. Sculptured stone with a bird resembling a crow carved upon it.

Crawfordswell (for Baile Ath Cra). Town at the ford where there were sheep-buchts. *Baile*, town; *ath*, ford; *cra*, gen. plural of *cro*, sheep-fold, bucht. Baile had become Bhaile when it was put last, and this had become Well.

Crawhead. Both parts of the name mean fold, and the first had been added to explain the second. *Cra*, sheep-fold; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. In *chuid* *c* had been lost after aspiration.

Creag a' Chait. Cliff of the cat. *Creag*, craig, cliff, rock; *a'*, of the; *chait*, gen. asp. of *cat*, cat. In the Ordnance Survey map (No 89), *a* has an accent instead of an apostrophe.

Creag a' Chlamhain. Hill of the kite. *Creag*, rock, hill; *a'*, of the; *chlamhain*, gen. asp. of *clamhan*, kite, buzzard.

Creag a' Chleirich. Hill of the clergyman. *Creag*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chleirich*, gen. asp. of *cleireach*, clergyman. Doubtless *chleirich* should be *chlaraiche*, bareness, making the name mean bare hill.

Creag a' Choire Dhirich. Hill of the steep corry. *Creag*, rocky hill; *a'*, of the; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry; *dhirich*, gen. asp. of *direach*, steep, perpendicular.

Creag a' Ghlas-Uillt. Mountain of the green burn. *Creag*, mountain; *a'*, of the; *glas*, green; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

Creag a' Ghobhainn. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Creag*, hill; *a'*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Creag a' Mhadaidh. Rock of fox. *Creag*, rock; *a'*, of the; *mhadaidh*, gen. asp. of *madadh*, fox, wolf.

Creag Aighean. Hill place where heifers fed. *Creag*, rock, hill; *aighean*, gen. plural of *agh*, heifer, fawn.

Craig an Airidh (for Creag na h-Airidhe). Hill of the shiel. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Creag an Aonaich. Hill of the hill. This tautological

name must be post-Gaelic. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *aonaich*, gen. of *aonach*, hill. The original form may have been *an aonach*, the hill.

Creag an Dail Bheag, Creag an Dail Mhor. Hill of the little field and Hill of the big field. *Creag*, rocky hill; *an*, of the; *dail*, field; *bheag*, fem. of *beag*, little; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big.

Creag an Diuchd. The duke's rock. *Creag*, rock, hill; *an*, of the; *diuchd*, duke.

Creag an Dubh Loch. Cliff of the black loch. *Creag*, cliff; *an*, of the; *dubh*, black; *loch*, loch.

Creag an Eunan. The original form of this name may have been An Innean. The hill. It is 2073 feet high, and conspicuous. Afterwards Creag had been prefixed because *innean* means both a hill and an anvil, making the name Creag an Innean, supposed to mean hill of the anvil. As this meaning is not appropriate an attempt to improve upon the name had been made in the second edition of the Ordnance Survey maps, and it is now Creag an Eunan. This phrase contains the grammatical error of making *eunan* a genitive and no meaning can safely be suggested for it.

Creag an Fhir-shaighde. Cliff of the bowman. *Creag*, cliff; *an*, of the; *fhir-shaighde*, gen. asp. of *fear-shaighde*, man of the arrow, archer, bowman, soldier.

Creag an Fhithich. Hill of the raven. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *fhithich*, gen. asp. of *fitheach*, raven.

Creag an Fhuathais. Hill of the spectre. *Creag*, rocky mountain; *an*, of the; *fhuathais*, gen. asp. of *fuathas*, spectre.

Craig an Gobhair. Hill of the goat. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat.

Creag an Loch. Hill near Loch Callater. *Creag*, rocky hill; *an*, of the; *loch*, loch.

Creag an Lochain. Mountain of the little loch. *Creag*, mountain; *an*, of the; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, small loch.

Creag an Lurachain. Hill where a kind of garlic grows. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *lurachain*, gen. of *lurachan*, ramsons, broad-leaved garlic.

Creag an Sgor. Hill of the sharp rock on the summit. *Creag*, hill, rock; *an*, of the; *sgoir*, gen. of *sgor*, sharp rock.

Creag an t-Seabhaig. Hill of the hawk. *Creag*, rock, hill; *an t-*, of the; *seabhaig*, gen. of *seabhag*, hawk.

Creag an t-Sean-ruigh. Hill of the old shiel. *Creag*, hill; *an t-*, of the; *sean-ruigh*, old shiel.

Creag Bad an Eas. Hill of the wood at the burn. *Creag*, hill; *bad*, wood, thicket; *an*, of the; *eas*, burn, waterfall.

Creag Bad an t-Seabhaig. Hill of the bush of the hawk.

Creag, hill; *bad*, bush; *an t-*, of the; *seabhaig*, gen. of *seabhag*, hawk. Before grouse preserving began hawks and kites were numerous among the hills.

Creag Beinne. Hill of the hill. *Creag*, rock; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill. The second part had been added to explain the first.

Creag Bhalg. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Creag*, hill; *buileag*, dim, of *buaile*, fold.

Creag Bheag. Little hill. *Creag*, hill; *bheag*, fem. of *beag*, small.

Creag Bhiorach. Sharp-pointed hill. *Creag*, hill; *bhiorach*, fem. of *biorach*, sharp-pointed.

Creag Choinnich. Hill of assembly. *Creag*, hill; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting.

Creag Clunie. Hill beside a valley. *Creag*, hill; *cluaine*, gen. of *cluain*, river valley, meadow.

Creag Damh. Hill of oxen. *Creag*, hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag.

Creag Dearg, Creagdearg. Red hill. *Creag*, hill; *dhearg*, fem. of *dearg*, red.

Creag Doin. Hill of brownness. *Creag*, hill; *doinne*, brownness.

Creag Ghiubhais. Hill of the fir. *Creag*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *ghiubhais*, gen. asp. of *giubhas*, fir, fir grove.

Creag Leachdach. Cliff where the rock is in flat slabs. *Creag*, cliff, rock; *leachdach*, abounding in slabs.

Creag Liath. Grey hill. *Creag*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Creag Loisgte. Burned hill. *Creag*, hill; *loisgte*, burned. In dry summers the surface of hills sometimes burns for several months.

Creag Mheann. Hill of kids. *Creag*, hill; *mheann*, gen. plural of *meann*, kid.

Creag Mhor. Big mountain. *Creag*, mountain; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big.

Creag Mullach (for Mullach Craige). Summit of the hill. *Mullach*, summit; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Creag na Creiche. Hill of the boundary. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *criche*, gen. of *crioch*, boundary.

Creag na Dearcaige. Mountain of the little berry. *Creag*, mountain; *na*, of the; *dearcaige*, gen. of *dearcag*, small berry.

Creag na Gamhna. Hill of the stirks. *Creag*, rocky hill; *nan*, of the; *gamhna*, gen. plural of *gamhainn*, yearling calf.

Creag na Gaoithe. Windy craig. *Creag*, craig, hill; *na*, of the; *gaoithe*, gen. of *gaoth*, wind.

Creag na Meann. Hill of the kid. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *meann*, kid.

Creag na Slice. Hill of the road. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *slighe*, path. A road over this hill joins the Mount Keen road.

Creag na Slowrie. Hill of the cattle. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *sliabhre* (Irish), cattle, herds.

Creag na Spine. Hill of the thicket. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *spine*, gen. of *spin*, thicket, bush, thorn.

Creag na Sroine. Hill with a high projecting end. *Creag*, hill; *na*, of the; *sroine*, gen. of *sron*, nose, point.

Creag nam Ban. Mountain of the women. *Creag*, mountain; *nam*, of the; *ban*, gen. plural of *bean*, woman. The name might have originated in the custom of women going to hill pasture with cows in summer. Or, Mountain of the fairies, *ban* being gen. plural also of *ban*, female fairy.

Creag nan Gabhar. Hill of the goats. *Creag*, rock, hill; *nan*, of the; *gabhar*, gen. plural of *gabhar*, goat.

Creag nan Gall. Hill of the rocks. *Creag*, hill; *nan*, of the; *gall*, gen. plural of *gall*, rock.

Creag nan Leachda. Mountain of the flat stones. *Creag*, rocky mountain; *nan*, of the; *leachda*, gen. plural of *leachd*, flat stone.

Creag Phadruig. Patrick's hill. *Creag*, steep hill; *Phadruig*, gen. asp. of *Padruig*, Patrick.

Creag Phiobaidh. Mountain of piping. *Creag*, mountain; *phiobaidh*, gen. asp. of *piobadh*, piping.

Creagan a' Choire Etchachan. Rocks of Corry Etchachan. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, rock; *a'*, of the; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry; *etchachan*, little boisterous burn. See Etchachan.

Creagan Riach. Little grey hill. *Creagan*, little hill; *riabhach*, grey.

Creagandubh. Little black rock. *Creagan*, little rock; *dubh*, black. As there are several rocks the name should be Creagan-dubha, black rocks. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, rock; *dubha*, plural of *dubh*, black.

Creaganducy. Hill of the fir. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *giubhais*, gen. of *giubhas*, fir.

Creagandummie (for Creag an Dunain). Hill with a hump on the summit. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, little hill like a hump.

Creagantoll. Hill of the hole. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, hole, pool, howe.

Creagenhigh (for Creag an Chuith). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Creag*, hill; *an*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* and *u* of *chuith* having become silent had been lost, and *th* had become *gh*.

Crespet. Long narrow place. *Crios* (pronounced *cres*), belt; *pet*, place.

Crichie. Place where there was fine clay. *Criathach* (*th* silent), abounding in clay. The clay at Crichie was suitable for making domestic vessels and sepulchral urns.

Crichie. Hill-top. *Creachan*, summit of a hill. *An* had been changed to *ie* in the belief that it was a dim. termination.

Crichneyled (for Leathad Creachain). Slope of a hill. *Leathad*, slope, side; *creachain*, gen. of *creachan*, mountain. *Ai* and *n* of *creachain* had been transposed, and *th* of *leathad*, with its vowels, had been lost.

Crimond. District which was a moor. *Crioch*, district; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, moor, heath. *O* in *crioch* is silent, and *ch* had also become silent and had been lost. *Cri* is pronounced *cree*.

Crimond Hill. The three parts of the name all mean hill. *Creach*, hill; *monadh*, hill. *Ch* of *creach* had become silent, and *monadh* had been added to explain it. Crimond might also mean grey hill. *Creach*, grey; *monadh*, hill.

Crimondgorth. Enclosed place in Crimond; which see. *Gorth*, enclosure.

Crimondmogate. Level parts of Crimond; which see. *Maghach*, consisting of plains.

Crincle Den. Den of the round head. *Cruinn*, round; *cill*, for *ceann*, head. A knoll with a round head is conspicuous at the head of the den.

Crobhar. Sheep-fold on a projecting point. *Cro*, sheep-fold; *bharra*, gen. asp. of *barr*, point.

Crockart Hill. The three parts of this name mean hill. *Cnoc* (pronounced *crochg* in some parts), hill; *ard*, hill.

Crockleback Stone. A glacial boulder in the Dee at Peterculter. The meaning of the name is not known. Crockle may mean crooked.

Croft of Muickan. Ground growing *Meum athamanticum*, baldmoney, Highland micken. It was used as a pot herb, and the root was dug up and chewed on account of its aromatic, pungent flavour. *Croit*, croft, small piece of ground; *meacan*, a tapering fleshy root.

Croftmillan. Croft of the small hill. *Croit*, croft; *millain*, gen. of *millan*, dim. of *meall*, hill. *Millan* is formed from *mill*, the gen. of *meall*, instead of the nom.

Croich Hill. Hill of the gallows. *Croich*, gallows.

Crom Leitir. Crooked hillside. *Crom*, crooked; *leitir*, hillside.

Cromarty. Crook of a hill. *Cromadh*, bending; *ardain*, gen. of *ardan*, low height. Cromarty is at a turn in a long ridge.

Crombie Cairn. Crooked hill. *Crom*, crooked; *carn*, hill.

Crombiebrae. Curved brae. *Cromaidh*, gen. of *cromadh*, curving, bending.

Crombie's Well (for Tobar Cromaidh). Well at a bend. *Tobar*, well; *cromaidh*, gen. of *cromadh*, turning.

Cromlabank, Cromleybank. Crooked bank on the side of a hill. *Crom*, crooked; *lamh*, hill.

Cromlet, Cromblet. Crooked side of a hill or burn. *Crom*, crooked; *leth*, side.

Cromwellside (for Suidhe Crom Ail). Place on a crooked hill. *Suidhe*, place; *crom*, crooked; *aill*, hill.

Crook a' Peel. Curve in the Ythan at a pool. *Peel* in Scotch sometimes means a fortified place, a stockade where cattle could be guarded.

Crook o' Burn. Bend of the burn.

Crookahill (for Cnoc a' Coill). Hill. *Cnoc* (pronounced *crochg*), hill; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. Both the first and the last parts mean hill.

Crooked Grain. Crooked little burn. *Grain* here means a branch of a burn.

Crooked Hills. Hill. *Crooked* is a corruption of *cnoc*, hill, which is often pronounced *crochg* in Gaelic and becomes *crock* and *crook* in Scotch.

Crookednook (for Cuil a' Chnuic). Nook of the hill. *Cuil*, nook; *a'*, of the; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill.

Crookfold, Crooktree. In these names *crook* represents *cnoc*, hill. Tree is *triath* (*th* silent), hill.

Crookmore. Big hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *mor*, big. *N* after *c* in Gaelic is pronounced *r*.

Cross Stone. Stone at the summit level of a road crossing a hill. *Crasg*, crossing.

Crossfields. Fields whose longest side is perpendicular to the hollow where they end.

Crouniehillock (for Toman Cruinne). Hillock of roundness. *Toman*, hillock; *cruinne*, gen. of *cruinne*, roundness.

Crow Well. Well at a sheep-fold. *Cro*, circle, wattled fold.

Crowmallie. Circle at a little hill. *Cro*, circle; *meallain*, gen. of *meallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill.

Crowness (for Cro an Eas). Fold at the burn. *Cro*, sheep-fold; *an*, of the; *eas*, burn.

Crownhead. Round fold. *Cruin*, round; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold.

Cruchie. Round conical hill. *Cruachan*, dim. of *cruach*, round pointed hill.

Cruden, Crudie, (for Cruach Dain). Knoll of judgment. *Cruach*, knoll, pile of stones; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment.

Ach of *cruach* had become silent, and *ain* of *dain* had become *ie*.

Cruich. Hill like a stack. *Cruach*, high, steep hill.

Cruinn Choire. Round corry. *Cruinn*, round; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry.

Cryla. Fold. *Croile*, fold.

Cuid and Cuit. Cattle-fold, in Scotch *pumphal*. By aspiration of the final letter the forms *cuidh* and *cuith* are obtained, and the initial *c* may also be aspirated, producing *chuid*, *chuidh*, *chuit*, *chuith*. The syllable *ail* (which perhaps represents *ail* of *feadail*, cattle) was sometimes annexed to some of the forms. These forms enter into more than a hundred names of places in or near Aberdeenshire. In many of these *ch* has been changed to other aspirated letters, and *c* of *ch* has frequently been lost. The aspirated forms *ch*, *dh*, and *th* have frequently become silent and have been lost. The following names all contain *cuid* or *cuit* in some of their forms:—Cow (sounded *coo*), Cowbog, Cowgate, Cowie, Cowesmill, Cay, Caie, Caiesmill, Key, Keys, Morkeu, Kidd, Fife, Fifehill, Fittie, Futtie, Fyvie, Fiddie, Faddan, Fiddes, Fuddes, Coats, Cotwell, Cotton, Couttie, Coutts, Cuttie, Craigenhigh, Duguid, Ewebrae, Outseat, Hythie, Redhyth, Cowhyth, Quiddie, Keith and its compounds, White and its compounds, Hat, Hay, Head, Heath and their compounds. From forms of *cuid*, etc., with the termination *ail* added, come Quithel, Cuttle, Cothill, Cothal, Whitehill, Whythall, Wheywell, Quittle, Goodall, Kettle, Keddle, Kittle, Wheedlemont, and Queel. Many English names from the same roots may be found, as Kew, Kettle, Whittlesea, Whitton, Hoo, Hythe, Hutton, Maidenhead (middle cattle-fold), Cowden, Outhgill, and Outwell. The name Asquith means burn at a cattle-fold. Other forms of it are Ayscough, Ascot, Escott, Scott.

Cuidhe Crom (for Crom Cuidh). Circle of the cattle-fold. *Crom*, circle; *cuidh*, cattle-fold. There is an old round fold on Strone Baddoch.

Cul nan Gad. The nook of the turns of the burn. *Cuil*, nook; *nan*, of the; *gad*, gen. plural of *gad*, twisted twig.

Cul Riabhach. Grey nook. *Cuil*, nook; *riabhach*, grey, brindled.

Cula Burn. Burn of the back or north side of a hill. *Cula*, secondary form of the gen. of *cul*, back.

Culag Hill. Sod hill. *Culag*, mossy sod for the back of a fire.

Culardoch. Heights at the north side of a mountain. *Cul*, back, north side; *ardoch*, abounding in heights.

Culblean (for Cuil Bleoghainn). Nook where cows on

hill pasture were milked. *Cuil*, nook; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking.

Culbyth. Nook growing birches. *Cuil*, nook; *beath*, gen. plural of *beath*, birch-tree.

Culchavie Burn. Burn of the eroded nook. *Cuil*, corner; *chabhaich*, gen. asp. of *cabach*, dug out. Both *c* and *b* in *cabach* have been aspirated.

Culdearg. Red nook. *Cuil*, nook; *dearg*, red.

Culdrain (for Cuil Draighinn). Nook of the hawthorn. *Cuil*, nook; *draighinn*, gen. of *draighionn*, hawthorn.

Culdubh. Black back. *Cul*, back, north slope of a hill; *dubh*, black.

Culfork (for Cul Choirc). Nook fit for growing oats. *Cul*, nook; *choirc*, gen. asp. of *corc*, oats. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*.

Culfosie, Culfossie. Nook of rest. *Cuil*, nook; *foise*, gen. of *fois*, rest, leisure.

Culhay. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Coill*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* and *th* in *chuith* had become silent and had been dropped.

Cullerlie (for Cuil Airidhe). Nook of the shieling. *Cuil*, nook; *airidhe*, gen of *airidh*, shieling.

Cullonach. Marshy corner. *Cuil*, corner; *lonach*, marshy.

Cullyblean. Hill of milking. *Coille*, hill; *bleodhainn*, gen. of *bleodhann*, milking of cows. There had been shiels on the hill, occupied by women who milked cows.

Culmellie. Back of the little hill. *Cul*, back, north side; *meallain*, gen. of *meallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill.

Culquhonny. Nook of the meeting. *Cuil*, nook, retired place; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting.

Culquoich. Back hollow. *Cul*, back, north; *cuach*, cup, hollow.

Culsalmond (Culsamuel, 1198). Pleasant nook on the hill, or on the brow of a hill. *Cuil*, nook; *samh* (*mh* silent), pleasant, sheltered; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, hill; *muile*, gen. of *muil*, brow of a hill.

Culsh. Retired place. *Cuilteach*, retired, private.

Culsten Burn (for Allt Cuiltein). Burn of the little glen. *Allt*, burn; *cuiltein*, gen. of *cuiltean*, dim. of *cuil*, nook, glen. *S* in Culsten represents *tean*, erroneously supposed to be a plural termination. Though *tean* had been allowed to remain *s* had been inserted before it.

Culstruphan (for Cuil Sruthain). Nook in a small strath. *Cuil*, nook; *sruthain*, gen. of *sruthan*, small strath. *Sr* at the beginning of Gaelic names became *str* in passing into Scotch. *Th* had become *ph*. Culstruphan may be corrupted into Coldstream.

Culter. Back land. *Cul*, back, north; *tir*, land.

Cultercullen (for Cul-tir Coillein). Back land of the little hill. *Cul*, back; *tir*, land; *coillein*, gen. of *coillean*, little hill.

Culterty. Back lands. *Cul*, back; *tirte*, plural of *tir*, land.

Culthibert Burn. Shepherd's nook burn. *Cuil*, nook; *chibir*, gen. asp. of *cibeir*, shepherd.

Cultorden Hill. Perhaps the name should be Cullorden Hill, all the parts meaning hill. *Coill*, hill; *ordan*, little hill. If *coill* had been corrupted into *cull* then *ordan* might have been added to explain it.

Cults. Little secluded place. *Cuiltean*, dim. of *cuil*, nook. *Ean* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Culyarney (for Cuil Fhearna). Nook of alders. *Cuil*, nook; *fhearna*, gen. plural asp. of *fearna*, alder, arn (Scotch).

Cuminestown. Town founded by a Cumine of Auchry.

Cummer's Stone (for Clach Comair). Stone at the junction of two burns. *Clach*, stone (translated); *comair*, gen. of *comar*, meeting of two burns. *Comar* has sometimes *s* added to it because it represents two burns coming together.

Cummerton. Farm-town at a place where two burns or two roads meet. *Comar*, meeting, junction.

Cummingstone. Stone of remembrance. *Cuimhne*, remembrance.

Cumrie. Place where two opposite slopes meet. *Comh*, conjunction; *ruigh*, hill slope.

Cunnach Moss. Moss growing cotton grass. *Canach*, catstail, cotton grass (*Eriophorum*).

Cunning Wood. Rabbit wood. *Coinean*, rabbit.

Cunningar. Rabbit warren. The appropriateness of this name is not obvious, as the knoll is a hard remnant left by a glacier. *Coinicear*, rabbit warren.

Cunningar Hill. Hill of the rabbit warren. *Coinicear*, rabbit warren.

Cunninghare. House on a shieling. *Comhnuidh*, permanent residence; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. The ordinary shiels were deserted during winter.

Cunrie Craig. Rock where the dog-rose grows. *Coindris*, dog-rose; *creag*, rock, hill.

Cup Stone. Boundary stone of the Freedom of the City of Aberdeen. The city mark is usually called a saucer.

Curbay. Hill of birches. *Cor*, hill; *beith*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch tree.

Curbrotack. Hill of fattening of cattle. *Corr*, hill; *brotachaidh*, gen. of *brotachadh*, fattening, supplying good pasture.

Curr. Pool.

Currach. Bog, fen where shrubs grow, plain, race-course.

Currach Pool. Pool in a marsh. *Currach*, fen where shrubs grow.

Currach Well. Well in a marsh. *Currach*, marsh.

Currie's Haugh. Haugh of the marsh, marshy haugh. *Curraich*, gen. of *currach*, marsh.

Curwich Burn, Curwick Burn. Burn of the pool at a corner. *Curr*, pool; *uige*, gen. of *uig*, nook.

Cushieston. Farm abounding in rushes. *Cuiseagach*, full of rushes. *S* after *i* sounds *sh*.

Cushlachie. Frosty hill. *Cuisneach*, frosty; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. Asp. *m* had become asp. *c*, and *an* had normally become *ie*.

Cushnie. Frosty place. *Cuisneach*, frosty. In the glen of Cushnie, 1000 feet above the sea, the grain crops are liable to damage from frosts at night in early autumn.

Cutbeard Hill. Hill with a fold on the summit. *Cuit*, fold; *bearraidh*, gen. of *bearradh*, top of a mountain.

Cuternach. Fold where cattle were watched at night. *Cuit*, fold; *airneach*, watching at night.

Cuttacksnest. Cuckoo's nest. *Cuthag*, cuckoo. But the name is a corruption of Cuitag an Eas, small fold at the burn. *Cuitag*, dim. of *cuit*, fold; *an*, of the; *eas*, burn.

Cuttieburn, Cuttie Burn, (for Allt Cuitan). Burn of the little cattle-fold. *Allt*, burn (translated); *cuitain*, gen. of *cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold.

Cuttieshillock. Knoll where there was a cattle-fold. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. *An* had been made both *ie* and *s*. See Cuid.

Cuttleburn Burn at a cattle-fold. *Cuitail*, cattle-fold. See Cuid.

Cuttlecraig, Cuttlecraigs, (for Creagan Cuitail). Hillock of a cattle-fold. *Creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill; *cuitail*, cattle-fold. Final *s* represents *an* of *creagan*, which, however, is not a plural but a dim. termination.

Cuttlehill. Cattle-fold hill. *Cuitail*, cattle-fold. See Cuid.

Cuttyhill (for Tom Cuitain). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Tom*, hill (translated); *cuitain*, gen. of *cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold.

Dagie. Good place. *Deagh*, good.

Daies, Dais. Sunny place. *Deas*, south, sunny, on the right hand to a person looking east.

Dail a' Bhoidich. Field of the swearing. *Dail*, field;

a', of the; *bhoideich*, gen. asp. of *boideach*, vow, promise, solemnly swearing.

Dail Damh Bhuidhe. Field of the yellow oxen. *Dail*, field; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, stag; *bhuidhe*, *buidhe* asp., yellow.

Dairy. Milkhouse. *Deye* (Old English), milkmaid, farm mistress.

Dalau. Field near a stream. *Dail*, field; *abh* (pronounced *au*), river.

Dalbagie. Big field. *Dail*, field; *baghach*, big. *Ach* is represented by *ie* in Scotch names.

Dalbeattie. Birch field. *Dail*, field; *beathach*, abounding in birches.

Dalbing (for Dail Binne). Field of judgment. *Dail*, field; *binne*, gen. of *binn*, judgment.

Dalbraidie. Field of the hill. *Dail*, field, meadow; *braighe*, for *braghad*, gen. of *braighe*, hill. *Gh* and *dh*, being sounded alike, are often interchanged.

Dalchon (for Dail Chon). Field of dogs. *Dail*, field; *chon*, gen. plural asp. of *cu*, dog. This name seems to be a modern imitation of Tolquhon; which see.

Daldownie. Field of the little hill. *Dail*, riverside field; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, small hill.

Dalebrook. Field near a brook. *Dail*, waterside field.

Dalfad. Long field. *Dail*, field; *fada*, long.

Dalfling (for Dail Fliuchanach). Wet field. *Dail*, field; *fliuchanach*, wet. The asp. letters with their vowels have been omitted.

Dalgarno's Croft (for Croit Dail Garbhanaiche). Croft of the rugged field. *Croit*, croft; *dail*, for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, field; *garbhanaiche*, gen. fem. of *garbhanach*, rugged.

Dalgowan. Field of the cattle-fold. *Dail*, riverside field; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Dalgrassich. Field of the shoemaker. *Dail*, haugh, flat field; *griasaiche*, gen. of *griasaich*, shoemaker.

Dalhaikie (for Dail a' Chaochain). Field of the little burn. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the; *chaochain*, gen. asp. of *caochan*, streamlet.

Dalhebity. Feld with a channel eroded by running water. *Dail*, field; *chaobte*, past part. asp. of *caob*, to bite, erode.

Dalherick. Field of the sheep. *Dail*, field at the side of a river; *chaorach*, gen. plural asp. of *caora*, a sheep.

Dallance Pot. Pot in the Deveron at a small field. *Dalan*, dim. of *dail*, field by a river. *An* had erroneously

been regarded as a plural termination, and therefore *s* had been added to *dalan*.

DALLIEFOUR. Field of grass. *Dalach*, field; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass. *Dalach*, the gen. form is used instead of the nom. *dail*, as is done with *aird*, *blair*, *loin*, and other nouns.

DALLOCHY. Small field. *Dalachan*, dim. of *dail*, field, formed from the gen. *dalach*. *An* normally became *y*.

DALMADILLY (for Dail an Dile). Field of the whortleberry. *Dail*, field; *an*, of the; *dile*, whortleberry.

DALMAIK. See DRUMOAK.

DALMOCHIE. Early field. *Dail*, field; *moiche*, earliness.

DALMUINZIE (for Dail Moine). Feld of the moor. *Dail*, field; *moine*, moor.

DALNABO. Field of the cow. *Dail*, field; *na*, of the; *bo*, cow.

DALPHUIL (for Dail a' Phuill). Field of the pool. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool.

DALRADDIE. Field of the little road. *Dail*, field; *radain*, gen. of *radan*, dim. of *rad*, road.

DALRIACH. Grey field. *Dail*, field; *riabhach*, grey.

DALROSSACH. Place abounding in roses. *Dail*, level field; *rosach*, growing roses.

DALSACK. Field of the willows. *Dail*, field; *sauchs* (Scotch), willows, a translation of *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

DALVORAR, DELAVORAR (for Dail a' Mhoraire). Field of the landlord. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *mhoraire*, gen. asp. of *morair*, landlord. The name would be applicable to a haugh reserved for hay by a landlord when letting a farm to a tenant. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

DALVORAR CORRIE. Corry of the field of the landlord. *Coire*, corry. See DALVORAR.

DALWEARY (for Dail a' Bhiora). Field of the water. *Dal*, for *dail*, field by a river; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *bhiora*, gen. asp. of *bior*, water.

DALWHING. Field of assembly. *Dail*, field by a river; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting, assembly. In other names *choinne* has become *honey* or *hind*, as in Sunhoney, Hindstones.

DAMAR (for Da Muir). Two seas. *Da*, two; *mar*, for *muir*, sea.

DAMIL (perhaps for Meall Damh). Hill of the oxen. *Meall*, hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox. Probably what is called on the map a fort had been a cattle-fold.

DANCING CAIRNS. The original name had been Sithean Dain. Mount of judgment. *Sithean* (*th* silent), mount; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. *Th* with *ea* had been lost, leaving *sin*. To explain this after its meaning had been

forgotten *carnan*, dim. of *carn*, hill, had been prefixed and the name had become Carnan Sin Dain. In Scotch *carnan* ought to have become *cairnie*, but by mistake it had been made *cairns*. At this time the parts of the name had been rearranged and *dain* had been put first in the nom. form *dan*. Dancing Cairns had been the seat of a barony court.

Danestone (probably for Clach Dain). Stone which was the seat of a barony court. *Clach*, stone; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment.

Danshillock (for Toman Dain). Hillock of judgment. *Toman*, hillock (translated); *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. The place had been the seat of a barony court and the residence of a baron bailie.

Danzig Shiel. Summer residence. It is said that a man concerned in the erection of this house called it Dantzig Shiel because Dantzig was his birthplace. *Seal* (pronounced *shal*), house used occasionally.

Daralees (for Doire a' Lise). Thicket at the cattle-fold. *Doire*, grove, thicket; *a'*, of the; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, cattle-fold.

Dararach, Burn of. Burn giving out rattling sounds. *Dararaich*, gen. of *dararach*, rattling noise. It falls 250 feet in half a mile.

Dardar (for An t-Ard Ar). The high land. *An t-*, the; *ard*, high; *ar*, land. When the article *an* was omitted *t* had been left and changed to *d*.

Darley. Grassy place where oak trees grew. *Darach* (*ach* silent), gen. plural of *darach*, oak tree; *ley* (Scotch), grassy place.

Darn Haugh. Stony haugh. *Darn*, small round stone. *Darn* also means ford.

Darnabo. Ford for cows. *Darn*, ford; *na*, of the; *bo*, for *boin*, gen. of *bo*, cow.

Darnford. *Darn* seems to mean ford, and the second part may be a translation of the first.

Darnie Heuch. Steep rocky bank. *Darnach* and *dornach*, rocky, stony; *heuch* and *heugh*, very steep bank.

Darra. Wooded. *Darach*, abounding in oaks. Fragments of oak charcoal have been found in prehistoric graves at Darra.

Darrahill. Hill of oaks. *Darach*, gen. plural of *darach*, oak-tree.

Darroch Learg. Side of a hill growing oaks. *Darach*, oak; *learg*, hillside.

Dartfield. Cattle field. *Dart* (Irish), herd of cattle.

Dauch, Daugh, Davoch. Farm. *Davoch*, farm fit to carry a large herd of cattle and to furnish ten or twelve oxen

for a plough, or oxen for two ploughs. Usually a dauch was held jointly by three tenants.

Daugh of Aswanley (for Davoch a' Sughanach Leith). Large farm on the wet hillside. *Dabhoch*, large farm; *a'*, of the; *sughanach*, watery; *leith*, gen. of *leth*, hillside.

Dauch of Cairnborrow. Large farm held jointly by several tenants. *Dabhoch*, farm. Cairnborrow is composed of two parts—*carn*, hill; and *bruch*, hill, the latter having been added to explain the former.

Dauch of Invermark. Farm district at the infall of the Markie Water into the Deveron. *Dabhoch*, large farm held jointly by several tenants; *inbhir*, infall; *Markie*, river name, derived from *marc*, horse, because horses were reared in the glens of the Markie.

Daues Pot. Daues may be a corruption of *gaws*, *dh* and *gh* being sounded alike. See Ga Pot.

Davah. Farm. *Dabhach*, portion of land.

Davan. Two waters. *Da*, two; *abhainn*, water. *Da abhainn* is a dual form in which *abhainn* is singular. The two waters are Loch Davan and Loch Kinord, very near each other.

David's Howe. Howe where oxen were pastured. *Damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, oxen.

Davidson's Cairn. Heap of stones at the spot where the dead body of Davidson, a notorious poacher, was found in 1843.

Davidston. Perhaps this name had originally been Baile Dabhoich. Town of the dauch. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *dabhoich*, gen. of *dabhoch*, large farm held conjointly by several tenants.

Davies Hillock. Perhaps this name represents Toman Damhan. Hillock of the oxen. *Toman*, hillock; *damhan*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox. *An* may have been translated into both *ie* and *s*, producing Davies. *Mh* is equivalent to *v*.

Davieshill. Hill of oxen, place where plough oxen fed. *Damh* (*mh* equivalent to *v*), gen. plural of *damh*, ox. *S* had been added because *davie* was believed to be a man's name.

Daviot. Howe where oxen grazed. *Damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox; *iochd*, howe. Formerly *a* in Daviot was broad, and Daviot was pronounced *daw-vit*.

Davniescroft (for Dabhochan with *croft* added to explain it). *Dabhochan*, dim. of *dabhoch*, farm. In *dabhochan bh* is equivalent to *v*, *ch* is silent, and *an* had become *nie* by transposition of *a* and *n*. *S* had been inserted to convert *davnie* into the English possessive.

Dawache of Murriell. Farm of Murriell. *Dabhoch*, large farm. *Murriell* (for Murean Aill). Small hill. *Murean*,

dim. of *mur*, hill; *aill*, hill. *Ean* had become *ie*, and *aill* had been added to explain *murean* after it had been corrupted.

Dawmoor. Moor of oxen. *Damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Dead Wife's Cairn. This cairn is on a boundary. Probably an old woman had been found dead and had not been allowed to be buried in consecrated ground. Suicides were buried on the narrow strip between two lands, which was regarded as no man's land.

Dee. Black river. *Dubh*, black. The river Dee is black when in flood, and before peat-mosses were exhausted it was frequently dark coloured.

Deelat, The. Line of division. *Dealachd*, separating.

Deepheather (for Dubh Chuith). Black cattle-fold made of mossy sods. *Dubh*, black; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., cattle-fold. After aspiration *c* had been lost, and *huith* became *heath*, of which *heather* is an expansion. Final *er* might represent *airidh*, shieling, but it is not accented.

Deepstane Pot. Black stone pot. *Dubh*, black.

Deer. Wood. *Doire*, thicket, trees. Deer is the official name of a parish. Old Deer is the village at the church of Deer. New Deer is the name now given to the parish formerly called Auchreddie, which was detached from Deer. New Deer is also the name of the village at the church of New Deer.

Deer Hill (for Tom Doire). Hill of a grove. *Tom*, hill (translated); *doire*, grove, wood, thicket.

Deer Road. Dera's road. The agent for the lands belonging to a religious house was called a dera. The Deer Road was on the margin of the lands belonging to the cathedral, under the dera.

Deer's Den. Perhaps this was the name of a hollow into which deer were driven, where they were killed by spears or shot with arrows.

Deer's Grain. *Grain*—same as *groin*—the space between two branches of a stream. Anciently, deer were killed by driving them into a place with a wide mouth, and hemming them in till they could be shot with arrows or stabbed with spears. The Deer's Grain may have been a place where deer were killed.

Delab. Field at a river. *Dail*, field, alluvial ground; *abh*, river.

Delachaish. Field of the howe. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the; *chois*, gen. asp. of *cos*, hollow. *Oi* in Gaelic is sometimes sounded *ai*, and *s* after *i* is sounded *sh*.

Delachuper (for Dail a' Chuip Airidhe). Field of the

hill of the shieling. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the; *chuip*, gen. asp. of *cop*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Delau Burn. Burn of the field at a stream. *Dail*, field; *abh* (pronounced *au*), stream. *Burn* is a translation of *abh*.

Delavaird. Field of the meadow. *Dail*, field near a river; *a'*, of the; *bhaird*, gen. asp. of *bard*, meadow.

Delavine (for Dail a' Bheinne). Burn of the field on the hill. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

Delavoran Haugh (for Dail a' Mhorain Haugh). Haugh of the field of the meadow. *Dail*, field near a river; *a'*, of the; *mhorain*, gen. asp. of *moran*, meadow. *Haugh* is a translation of *mhoran*.

Delfrigs (for Dail Frighein). Field of the small deer forest. *Dail*, field; *frighein*, gen. of *frighean*, dim. of *frigh*, deer forest. *An* of *frighean* had erroneously been translated by *s* in the belief that it was a plural termination.

Delgaty. Windy field. *Dail*, field; *gaothach*, windy.

Delhandy (for Dail a' Fhanain). Field of the little slope. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *fhanain*, gen. asp. of *fanan*, small sloping place. *Fhanain* lost *f* but *h* remained. *Ain* normally became *y*. *D* had been inserted after *n* for euphony.

Delnadamph. Field of the oxen. *Dail*, riverside field; *nan*, of the; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh* (pronounced *dow*), ox.

Delnine. Field of the washing. *Dail*, riverside field; *nigheachain*, gen. of *nigheachan*, washing of linen. Only the first two and the last two letters are usually sounded.

Delphorrie Stone. Stone in field in a corry. *Dail*, riverside field; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry. *Ch* had been changed to *ph* when Gaelic passed into Scotch.

Den Burn, Denburn, (for Allt Dein). Burn of the den. *Allt*, burn (translated); *dein*, small valley, ravine. *E* has different sounds and it requires another vowel between it and a subsequent consonant to show its sound. *Ei* long is like *a* in date, *ei* short like *e* in debt.

Den, Hill of. Hill of judgment. *Dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. This had been the seat of a barony court.

Den of Boddam. Den of the ox-house. *Dein*, den; *both*, house; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox.

Den of Fathie. Den of the green plain. *Dein*, den; *fatha*, gen. of *fath*, green level place.

Den of Howie. Ravine at a cattle-fold. *Dein*, den; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* and *th* had been lost, and *hui* had been pronounced at first *hoo-ee*, which had lapsed into Howie.

Den of Leggart. Den in which there was a milking-

fold. *Dein*, den, burn valley; *leigidh*, gen. of *leigeadh*, milking; *gart*, enclosure, fold.

Den of Muick. Den where mist was seen. *Dein*, den; *müiche*, gen. of *muich*, mist.

Den of Pitlurg. Ravine of a place on the side of a hill. *Dein*, den; *pit*, place; *learg*, hillside.

Den Well (for Baile Dein). Town in a den. *Baile*, farm-town; *dein*, gen. of *dein*, den. *Baile* had been asp. and put last and had lapsed into *well*. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*.

Denbrae. Brae above a den. *Dein*, den; *brae*, steep slope.

Dencallie. Den of the hill. *Den*, gorge; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill.

Denedoch. Den of the brae. *Dein*, den, ravine; *uchdaich*, gen. of *uchdach*, breast of a hill.

Denhead. Den of the fold. *Dein*, den; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *Ch* lost *c*, and *huid* had been pronounced at first *hoo-eed*, afterwards *heed*, and now *head*. As an English name Denhead means head of a den.

Denholm. Low-lying place in a den. *Holm* (English), flat land by a river.

Denmore. Big den. *Dein*, den, burn valley; *mor*, big.

Denny Duff (for Dunan Dubh). Black little hill. *Dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill; *dubh*, black. *An*, the Gaelic dim. termination, had been changed to *y*, the Scotch dim. termination.

Dens. Little den. *Deinan*, little den. There is only one den, and *an* is a diminutive termination. *E* in *deinan* is like *e* in *debt*.

Densyburn (for Allt Suidhe Dein). Burn of a place at a den. *Allt*, burn (translated); *suidhe*, place; *dein*, den, burn valley. The parts of the name had been rearranged when *allt* was translated.

Denward. Enclosed place for cattle in a den.

Deochrie, Deochry, (for Dubh Choire). Black corry. *Dubh*, black; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry.

Derahouse. Residence of the dera. Dera was the title of the factor or land steward on the property belonging to a religious house.

Derbeth. Birch grove. *Doire*, grove; *beith*, birch.

Derbyhall. Farm-house in a birch grove. *Doire*, thicket, grove; *beith*, birch; *hall*, farm-house with a large kitchen.

Derncleugh. This is an imported name. It may mean healthful place in the shelter of a cliff. *Dern* in Irish means health, and it might have been in old Gaelic with the same meaning. *Cleugh* is a Scotch word meaning steep bank, cliff.

Derran Howe. Howe of the little burn. *Der*, little; *abhainn*, burn.

Derry Burn. Burn bordered by a wood. In the early part of its course the Derry burn is called the Etchachan burn, and it is called the Derry on reaching the low ground because it flows through a wood of fir-trees. It joins the Luibeg, and thereafter the united stream is called the Lui burn. *Doirean*, dim. of *doire*, wood. On the Ordnance Survey map the Derry is called Derr by mistake.

Derry Cairngorm. Blue hill beside Glen Derry. *Doire*, grove, wood; *carn*, hill; *gorm*, blue, if applied to a distant hill. There is a fir-wood beside the Derry burn.

Derry Dam. Dam made on Derry burn in the early part of last century for floating trunks of trees down the burn.

Derry Lodge. Summer residence for sportsmen on the Derry burn. See Derry Burn.

Deskie. South fold. *Deas*, south, sunny; *cuith* (*th* silent), fold.

Deskry. South corry. *Deas*, south, on the right bank of a stream; *coire*, corry.

Deskryshiel. Summer residence for sportsmen on the Deskry burn. *Seal* (pronounced *shal*), summer residence.

Dess Burn. Burn on the south side of a hill. *Deas*, south.

Deuchrie, Dhuchrie, Duchery, Duchrie. Black corry. *Dubh*, black; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry. See Deochrie.

Deveron (for Dubh Bhran). Black stream. *Dubh*, black; *bhran*, *bran* asp., stream.

Devil's Den, Devil's Folly, Devil's Point, Devil's Stone, Devil's Study. *Devil's* in these names means superhuman, extraordinarily great. The Devil's Point is an inaccessible promontory of Cairn Toul, above Glen Dee. The Devil's Study is a rock in the sea resembling a great anvil.

Devana. This name is taken from Ptolemy's "Tables of the latitudes and longitudes of places in Scotland." The entry in which the name occurs when it is translated into English is :—"And farther east the Texaloi and the town Deouana." Neither the meaning of the name nor the situation of the place is known. The "Tables" were composed before the Romans had explored Scotland north of the Grampians, and the names for Aberdeenshire are fictitious.

Dewsford. Ford at a fir-tree. *Giuthais*, gen. of *giuthas*, fir-tree. *Th* is silent.

Deystone. David's town. *Daidh*, David. Or, Dairywoman's town. *Deye* (Middle English), dairywoman.

Dhustrath. Black burn valley. *Dubh*, black; *srath*, river valley, strath.

Dicken's Well. Drinking well. *Deochan*, plural of *deoch*, drink. *An* has been retained as *en*, and it has also been translated into *s*. See Dockenwell.

Diery Hill. Steep hill. *Dire*, steepness.

Dilly Hill. Hill of the whortleberry. *Dile*, whortleberry—like the blaeberry but darker in colour.

Dillybrae. Brae where the whortleberry grows. *Dile*, whortleberry.

Dinnet, Dunnot (1696). Fort near a stream. *Dun*, hill, fort; *net*, stream.

Dinaty (1656). Fort near a small stream. *Dun*, fort; *netain*, gen. of *netan*, dim. of *net*, stream.

Dipplebrae. Black pool brae. *Dubh*, black; *poll*, pool.

Disblair. South moor. *Deas*, south; *blar*, open moor.

Dish Pot. South pot. *Deas*, south.

Divot Hillock. Hillock where thin oval heathery sods were cut to be used in covering the roofs of houses. *Divot*, thin oval sod.

Dockenwell (for Tobar Deochan). Well of drinks. *Tobar*, well; *deochan*, gen. plural of *deoch*, drink. Or (for Baile Deochan). Place of drinks. *Baile*, town; *deochan*, gen. plural of *deoch*, drink. *Baile* had been put last and asp., *bhaile* (pronounced *waile*), afterwards becoming *well*. See Deacons Well, and Dicken's Well.

Dockington (for Baile Deochan). Town of drinks, alehouse. *Baile*, town (translated into *ton* and put last); *deochan*, gen. plural of *deoch*, drink.

Dog Daughters. Dog may represent *dubh*, black, and Daughters may represent *dubh tirean*, black little piece of ground. *Dubh*, black; *tirean*, dim. of *tir*, land. *Ean* of *tirean* should have become *ie* but it had been changed into *s*.

Dog Hillock, Doghillock, (for Dubh Chnoc). Black hill. *Dubh*, black; *chnoc*, *cnoc* asp., hill. In passing into Scotch *n* became *l*, producing *chloc*, and *dubh chloc* lapsed into Dog Hillock.

Doire Braghad. Grove of the hill. *Doire*, grove; *bhraghad*, gen. asp. of *braigh*, hill.

Dominie's Cairn. Cairn of stones collected to the spot where the dead body of a schoolmaster was found after a snowstorm in 1816. Dominie is for *domine*, the vocative of the Latin *dominus*, master, used instead of Sir in addressing the master of a school in which Latin was taught.

Don. Brown river. *Donn*, brown, colour of peat-moss water. It flows through peat-mosses in the first part of its course.

Donald's Stone. This may be the name of a memorial to a man named Donald. If it is of Gaelic origin it may

represent Clach Donn Allt, stone of the brown burn. *Clach*, stone; *donn*, brown; *allt*, burn.

Donans, Donnons, (for Dunan). Small hillock. *Dunan*, dim. of *dun*, heap, hill. *An* had been supposed to be a plural termination and had been changed to *s* and added to *dunan*, instead of being substituted for *an*.

Doolie Bridge. Bridge at a dark pool. *Doille*, darkness.

Doolie Burn. Dark burn. *Doille*, darkness.

Doolies, The. The dark little pool. *Doillean*, dim. of *doille*, pool. *An* had been translated by *s* instead of *ie*.

Dorbshill. Hill of grass. *Doirbh*, gen. of *dorbh*, grass. *S* had been inserted because *doirbh* is in the gen.

Dorlaithers. Castle of Laithers. *Torr*, steep hill. See Laithers.

Dorlethen (for Torr Leathan). Broad hill. *Torr*, steep hill; *leathan*, broad.

Dorsell (for Doire Seileich). Willow grove. *Doire*, grove; *seileïch*, gen. of *seileach*, willow, saugh.

Dorsincilly. Small gorge in which there was dropping water. *Dorsan*, dim. of *dorus*, door, gap; *silidh*, gen. of *sileadh*, dropping.

Doubledirks Howe (for Doubledikes Howe). Howe in a road between two dykes.

Douglas Burn. Black stream burn. *Dubh*, black; *glaise*, stream, small burn.

Douglas Slack. Howe of the black burn. *Dubh*, black; *glaise*, stream; *sluic*, gen. of *sloc*, howe.

Douglashead, Dougalhead (local). Cattle-fold of the black stone. *Dubh*, black; *gall*, stone; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. *C* in *ch* had been lost, and *huid* had become *head*.

Doulich Burn (for Allt Dubh Laimh). Burn of the black hill. *Allt*, burn (translated); *dubh*, black; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Douls Burn. Boisterous burn. *Do-aill*, boisterous, raging. *S* is an addition made in the belief that Doul was a personal name.

Doun of Invernochty. Hill of Invernochty. This is a place where the cattle of the district had been folded at night in ancient times to protect them from Highland thieves and to prevent them from damaging crops. There was a wall round the level area on the top, and there are indications of a hedge of elder trees outside the wall to shelter the cattle. *Dun*, hill, fort. See Invernochty.

Doune. Hill. *Dun*, fort, hill, heap.

Douneside. Place beside a hill. *Dun*, hill.

Dour, The. The water. *Dobhar*, water, stream. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Dourie Well (for Tobar Dobhrain). Well of the small stream. *Tobar*, well; *dobhrain*, gen. of *dobhran*, small stream. *Ain* had normally become *ie*.

Dowiestone Cave (for Clach Dubh Cave). Cave of the black stone. *Clach*, stone; *dubh*, black.

Dowmin. Black moor. *Dubh*, black; *moine*, moor, moss.

Downiehill, Downiehills. Little hill. *Dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill. *An* normally became *ie* in passing into Scotch. In Downiehills it had also been regarded as a plural termination, and *s* had been added to hill.

Downie's Hole (for Dunan Choille). Hill. Both parts mean hill. *Dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill, added to Downie to explain it. By dropping *c choille* became *hoille*, which had lapsed into Hole. Then *'s* had been added to Downie in the belief that it was in the possessive.

Downie's Howe. Howe of the little hill. *Dunain*, gen. of *dun*, hill. *Ain* became *ie*.

Downingford. Ford at a little hill. *Dunan*, little hill.

Downings of Buchaam. Little hill of Buchaam. *Dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill. *Dunan* is also the plural of *dun*, hill, and *s* had been added to *dunan* in the belief that it was plural.

Drakemire, Drakesmyre. Bog frequented by wild drakes. *Drac*, drake. After the breeding season wild drakes lose their wing feathers and resort to large marshes, where they remain till they are able to fly again.

Dried Burn. This may be the name of a burn which is sometimes dry, or which runs for some distance below moss or disappears among gravel. Dried might represent *draigh*, sloe.

Drinnies. Thicket of blackthorn bushes. *Droighnean* (*gh* silent), blackthorn thicket. *Ean* had been regarded at one time as a dim. and at another as a plural termination, and hence both *ie* and *s* had been affixed to *drinn*.

Droichs Burn. Fairies' burn. *Droich*, dwarf, fairy.

Drostan Leack. Drostan's stone. *Drostan*, Celtic saint; *leac*, stone, flat smooth rock.

Drostan's Church. The church of Aberdour, dedicated to St Drostan.

Droughty Crags (for Creagan Droiche). Crags of the fairy. *Creagan*, plural of *creag*, crag; *droiche*, gen. of *droich*, fairy.

Drove Road. Cattle road. Before the introduction of steamships and railways cattle reared in Aberdeenshire had to be driven over the Grampians to southern markets. In

many places cattle roads were not used for any other purpose, hence the name.

Druidsfield. Field of the Druids. The belief that stone circles were Druidical temples began in the end of the reign of Charles II. This was a mere guess by an antiquary named Aubrey.

Druidstone. Part of an ancient sepulchral stone circle, erroneously supposed to have been erected by Druids as a place of worship. Late interments had been made within the circle, at which gold and silver coins had been thrown into graves.

Druim a' Chaochain Odhair. Ridge of the yellow burn. *Druim*, ridge; *a'*, of the; *chaochain*, gen. asp. of *caochan*, streamlet; *odhair*, gen. of *odhar*, yellow.

Druim Bhuirich. Ridge of bellowing. *Druim*, ridge; *bhuirich*, gen. asp. of *buirich*, rutting, roaring.

Druim Cholzie. Ridge of the hill. *Druim*, ridge; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill.

Druim na Cuaich. Hill on which there is a cup-shaped hollow. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *na*, of the; *cuaich*, gen. of *cuach*, cup.

Druim na Feithe. Hill of the moss. *Druim*, hill, ridge; *na*, of the; *feithe*, gen. of *feith*, moss, moss burn, slow stream from a marsh.

Druim Odhar. Dun ridge. *Druim*, ridge; *odhar*, dun, reddish yellow.

Druim nan Saobhaidh. Ridge of the foxes' dens. *Druim*, ridge; *nan*, of the; *saobhaidh*, gen. plural of *saobhaidh*, fox's den.

Drum, Drum Hill. Long hill. *Druim*, ridge.

Drum of Cartle. Ridge of the bend of the hill. *Druim*, ridge; *car*, turn; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill.

Drumallachie. Hill of the little river. *Druim*, hill; *allachain*, gen. of *allachan*, small river.

Drumallan. Hill of the water. *Druim*, long hill; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, water.

Drumanettie. Ridge of the little burn. *Druim*, ridge; *a'*, of the; *netain*, gen. of *netan*, dim. of *net*, burn.

Drumargettie. Ridge of high wind. *Druim*, ridge; *ard-ghaoithe*, gen. of *ard-ghaoth*, high wind.

Drumbarton Hill. Hill of the small enclosure. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *bardain*, gen. of *bardan*, dim. of *bard*, fort, enclosure.

Drumblade. Milking hill. *Druim*, hill, ridge; *bleodhann*, milking.

Drumblair. Hill of the open moor. *Druim*, ridge, long hill; *blair*, gen. of *blar*, open moor.

Drumbulg. Hill of the small fold. *Druim*, hill; *buileag*, dim. of *buaile*, fold.

Drumdaig. Hill of fires. *Druim*, hill; *daigh*, gen. plural of *daigh*, fire.

Drumdelgie. Hill of the thorn, thorny hill. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *deilge*, gen. of *dealg*, thorn.

Drumdollo (for Druim Doille). Dark hill. *Druim*, ridge; *doille*, darkness.

Drumduan, Drumdhuan. Hill of the black water. *Druim*, ridge, long hill; *dubh*, black; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, water, river.

Drumdurno. Stony hill ridge. *Druim*, ridge of a long hill; *dornach*, stony.

Drumel Stone. Stone on the ridge of a hill. *Druim*, ridge; *aill*, hill.

Drumelrick (for Druim Ruigh Aill). The original form of the name had been Ruigh Aill. Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *aill*, hill. To this had afterwards been prefixed *druim*, ridge, and at the same time Ruigh and Aill had been transposed for the sake of euphony.

Drumend. Small hill. *Druman*, dim. of *druim*, ridge of a hill.

Drumfergue. Stormy hill. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *fergach*, stormy.

Drumfinnie. Ridge of a little hill. *Druim*, ridge; *finain*, gen. of *finan*, dim. of *fin*, hill.

Drumfold. Hill fold. *Druim*, hill, ridge of a long hill.

Drumfork (for Druim Chorc). Hill of oats. *Druim*, hill; *chorc*, gen. plural asp. of *corc*, oats. *Ch* had become *ph*, which is equivalent to *f*. If there is a gap in the sky-line of the ridge Fork represents *forc*, gap, fork.

Drumfottie. Hill of the marsh. *Druim*, hill, ridge; *fothaich*, gen. of *fothach*, marsh, lake.

Drumfours. Hill of springs. *Druim*, hill; *fuaran*, gen. plural of *fuaran*, spring. *An* had been translated into *s*.

Drumgarth. Hill of the enclosure. *Druim*, hill; *garth*, enclosure.

Drumgoudrum (for Druim Chuith). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Druim*, hill, ridge; *chuith*. gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* had become *g*, as in Lesmahagow and Glasgow, and *ith* had become silent and had been lost. After the meaning of Druim Chuith, corrupted to Drum Gou, had been lost, *druim* had been added to explain it.

Drumgowan. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Druim*, ridge; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Drumhead (for Ceann Droma). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head (translated and put last); *droma*, gen. of *druim*, hill. ridge.

Drumhead (for Druim Chuid). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Druim*, long hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *C* had been lost because it is not heard in pronouncing *ch*. *Huid* had been pronounced *heed* at first.

Drumlasie. Ridge of the little blaze. *Druim*, hill, ridge; *lasain*, gen. of *lasan*, little flame, bonfire.

Drumligair. Hill with a rough side. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *leith*, gen. of *leth*, side; *gairbh*, gen. of *garbh*, rough.

Drummargettie. Ridge of the high wind. *Druim*, ridge; *na*, of the; *ard-ghaoithe*, gen. of *ard-ghaoth*, high wind.

Drumminor. Ridge of the moor of the shieling. *Druim*, ridge; *moine*, moor; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Drummy, Drummies, Drimmies. Little hill. *Droman*, dim. of *druim*, ridge. In Drummy *an* had been made *y*. In Drummies and Drimmies *an* had been made both *ie* and *s*.

Drumnafunner (for Druim na Fin Airidhe). Ridge of the hill of the shieling. *Druim*, hill; *na*, of the; *fin*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Drumnagarrow. Hill of the enclosed place. *Druim*, hill; *a'*, of the; *garraidh*, gen. of *garradh*, enclosure, garden.

Drumnagesk, Drumgesk. Ridge of the fir-wood. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *na*, of the; *giuthsaich*, gen. of *giuthsach*, fir-wood. In *giuthsaich th* and some vowels have been lost.

Drumnaheath. Hill of the fold. *Druim*, hill; *na*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* had been lost after aspiration.

Drumnahive. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Druim*, hill; *na*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. In *chuith*, *c* had been silent and had been lost. *Th* had been turned into *bh*, which is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Drumnahoy. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Druim*, long hill; *na*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. In *chuith* neither *c* nor *th* is sounded and they had been lost, leaving *hui*, which had become *hoy*.

Drumneachie (for Drumneachan). Hill of ghosts. *Druim*, hill; *neachan*, gen. plural of *neach*, ghost.

Drumoak. Hill of the oak.. *Druim*, hill ridge. This is believed to be a comparatively modern form of an older name—Dalmayok. Field of the howe. *Dail*, field near a river; *na*, of the; *iochd*, howe, hollow near a stream.

Drumore. Big hill. *Druim*, hill; *mor*, big.

Drumquhill Burn (for Allt Druim Choill). Burn of the ridge of the hill. *Allt*, burn (translated and transposed); *druim*, ridge; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Drumriach. Grey hill. *Druim*, ridge; *riabhach*, grey.

Drumrossie. Red hill. *Druim*, hill; *rosach*, red, abounding in roses.

Drums. Hills. *Dromannan*, plural of *druim*, hill, long ridge. The plural termination *an* is sometimes doubled.

Drums. Small hill. *Droman*, dim. of *druim*, hill. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Drum's Cairn. Cairn marking the spot where the Laird of Drum fell at the battle of Harlaw, 1411.

Drumside. Hillside. *Druim*, ridge, hill.

Drumsinnie. Hill extending in length. *Druim*, hill; *sinidh*, gen of *sineadh*, extending.

Drumstone. Stone where the Laird of Drum halted with his army on his way to oppose Donald of the Isles in 1411. There is now an inscription on the stone.

Drumtochty. High hill. *Druim*, ridge, hill; *toghte*, raised up, high. This name had been imported from Kincardineshire into Aberdeenshire.

Drumtootie. North hill. *Druim*, long hill; *tuathach*, northern.

Drumwheels Burn (for Allt Cuilean Druim). Burn of the little nook of the ridge. *Allt*, burn (translated and put last); *cuilean*, dim. of *cuil*, nook; *druim*, for *droma*, gen. of *druim*, ridge, hill. *Ean* had been turned into *s* instead of *ie*.

Drumwhindle. This name consists of three parts all meaning hill. *Druim*, long hill; *fin*, hill; *aill*, hill.

Dry Ford. Ford in a burn dry in summer.

Drybrae, Dryburn, Dry Slack, Drystripe. Places at which blackthorns grew. *Draigh*, gen. plural of *draigh*, blackthorn. *Draigh* is pronounced *dri*.

Dryden's Cots (for Cuitan Dein Tiorma). Small fold in a den of dryness. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold; *dein*, den; *tiorma*, dryness. *An* of *cuitan* had become *s* instead of *ie*. When *dein tiorma* was translated into English it had been put first, as being the qualifying part. After becoming *dryden* it had been thought to be a noun in the possessive, and *'s* had been added to it.

Drymill. Mill from which water has been cut off.

Drymuir. Though this moor is dry the name can hardly be said to be distinctive. It might represent Draigh Moor, moor of thorntrees. *Draigh*, gen. plural of *draigh*, thorntree.

Dual Burn. Black hill burn. *Dubh*, black; *aill*, hill.

Dub Pot. Black pot. *Dubh*, black; *poit*, pot.

Dubbieford (for Dubh Ath). Black ford. *Dubh*, black; *ath*, ford (translated).

Dubbystyle (for Dubh Steall). Black rush of water. *Dubh*, black; *steall*, gushing spring, stream.

Dubford. Black ford. *Dubh*, black, mossy.

Dubh Alltan Beag. Black little burn. *Dubh*, black; *alltan*, little burn; *beag*, little.

Dubh Breac Hill. Black spotted hill. *Dubh*, black; *breac*, spotted, dappled.

Dubh Chlais. Black gorge. *Dubh*, black; *chlais*, *clais* asp., trench, gorge, ditch.

Dubh Choire. Black corry. *Dubh*, black; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry. Same as Duchrie.

Dubh Ghleann. Black glen. *Dubh*, black; *ghleann*, *gleann* asp., glen.

Dubh Loch. Black loch. *Dubh*, black; *loch*, loch.

Dubh Lochain. Black little lochs. *Dubh*, black; *lochain*, plural of *lochan*, little loch.

Dubh Lochan. Black little loch. *Dubh*, black; *lochan*, small loch.

Dubrach. Black hill. *Dubh*, black; *braigh*, hill.

Dubs (for Dubhan). Little black place. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Dubston, Dubstone, (for Baile Dubh). Black town. *Dubh*, black; *baile*, town.

Duchery, Duchrie. Same as Dubh Choire; which see.

Ducklepool (for Poll Dubh Choill). Pool of the black hill. *Poll*, pool; *dubh*, black; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill.

Dudwick. Black nook. *Dubh*, black; *uig*, nook, retired hollow.

Duelties (for Dubh Alltan). Black little burn. *Dubh*, black; *alltan*, small burn. *An* being a dim. termination had been changed to *ie*, and *s* had afterwards been added in the belief that it was plural.

Duff Defiance. This place was so named because a family named Thain built there a hut in a night in defiance of Duff, Earl of Fife.

Duiveoir Burn (for Allt Dhuibh Mheoir). Burn of the black branch. *Allt*, burn (translated); *dhuibh*, gen. of *dubh*, black; *mheoir*, gen. asp. of *meoir*, finger, branch. Dhuibh mheoir is pronounced like *duiveoir*.

Duke's Chair. Rock resembling a chair, named after the Duke of Gordon.

Duke's Pot. Black pool. *Dubh*, black; *poit*, pool.

Dukeston (for Baile Dubh). Black town. *Baile*, town; *dubh*, black. *Baile* had been transposed and translated, and *dubh* had become *duke* with *s* added to make it possessive.

Dukewell (for Dubh Bhaile). Black town. *Dubh*, black; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *bhaile* is frequently changed to *well*.

Dulax (locally The Dulax). Two corries. *Da*, two; *lag*, hollow, corry. *Da*, being a dual word, takes a noun in the singular, but in post-Gaelic times *s* had been added to *dalag* to make it plural. Afterwards *gs* had lapsed into *x*.

Dulcerstone (for Dall Sear Clach). Black stone. *Dall*, black; *sear* (Irish), dark; *clach*, stone.

Dulridge (for Doille Ruigh). Black hill slope. *Doille*, darkness, blackness; *ruigh*, hill slope.

Dumbmill. Hill. *Dun*, hill; *meall*, hill. Both parts mean the same thing.

Dumbraik, Dumbreck. Spotted hill. *Dun*, hill; *breac*, spotted.

Dumeath. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Dun*, hill; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., cattle-fold. *Ch* had become silent and had been lost.

Dummies Howe. Howe in which lived a family, some of whom were deaf and dumb.

Dummuies (for Dun Chuithain). Hill of the small fold. *Dun*, hill; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. Dun had become Dum; *ch* and *th* had become silent and had been left out; *ain* had been made *ie* as a dim. termination and *s* as a plural. This produced Dum Uiies, which had combined and made Dummuies.

Dumpston. The original form had been Baile Dunain. Town on a small hill. *Baile*, town; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill. *Baile* had been translated and put last to get the accented part first in the English way. *Dun* had become *dum*, *ain* had become *s* by mistake instead of *ie*, and *p* had been inserted for euphony.

Dun Mount. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Dun*, hill, fort, heap; *monadh*, mount, mountain, moor.

Dun Muir. Moor on a hill. *Dun*, hill, fort surrounded by a ditch; *muir* (Scotch), moor.

Dun na Chiaich. Hill of the pap. *Dun*, hill; *na*, of the; *chioch*, gen. asp. of *cioch*, pap. The normal gen. of *cioch* is *ciche*.

Dun na Cluaich. Hill of the battle. *Dun*, hill; *na*, of the; *cluiche*, gen. of *cluich*, battle, sport.

Dunandhu, East and West. Black little hill. *Dunan*, little hill; *dubh*, black.

Dunanfiew (for Dunan Chuith). Hillock of the fold. *Dunan*, hillock; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and *th* had become silent and had been lost.

Dunbennan. Small hill. *Dun*, hill; *beannan*, dim. of *beann*, hill. *Dun* had been prefixed to *bennan* to explain it after its meaning had been lost.

Dunbuy. Yellow rock. *Dun*, hill; *buidhe*, yellow. *Dhe* had become silent. The rock is a resort of sea-birds, whose dung colours the rock.

Duncan Gray's Burn. Cattle-fold burn. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into Whitehill, which had been

retranslated into Gaelic by *dun*, hill, and *can*, white. Gray is a corruption of *creag*, hill, which had been added to explain *dun*.

Duncan's Cairns, Duncan's Forest, Duncanston, Duncanstown. Duncans had originally been *chuithail, cuithail* asp., fold. It had been corrupted into Whitehill and turned back into Gaelic by Duncan (*dun*, hill; *can*, white).

Dundarg. Red castle. *Dun*, fort, castle; *dearg*, red. Dundarg Castle is built of old red sandstone.

Dundee, Little. Name given by Sir Charles Forbes to commemorate Viscount Dundee, who passed through Aberdeenshire in 1689.

Dundonnie. Brown hill. *Dun*, fort, hill; *duinne*, brownness.

Dunecht. The fortified hill of Echt. *Dun*, fort, hill; see Echt. The cattle-fold called The Barmekin was supposed to be an ancient hill-fort.

Dunfeal. Hill of cattle. *Dun*, hill; *feadail*, cattle. The *d* of *feadail* had assumed its aspirated sound and had then been lost.

Dunnideer, Dunnydeer, Donidor (1195). Little hill of the fort. *Dunan*, little hill; *a'*, of the; *dur* (Irish), strong place. The strong place was the quadrangle with vitrified walls, which had been a cattle-fold. *Deer* in names usually represents *doire*, cluster of trees. *Dor* in Donidor might represent *torr*, steep little hill, flat on the top.

Dunnideer Castle. Castle erected to protect the cattle-fold of Dunnideer. It is mentioned in a charter before 1195. See "Chartulary of the Abbey of Lindores," p. 152. The ridiculous name Gregory's Wall is given to the castle on the O.S. map.

Dunriggs, Burn of (for Allt Dun Ruighein). Burn of the hill slope. *Allt*, burn (translated); *dun*, hill; *ruighein*, gen. of *ruighean*, dim. of *ruigh*, slope at the bottom of a hill.

Dunscroft. Croft on a small hill. *Dunan*, small hill. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Dunsdykes. Probably dykes round ancient seat of justice. *Dan*, judgment.

Dunshillock. *Dunan*, dim of *dun*, hill. *An*, the dim. termination, had been made *s* in a mistake. The second part of the name is a translation of the first.

Dunswell (for Baile Dunain). Town on a small hill. *Baile*, town; *dunain*, gen. of *dunan*, small hill. When the exact meaning of the name had been lost *dunain* had gone into the nom. form *dunan*, and *baile* having been supposed to qualify it had been put last and asp. to show that was a qualifying word. Then *bhaile* had in process of time become *well*, *bh* being equivalent to *w*.

Durie. Small stream. *Dobhran* (*bh* sounded *ou*), small stream. *An* had normally become *ie*.

Durno. Stony place. *Durnach*, abounding in stones of the size of the fist.

Dyce. South. *Deas*, south, sunny, right side of a stream going down.

Dykehead, Dikehead. Dyke of a cattle-fold. *Chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, tub, cattle-fold. *C* in *chuid* is not sounded and had been omitted, leaving *huid*, pronounced *hu-eed*, which had lapsed into *heed* and *head*.

Dysart Bank (for Disert Chuit). Deserted fold. *Disert* (Irish), deserted; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold, corrupted into *white* and retranslated into Gaelic by *ban*, to which *k* had been added for euphony.

Eag, The. The nick, notch, or gap in a mountain ridge. Through it passed a drove road from Corgarff to Glen Avon.

Eag Dhubh. Black nick. *Eag*, nick, gap; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black.

Eagle Plantation. Small wood on a brae. See Edgehill.

Eagles' Rock. Rock on which eagles sat that they might be able to take flight. The wings of the Golden Eagle are seven feet from tip to tip when expanded, and it cannot rise from level ground.

Ealaiche Burn. Burn of abundance of swans. *Ealaiche*, abundance of swans.

Ear Choire Sneachdach. East snowy corry. *Ear*, east; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry; *sneachdach*, snowy.

Earl of Mar's Ree. Camp of the Earl of Mar near Harlaw in 1411. *Rath*, circle, fortified enclosure. *Rath* became *rabh* (pronounced *rav*), and this became *rieve*, which had lapsed into *ree*.

Earl's Hill. A mound at Ellon at which in feudal times the Earls of Buchan were invested in the lands of the earldom.

Earl's Seat, Earlseat, (for Suidhe Airidhe). Site of a shiel. *Suidhe*, site; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shiel. The parts of the name had been transposed after *suidhe* had been translated.

Earlsfield. Field where there had anciently been a shieling. *Airidh*, shieling, summer hill pasture.

Earlsford. Ford of the shieling. *Airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Early. East side. *Ear*, east; *leth* (*th* silent), side.

Early Brae. East side of a hill. *Ear*, east; *leth*, side; *braigh*, for *braghad*, gen. of *braigh*, hill.

Earnhill. Watch hill. *Airne* (Irish), watching at night.

Earth House. Underground chamber on a shieling. See Introduction.

Earthworks at Logie Newton. Parts of the earthworks still remaining indicate that an enclosure 800 yards in length and 500 in breadth had been made for farm animals on a high ground within a curve of the Ythan. It had contained an area of about 80 acres.

Eas Allt a' Chlair. Burn of the burn of the level place. *Eas*, burn, waterfall; *allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *chlair*, gen. asp. of *clar*, level. *Eas* had been prefixed to the last part after its meaning had been lost.

Easaiche Burn. Burn of abundance of cascades. *Easaiche*, abundance of cascades.

Easg na Sliaseig (for Eas na Slioseig). Burn of the slope of the hill. *Eas*, burn; *na*, of the; *slioseig*, gen. of *slioscag*, gentle slope of a hill.

Easgach. Abounding in marshes. The name is not appropriate and ought to be Easach, abounding in burns. The place called Easgach is a mountain nearly surrounded by burns.

Easter Kirn. East ridge. *Cirean*, crest, ridge. The names Easter Kirn and Wester Kirn have been ascribed to burns, instead of to ridges separating burns.

Ebbing Stone, Ebbing Stones. These are rocks near Collieston and Port Erroll. Apparently they are seen only when the tide has become low.

Ebrie Burn. Muddy burn. *Eabarach*, dirty, miry. The water of the Ebrie is dark coloured.

Echt, Eych (1220), Hachtis (1220), Hyth (1226). Cattle-fold. *Chuith*, *cuith* asp., cattle-fold. *C* is not audible in *ch* and hence it is sometimes left out. The English names Hyth and Hythe are of the same origin as the Scotch Hythie, and *hyth* in Redhyth, and *yth* in Rosyth. These and many other names show that anciently the same language was in use in Scotland and England.

Edderlick (for Eadar Da Leac). Between two stone circles. *Eadar*, between; *da*, two; *leac*, stone, sepulchral slab. *Da* takes a noun in the singular number.

Eddieston. Edward's town. Or, Town on a brae. *Aodann*, brae, with *ann* made both *ie* and *s*.

Eddle. See Edgehill.

Eden. Steep brae on the east side of the river Deveron. *Aodann*, face, brow, brae.

Edendiack. Good brae. *Aodann*, brae of a hill; *deagh*, good.

Edgar's Grave (for Aod Garbh). Rough brae. *Aod* (*o* silent), brae; *garbh*, rough. Grave is a repetition of Garbh.

Edgehill, Eddle, Eagle, Adziel. Fold. Originally the

name had been *chuithail, cuithail* asp., fold, corrupted into Whitehill, which had been translated into Gaelic by Aodgeal (*aod*, hill face; *geal*, white). Aodgeal (*o* silent) had been corrupted into Edgehill, Eddle, etc.

Edinbanchory (for Coire Chuitail). Corry of the fold. *Coire*, corry; *chuitail, cuitail* asp., fold. Chuitail had been corrupted into Whitehill, which had afterwards been turned into Gaelic by Aodann Ban (*aodann*, brae, hill; *ban*, white). Coire had then been transposed to the end and had been aspirated.

Edindurno. Stony brae. *Aodann*, brae; *dornach*, stony.

Edingarioch. Rough hill face. *Aodann*, face, brow of a hill; *garbh*, rough.

Edinglassie. Brae of ley land. *Aodann*, brae; *glasaich*, gen. of *glasach*, ley land.

Ednie. Brae. *Aodann*, brae, face of a hill. *A* and *nn* had been transposed.

Eelash Pool (for Poll Aolaise). Pool of slowness. *Poll*, pool; *aolaise*, gen. of *aolais*, slowness.

Een (for Fhin). Hill. *Fhin*, *fin* asp., hill. *Fh*, being silent, had been omitted.

Effedies (for Achadh Chuidain). Place of the small cattle-fold. *Achadh*, place; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, dim. of *cuid*, fold. *Ch* of *achadh* and *chuidain* became *ff*; *adh* of *achadh* was lost; *ain* of *chuidain* became *ie* and afterwards *s*, which was added to *ie*. Effedies is not now a place of residence.

Eggie Burn. Dying burn. *Aogachaidh*, gen. of *aogachadh*, dying, withering, fading. The burn sinks when it reaches the sand on the shore. The asp. letters with the intermediate vowels had become silent and had been lost.

Egypt. The exact meaning of this word has not been discovered. Probably *egy* represents *aod* (*o* silent), brae.

Egyptian Pot. The origin of the name is not known. Perhaps a criminal gipsy had been drowned in it.

Einach. Junction of two streams. *Aonachd*, meeting, union. Einach is at the junction of the Burn of Coire Meacan with the Tanner burn.

Elf House. Place where fairies were supposed to enter the ground to go to subterranean abodes. *Elf* (English), fairy.

Elfin Hillock, Elphin Hillock, Elphinhillock. All the parts of these names mean hill. The original form of the name had been *fin*, hill. To this had after a time been added *aill*, hill. When the English word Hillock was added the other two parts of the name had been transposed, producing Aill Fin, now Elfin. The name Elfin is older than the belief in fairies.

Ellanduan. Green plain of the black water. *Ailean*, green plain; *dubh*, black; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, water.

Ellen Skellyis. Island rocks. *Eilean*, island; *sgeilgan*, plural of *sgeilg* (Irish), rock. *An* of *sgeilgan* had been made both *yi* (for *ie*) and *s*.

Ellenburn, Ellen's Burn. Burn of the green plain. *Ailean*, green, meadow. Final *s* in Ellen's arose from assuming that *ailean* was a noun in the possessive.

Ellengowan (for Ailean Gabhainn). Level green at a cattle-fold. *Ailean*, green plain; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. This name is imported from "Guy Mannering," by Scott.

Ellie. Small burn. *Allan*, dim. of *all*, burn.

Elliewell. Source of a small stream. *Allan*, dim. of *al*, stream. *A* had become *e*, and *an* had been changed to *ie*.

Ellishill. Alehouse hill.

Ellismoss. Moss in a level plain. *Ailein*, gen. of *ailean*, plain. *An* had in error been changed to *s*.

Ellon. Islands. *Eilean*, plural of *eilean*, island. There are several islands in the river Ythan above the bridge at Ellon.

Elphillock. See Elfin Hillock.

Elrick, Elrig, Alrig, (for Ruigh Aill). Slope of a rocky hill. *Ruigh*, slope near the base of a hill, the highest cultivated ground on a hillside; *aill*, rock. Rocky places are sometimes called Elrick, though there is little slope at them. The accent on the first syllable shows that the parts of the name had been transposed.

Elry Knowe (for Cnap Ruigh Aill). Knoll of the slope of the rocky hill. *Cnap*, knoll; *ruigh*, hill slope; *aill*, rock. The parts of the name had been transposed when Cnap was translated.

Elspet's Cairn. Fairy cairn. *Aillse*, fairy; *carn*, cairn. Urns, celts, arrow-heads, and a stone cist were found on the site of the cairn.

Emmerty Burn. Ant burn. *Emmertine* (Scotch), ant. The English word *emmet*, ant, had probably contained *r* originally for it is seen in *pismire*, the latter part of which means ant. The Greek word for ant, *murmex*, also contains *r*.

Endovie. Black heath. *Aonach*, heath; *dubh*, black.

Ennach Cairn. Boundary cairn. *Aonach*, meeting; *carn*, a pile of stones. It is on the boundary line between Aberdeen and Inverness.

Ennet Hillocks. Hilly places. *Aonach*, hilly. *Ch* had become *th* and *h* had afterwards been dropped. Both parts of the name refer to a hill.

Ennets. Places. *Ionadan*, plural of *ionad*, place. The

name might refer to places at a cattle-fold, a church, a proprietor's residence, a barony court, or a mill. *Ennets* might also represent *ionadan*, dim. of *ionad*, place, and mean small place.

Ennochie. Junction of two rivers. *Aonachadh*, union.

Enzean. Hill. *Innean*, rock, hill.

Erd House. Earth house, Pict's house. *Erd* is a fanciful name given to an underground house which had been occupied by women in charge of cows at pasture among hills. From stone axes, ladles, whorls, and cup-marked stones found in or near them, earth houses seem to have been made in the Stone Age. They had been given up when single holdings took the place of large joint farms. A coin of the Roman emperor Nerva was found in one in Strathdon.

Ernan Water. Burn on whose banks sloes grow. *Allt*, burn (translated); *airnean*, gen. plural of *airne*, sloe, blackthorn.

Ern's Criv. Place enclosed by wattles, where sheep were watched at night. *Airne*, watching at night; *cruive*, same as *cro*, sheep-fold made with wattles.

Erroll. The name of a Scotch earldom. This name had been imported from Perthshire.

Esset. Burn of the brae. *Eas*, burn; *eud*, brae.

Essie. Small stream. *Easan*, dim. of *eas*, burn, waterfall. *An* had become *ie*. The personal name Esson had been first given to persons resident at a place near a burn.

Essiehillock. Hillock from which the Gough burn flows. *Easan*, small burn.

Esslemont (for Monadh Iseil). Hill beside a hollow. *Monadh*, hill, moor; *iseil*, gen. of *iseal*, howe. The Hill of Esslemont is 100 feet above the valley of the Bronie burn at its base.

Etchachan, Etichan. Little boisterous burn. *Eitigh*, boisterous; *an*, dim. termination. *Ei* sounds *a*. The Etchachan burn issues from Loch Etchachan, near the summit of Ben Macdhui, and after descending a steep brae it becomes the Derry burn.

Etnach, Etnich, Ettnach, (for Aitionnach). Place abounding in juniper bushes. *Aitionn*, juniper; *ach*, place of. *Etnach* or *etnich* is the Scotch name for juniper.

Etry, Slack of. Hollow of the brae on the side of a hill. *Eud*, brae; *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill. *Eud* is the primitive of *eudann*, face, brae.

Ettenbreck. Spotted little place. *Aitean*, dim. of *aite*, place; *breac*, dappled.

Everton (for Overton). Upper town.

Evron Hill. Hill on which the cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) grows. In Scotch it is called *aivron*.

Ewebrae (for Braigh Chuith). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Braigh*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. *Ch* had become silent and had been lost.

Ewen's Croft. Croft at a small fold. *Chuithan*, *cuithan* asp., small fold. *Ch* and *th* had been lost, leaving Uian, now become Ewen.

Ey. Stream name. *Abh*, water, cognate with Latin *aqua*, water.

Eye of Gullburn (for Allt Coill Chuith). Hill burn passing a fold. *Allt*, burn; *coill*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. The accent on Eye and the loss of radical consonants by aspiration indicate that the word which it represents had originally been last. When *allt* was translated and put last the other parts of the name had been rearranged. *Coill* had become *gull*, and *chuith* had lost its aspirated consonants.

Eye of Poiten (for Poitean Chuith). Small pot at a fold. *Poitean*, dim. of *poit*, pot, deep hole connected with the sea by a tunnel; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. See Eye of Gullburn.

Eye Stone (for Clach Chuith). Cattle-fold stone. *Clach*, stone (translated); *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. The consonants of *chuith*, being aspirated, had been lost.

Factor's Skur (for Sgor Torr Faicinn). Rock of the hill of watching. *Sgor*, rock; *torr*, steep abrupt hill; *faicinn*, gen. of *faicinn*, pres. part. of *faic*, to watch, see.

Fae Quoich. Burn from a cup-shaped hollow. *Feith*, slow-running burn, bog burn; *cuaiche*, gen. of *cuach*, cup, hollow.

Faemewell (for Baile na Feith). Town on a moss burn. *Baile*, town; *na*, of the; *feith*, moss burn. In post-Gaelic time the parts of the name had been transposed, and it had become Feith am Bhaile. *Bhaile* is pronounced *waile*, which had become *well*. *Th* is silent.

Faenicreigh. Burn of the boundary. *Feith*, slow-running burn; *na*, of the; *criche*, gen. of *crioch*, boundary.

Faddan Hill (for Coill Chuidain). Hill of the fold. *Coill*, hill; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. Asp. *c* had become *f*.

Fadliedyke. Dyke of a cattle-fold. *Dig*, dyke; *chuidail*, gen. asp. of *cuidail*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and *ai* and *l* had been transposed.

Fafernie (for Fath Chairneach). Green place among hills. *Fath*, green place; *chairneach*, belonging to hills. *C* had been asp. after *th* of *fath*, and subsequently asp. *c* had been changed to asp. *p*, which is equivalent to *f*.

Faich Hill, Faichla, (for Lamh Faicille). Hill of a guard. *Lamh*, hill; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, guard, watch.

Faichfields, Faichfolds. Enclosed field. *Faichean*, dim. of *faich*, field; *fold*, pumphal, enclosed field of small size. Final *s* represents *ean*, which had erroneously been regarded as a plural termination.

Fairlea, Fairley. Grassy land on a hill. *Faire*, hill; *lea* or *ley*, grassy land.

Fairney Hill. Hill where the alder-tree grows. *Fearnach*, growing alders.

Fairy Hillock, Fairyhillock. Hillock where fairies were supposed to have entrances to underground abodes. The knolls at which barony courts were held were frequently called fairy hillocks.

Fallamuck Burn. Burn of the fold of the pig. *Fal*, fold; *a'*, of the; *muic*, gen. of *muc*, pig.

Fallow Hill. Hill of the fold. *Fala*, gen. of *fal*, fold, circle. The normal gen. of *fal* is *fail*.

Farburn. Burn of the land. *Far*, cultivated land.

Farburntland. This name is the same as Farburn with the addition of *land* to explain *far*. *T* is a euphonic insertion.

Fare. Hill. *Fair*, hill, ridge.

Farewell (for Baile Faire). Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *faire*, gen. of *fair*, hill. By transposition and aspiration of *baile* the name became Fair Bhaile. *Bhaile* is pronounced *waile* and had lapsed into *well*.

Farquhar's Croft (for Croit Far Chor). Croft of land on a hill. *Croit*, croft; *far*, land; *chor*, gen. asp. of *cor*, round hill.

Fasheilach. Place of willows. *Fath* (*th* silent), place; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Fasnadarach. Uncultivated land growing oaks. *Fas*, waste land; *nan*, of the; *darach*, gen. plural of *darach*, oak-tree.

Fathie. Little green place. *Fathan*, dim. of *fath*, green place.

Fatson's Loch. Loch said to have been named after a man called Fatson or Whatson. Fatson might be a corruption of *chuit sean* for *sean chuit*, old fold (*sean*, old; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold). *Sean* made *son* and *chuit* made *fat* would have been transposed and made Fatson.

Fauld. Fold for cattle or sheep. Fauld is sometimes a small enclosed field under cultivation.

Fawn Pot. This name might mean pot where there is a gentle slope of the sea shore. *Fan*, gentle slope.

Fawells. Town in a plain. *Baile*, town; *fatha*, gen. of *fath*, green plain. The parts of the name had been trans-

posed, and *baile* had been asp. and corrupted into *well*, which had become *wells*.

Feardar Burn. Burn of the hill of oaks. *Fair*, hill; *dair*, gen. plural of *dair*, oak-tree.

Fechel, Fechil, Fichlie. Watching place. *Faicill*, watch, guard.

Fedderate, Fedderat, Fedreth (for Airidh Chuid Rath). Shieling of the fold. *Airidh*, pasture ground; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold; *rath*, circle, fold. *Ch* had become *f* and the meaning of *fuid* having been lost *rath* had been added to explain it, and the parts of the name had been rearranged.

Feindallacher, Findallacher. Hill of the field of summer pasture. *Fin* or *feun*, hill; *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, riverside field; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, hill pasture, level ground among hills.

Feith an Laoigh. Calf's burn. *Feith*, small rivulet draining a bog; *an*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. of *laogh*, calf.

Feith Bhait. Moss of the boat used in crossing the Don. *Feith*, moss, moss burn; *bhait*, gen. asp. of *bat*, boat.

Feith Mhor Bhan. Big clear moss burn. *Feith*, moor burn; *mhor*, big; *bhan*, clear, white.

Feith Seileach. Bog of the willows. *Feith*, bog, moss burn; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Feith Well. Well of the moss. *Feith*, moss. The well is a sulphurous spring.

Felagie. Place where there are berries of the wild rose. *Faileagan*, berries or hips of wild roses.

Felasgie. Fold in a wet place. *Fail*, fold; *easgach*, watery, full of marshes.

Fenzie Burn. Burn of the fank. *Faing*, gen. of *fang*, fank. After *g* final a sound of *y* is also heard.

Fergach. Place at a rushing burn. *Fergach*, impetuous.

Ferintosh. Land of the chief. *Far*, land; *an*, of the; *toisich*, gen. of *toiseach*, chief.

Ferneybrae. Brae where ferns grew.

Ferneystrype. Small burn near which alders grew. *Fearna*, alder.

Fernyhowe. Hollow where alders grew. *Fearna*, alder.

Fernieslack. Howe in which ferns grew. *Slochd*, slack, howe.

Ferrar (for Fair Airidhe). Ridge of the shieling. *Fair*, hill ridge; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, hill pasture.

Ferretfold. Grassy field. *Feurach* (pronounced *ferrach*), grassy; *fold*, enclosed field.

Ferrowie. Pasture ground. *Feurach*, grazing, grassy.

Ferryhill. Hill near Wellington Bridge, where there was a ferry over the Dee.

FERVEY. Ridge of the cattle-fold. *Fair*, ridge; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*; and *th* had become silent and had been lost. This left *fair vui*, which had lapsed into Fervey.

FETACH. Full of bogs. *Feithach*, marshy, boggy.

FETTERANGUS (for Fo-thir Aonaich). Land in front of a hill. *Fo*, under; *thir*, *tir* asp., land; *aonaich*, gen. of *aonach*, hill.

FETTERLETTER (for Fo-thir Leitire). Land in front of a hill side. *Fo*, under; *thir*, *tir* asp., land; *leitire*, gen. of *leitir*, side of a hill.

FETTERNEAR (for Fo-thir na Airidhe). Land in front of the shieling hill. *Fo*, under; *thir*, *tir* asp., land; *na*, of the; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

FEUGH. Burn with wooded banks. *Fiodh* (pronounced *feugh*), wood.

FIACLACH. Having pointed projections on the sky-line. *Fiaclach*, toothed.

FIATACH is a mis-spelling for FIACLACH.

FICHLIE HILL (for Tulach Faicille). Hill of watching. *Tulach*, hill; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, watch, guard.

FICHLIE PEEL. A peel was a fold made by planting trunks of trees upright in the ground. *Peall*, skin, hide, mat. To protect the cattle in a fold from inclement weather mats and skins of cattle and sheep were attached to the outside of the tree trunks. The Peel of Fichlie is a flat area on the top of a knoll, where cattle could have been protected against thieves.

FICHNIE. No Gaelic word resembles this name. It may, however, be traced to *cuithan*, small cattle-fold, through the following forms:—Cuithan, Chuithan, Fuichan, Fuichna, Fichnie. The aspirated forms *ch* and *th* had been changed to *ph* or *f* and *ch*, and the letters in *an* had been transposed.

FIDDES (for Chuidan). Small cattle-fold. *Chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., dim. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and *an* had been translated by mistake into *s* instead of *ie*.

FIDDESBEG. Little Fiddes. See FIDDES. *Beag*, small.

FIDDIE. Small fold. *Chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., small fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, which is equivalent to *f*. *An* became *ie*.

FIDDLER'S GREEN. It is said that a man named Fidler lived at this place. However, Fiddler seems to be compounded of *feudail*, cattle, and *airidh*, shieling; and Green might mean a green grassy place at a shiel.

FIELDING. The accent is on field, which had been last. The original form had perhaps been Dun Feille, hill of the market. *Dun*, hill; *feille*, gen. of *feill*, market, festival.

Fife Hill, Fifeshill. Cattle-fold. *Chuithail, cuithail* asp., cattlefold. *Ch* and *th* had both become *ph*, equivalent to *f*. *Hill* represents *ail* in *chuithail*. *S* in Fifeshill had been inserted in the belief that Fife was a personal name in the possessive.

Findlatree (for Leitir Fine). Side of a hill. *Leitir*, side; *fine*, gen. of *fin*, hill. The parts of the name had been transposed.

Findlay Farm. Hill farm. *Fin*, hill; *lamh*, hill. The two parts of the name mean the same thing, and the one had been added to explain the other. They ought both to be in the nom., but *lamh* being in the qualifying place had assumed the genitive form *laimh*.

Findlay's Muir. Moor of the hill. *Fin*, hill; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. Both parts mean hill.

Findrack. Hill of thorn trees. *Fin*, hill; *draigh*, gen. plural of *draigh*, thorn tree.

Fingask. Bushy hill. *Fin*, hill; *gasach*, bushy. Phingask near Fraserburgh represents *faingan*, small fank, in which *an* had been made both *ie* and *s*, and the name is pronounced *feengies*.

Finglenny. Hill of the glen. *Fin*, hill; *glinne*, gen. of *gleann*, glen.

Finlate (for Leathad Fine). Side of a hill. *Leathad*, slope; *fine*, gen. of *fin*, hill. *Th* and its vowels had become silent and had been lost.

Finlets. Broad hill. *Fin*, hill; *leathan*, broad. *An* had by mistake been regarded as a plural termination and had been turned into *s*.

Finnarcy, Finnercy. Hill of the shieling. *Fin*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, hill pasture. Final *cy* represents *dhe* strongly sounded.

Finnygauld (for Fin a' Gall). Hill of the rock. *Fin*, hill; *an*, of the; *gall*, rock, stone set up.

Finnylost. Hill of the burning. *Fin*, hill; *an*, of the; *losgaidh*, gen. of *losgadh*, burning. In very dry summers hills set on fire burn slowly for months till the fire is extinguished by autumn rain.

Fintock (for Fin an-t Soc). Hill of the snout. *Fin*, hill; *an*, of the (suppressed); *t* (euphonic); *soc*, for *suic*, gen. of *soc*, snout, projecting rock on the top of a hill.

Fintray, Fintry (for Fionn Traigh). Pleasant side of a stream. *Fionn*, pleasant; *traigh*, bank of a stream.

Finzean. Hill of sand. *Fin*, hill; *gainimh* (*imh* silent), gen. of *gaineamh*, sand. Finzean is on a raised sea beach, 400 feet above sea level.

Firbog, Firbogs, Firholes. Mosses in which the stems

of fir-trees were found by probing. These were resinous and were valuable for giving light when split up and burned.

Firbriggs Hill, Little and Meikle. Little and big hills, near which were boundary stones between Towie and Glenbucket. *Fir-bhreig*, false men, upright stones like men. *Fir*, men; *bhreig*, false.

Fireach, The. The high bare ground. *Fireach*, acclivity, top of a bare hill.

Firley Moss. Moss of the grassy place. *Feur*, grass; *ley*, grass land.

Fisherbriggs, Fisherford, Fisherie, Fishrie, Fohesterdy (1369). In these names *Fish* represents *feith*, slow burn; and *er*, *erie*, and *rie* represent *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Fohesterdy might represent *fo-eas tirte*, lands in front of a burn. *Fo*, before; *eas*, burn; *tirte*, plural of *tir*, land.

Fishfur Bridge, near Maud Junction. Grassy burn bridge. *Feith*, burn; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass. *Th* had become *sh*, and *oi* had been sounded like *u*, which frequently happened.

Fishtown (for Baile Feith). Town on a moss burn. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *feith*, moss burn. *Th* had been changed to *sh*.

Fittie, Futtie, Footdee, Footie. Small cattle-fold, milking fold. *Chuitan*, *cuitan* asp., dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold, fold where cows were penned at mid-day and milked. The steps from *cuit* to the modern forms had been:—Cuitan, Chuitan, Fuitan, Fuitie, Futtie, Fittie, Footdee, Footie. Footdee is a modern attempt to account for the origin of Fittie, based on the erroneous assumption that it was on the river Dee, whereas it was on the Den Burn. Futtie was the form in use in 1661, and Fittie is more modern. There are in Aberdeenshire four places named Fittie, one of which is also called Whitehill. See Cuid and Whitehill. The way to the fold was called the Cowgate.

Fittie Brae. Brae of the cattle-fold. *Chuitan*, *cuitan* asp., small fold. *Ch* had been changed to *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and *an* had become *ie*.

Fittie Ford. Ford at a cattle-fold. *Chuithan*, *cuithan* asp., cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; and the aspirate *h* after *t* had been lost. See Cuid.

Flecky's Meadow. Windy meadow. *Flaicheach*, windy.

Fleshiewall Cave (for Uamh a' Fhliuchaidh Bhalla). Cave of the wet wall. *Uamh*, cave (translated and put last); *a'*, of the (suppressed); *fhliuchaich*, gen. asp. of *fliuchach*, wet; *bhalla*, gen. asp. of *balla*, wall. In *fhliuchach*, *h* had been lost, *ch* had become *sh*, and *ach* had become *ie*. In

bhalla, *bh* is sounded like *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *bhalla* had been pronounced *walla*, which had become *wall*.

Fleuchat, Fleuchats. Wet places. *Fliuch*, wet; *achadh*, place; *achaidean*, plural of *achadh*. *Ean* had become *s*. Other forms with the same meaning are Flobbans and Flobbets.

Flinder (for Fliuchan Airidhe). Wet place on a shieling. *Fliuchan*, wetness; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. The asp. consonants had become silent and had been lost, along with their vowels. *D* is a euphonic insertion. At Kettle Howe, cattle-fold howe, on Flinder Hill there is a wet place at the source of a burn.

Flinthills (for Toman Fliuchain). Hills of wetness. *Toman*, hills (translated and put last); *fliuchain*, gen. of *fliuchan*, wetness. Fliuchain had lost *ch* with its flanking vowels. *Toman* may be the dim. of *tom*, hill, and then final *s* would need to be *ock*.

Flobbans (for Fliuchanan). Wet places. *Fliuchanan*, plural of *fliuchan*, wetness, wet place. *Ch* had become *bh*, and final *an* had become *s*.

Flobbets (for Fliuch Achaidhtean). Wet places. *Fliuch*, wet; *achaidhtean*, euphonic plural of *achadh*, place. In *fliuch ch* had become *bh*, and *h* had afterwards been dropped. *Chaidh* in *achaidhtean* had been lost, and *ean* had become *s*, producing *fliubats*, which had lapsed into Flobbats.

Floors, Flooders, Fluthers, (for Fliuch Airidhean). Wet pastures. *Fliuch*, wet; *airidhean*, plural of *airidh*, pasture far away from a farm. *Th* in Fluthers represents *ch* in *fliuch*. Final *s* represents *ean* in *airidhean*. Perhaps the term Fleeds applied to wet ends of rigs is of the same origin as Floors. A fuller form of Floors is seen in the last part of Auchleucheries.

Flushing. Wet place. *Fliuchan*, wet spot.

Fochel, Feochel, Fechil. Watch. *Faichill*, *faicill* with *c* asp., watch, guard. Formerly Feochel was pronounced *fuffel*, *ch* having been changed to *ph*, equivalent to *f*, and doubled.

Foggieley. Foggy grass land.

Foggyburn. Burn in a peat-moss. *Foide*, gen. of *foid*, peat.

Foggymill. The name had originally been Muileann Foid. Mill of sods. *Muileann*, mill; *foid*, gen. plural of *fod*, a mossy sod. *Foid* with *d* asp. is pronounced *foi-ye*, and so also is *foigh*. Thus *foid* might pass through these forms:—*foidh*, *foigh*, *foige*, *foggy*.

Foggymoss (for Bac Foide). Moss of the peat. *Bac*,

moss; *foide*, gen. of *foid*, peat. *Foide* and *foggy* are very nearly alike in sound.

Folla Rule. Retired place on the slope of a hill. *Folach*, concealment, cover; *ruigh*, slope of a hill where cultivation begins; *aill*, hill, rock.

Fontainebleau, Fountainbleau. Clear fountain. *Fontaine* (French), fountain, spring; *bleu*, clear.

Footie, Futtie. *Chuitan*, small fold. *Ch* became *ph*, equivalent to *f*, and *an* became *ie*. See Fittie.

Forbes. The consonants suggest that the last form of the name in Gaelic had been Chor Ban, but the aspirate and the accent show that it had previously been Ban Chor. This is a post-Gaelic translation of Whitehill, which is a corruption of *chuithail*, fold. In England the name has but one syllable, and it had probably been spelled *forbs* at first. In Scotland it has two syllables, which is a mistake, for *an* as a plural termination becomes *s*. It was, however, a mistake to regard *an* as a plural termination. Forbes might represent Forbies, in which *an* had been made *ie* by some and *s* by others. See Cuid and Corbsmill.

Forbridge. South hill or south side of a hill. *For*, front, south side; *braigh*, hill.

Ford a' Fowrie (for Ath a' Fuarain). Ford of the burn. *Ath*, ford (translated); *a'*, of the; *fuarain*, gen. of *fuaran*, spring, burn.

Ford of Logie. In Gaelic this name had been Ath Lagain. Ford of the little howe. *Ath*, ford (translated); *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe. *An*, the Gaelic dim. termination, becomes *ie* in Scotch.

Fordalehouse, Fordale House. Alehouse at a ford.

Fordie (for For-Dun). In front of a hill. *For*, under, beneath, in front of; *dun*, hill. *Un* had been regarded as a dim. termination and had become *ie*.

Fordley. Grassy place at a ford. *Ley*, grassy place.

Fordoun Burn. Burn on the front of the hill. *For*, in front of; *dun*, hill. The front was the side next Fyvie.

Foregarrach, as distinguished from Backgarrach, seems to mean East rough place. *For*, in front of, lying to the east; *garbhach*, abounding in rough places.

Forehill. Hill in front of another larger hill.

Forest, The. Place reserved for deer. *Forestis* (Latin), open hunting ground. Forest sometimes represents *fioruisge*, clear water, pure spring.

Forest of Bunzeach. A deer forest. See Bunzeach.

Forgue. Place in front of a hill slope. *For*, below, in front of; *ruigh*, slope of a hill. The Howe of Forgue curves round the base of a hill. In some old forms of the name medial *r* is doubled.

Forkings, The. Place where two branches of a burn meet.

Forle Den (for Dein For-Lamh). Den under a hill. *Dein*, den; *for*, in front of, below; *lamh* (*mh* silent), hill.

Formartine. This name may mean the land in front of the big hill. The Formartine district seems to be limited to the area between the Ythan on the north, and the Foudland and Culsalmond range and its eastern extension on the south. Formartine may represent For Mor Dhun, before the big hill. *For*, before, in front of; *mor*, big; *dhun*, *dun* asp., hill. *O* often became *a* before *r*, as in *gart* for *gort*, *marcus* for *morcus*, *farthing* for *fourthing*.

Fornet, Fornety. Land in front of a burn. *For*, in front of; *net*, burn; *netan*, small burn. *An* of *netan* had been changed to *y*.

Forntree (for Tir Chairn). Land of the hill. *Tir*, land; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*, when the parts of the name were transposed.

Forshalloch Burn. Burn before willow-trees. *For*, in front of; *seileach*, plural of *seileach*, willow.

Fort. Oval enclosure which, from its situation, was probably a cattle-fold. *Fortis* (Latin), strong.

Fort on Bennachie. Enclosed space on the east summit of Bennachie. It had been a fold for cattle pasturing on the hill; but afterwards it came to be regarded as a fort.

Fortree, Fortrie, Fortry. Front land, probably meaning an out-lying piece of ground belonging to a farm. *For*, in front of, before; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land.

Forvie, Furvie. Grassy place at a cattle-fold. *Feur*, grass; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*, and *th* had been lost, producing *vui*, which had become *vie*.

Foss Braes. Braes of quietness. *Foise*, gen. of *fois*, rest, peace.

Fosse. Ditch round a fortified place. *Fosse* (French), ditch, from Latin *fossa*, ditch. The fosse at Glenkindie was a ditch round a fold.

Fouchie Shank (for Sithean Chuithan). Hill of the small fold. *Sithean* (pronounced *shan*), hill; *chuithan*, *cuithan* asp., small fold. *K* added to *shan* made it Shank; *ch* became *ph* or *f*; *th* became *ch*, both *t* and *c* being silent; and *an* normally became *ie*. Fuichie is now Fouchie.

Foudland (perhaps for Lamhan Foid). Hill of peats or turf. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *foid*, gen. plural of *foid*, peat. In post-Gaelic times the order of the parts of a name was often changed to get a word supposed to be the gen. sing. first, in imitation of the English method of connecting nouns. *Foid* is like a gen. sing. in form, and it had been put

first. *Lamhan* might be pronounced *lan*. *Land* in Pentland probably means hill, the two parts meaning the same thing.

Foulcausey. Causey through a pool. *Phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool, muddy place; *calceata* (Latin), *shod*, road made with stones and gravel through a soft wet place.

Foulertown. Town of the fowler or falconer. If the name is ancient it must represent Baile Pholl Airidhe, town at a pool on a shieling. *Baile*, town; *pholl*, *poll* asp., pool; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Dh* with its vowel is silent.

Foulmire (for Lon Phuill). Marsh at a pool. *Lon*, mire, marsh; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool. When Lon was translated Phuill had been put first. *Ph* is equivalent to *f*.

Foulpool. Both parts of the name mean the same thing, the second having been added to explain the first. *Pholl*, *poll* asp., pool. *Ph* is equivalent to *f*. *O* before *ll* is usually sounded *ou*, hence *pholl* had become *foul*.

Foulrigs (for Ruighean Phuill). Slope of the pool. *Ruighean*, dim. of ruigh, slope at the base of a hill; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool. The accented syllable had originally been last. Rigs is a corruption of *ruighean*. Ean had been mistaken for a plural termination and had been made *s*.

Foulzie. Originally the first part had been last, as is shown by the position of the accent. The name had been Cuith Phuill. Cattle-fold at a pool or burn. *Cuith*, cattle-fold; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool, burn. Subsequently the parts of the name had been transposed, and the new last part had been aspirated, making Phuill Chuith. *Ph* became *f; ch* became *gh*, now represented by *z;* and final *th* being silent had dropped off. There remained Fuillzui, which had lapsed into Foulzie, formerly pronounced *foul-yie*, now Fowlie as a personal name.

Fourman Hill (for Monadh Feoir). Hill of grass. *Monadh*, hill; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass. Probably in post-Gaelic time *feoir* had been supposed to be the adj. *fuar*, cold, and this had led to transposition of the parts of the name.

Foveran. Fountain. *Fuaran*, spring, well, burn.

Fowlershill. Hill on which sportsmen used to catch game by means of hawks. *Fowler*, catcher of birds. If the name is ancient it represents Tom Pholl Airidhe, hill of the pool on a shieling. *Tom*, hill; *pholl*, *poll* asp., pool; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Fowlis. Burn. *Pollan*, dim. of *poll*, pool, burn. *P* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; *o* had become *ou* before *ll*; and *an* had been regarded first as a dim. termination and made *ie*, and afterwards it had been regarded as a plural

termination and *s* had been added to *ie*, making it *ies*. Afterwards *e* had been omitted and *i* is not sounded now.

Fowls' Heugh. Steep bank on the Aven, in which birds bred. *Heugh* (Scotch), steep bank.

Fowmart Well (for Tobar Chuith Mart). Well of the fold for cows. *Tobar*, well; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., fold; *mart*, gen. plur. of *mart*, cow.

Fox Cairn. Cairn in which a fox had a lair.

Fraser Castle. Castle which is the residence of the Fraser family. *Castellum* (Latin), small fort; *Friseal*, Fraser. The coat of arms of the family shows three strawberry leaves because there is in French *frasier*, strawberry plant, which resembles Fraser. But this does not prove that the name is derived from the plant. Fraser, if a Gaelic name, had originally been Airidh Chraisg, shiel where two roads crossed. *Airidh* (*idh* silent), shiel; *chraisg*, gen. asp. of *crasg*, crossing. In passing into Scotch *ch* often became *ph* or *f*, and if *chraisg* is made *fraisgh* with final *g* asp. a combination of letters is produced whose sound resembles the first syllable of Fraser as formerly pronounced in Scotland. A Gaelic-speaking person often alters the arrangement of the syllables of English words and of Gaelic words whose meaning he does not understand. He makes bookseller sell-booker, with *sell* first and *er* last. Airidh Chraisg changed to Air Fraisgh he would readily make Fraisghair, which would lapse into Fraser.

Freefield (for Achadh Treith). Field of the hill. *Achadh* (*dh* silent), place, field; *treith* (*th* silent), gen. of *triath*, hill. Asp. *t* is liable to be changed to asp. *p*, which is equivalent to *f*.

Frendraught. The position of the accent indicates that the parts of the name had been transposed, and therefore probably the present first syllable had been aspirated. The original form of the name may have been Drochaid an Threith. Bridge at a hill. *Drochaid*, bridge; *an*, of the; *threith*, gen. asp. of *triath* (*th* silent), hill. *Th* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*.

Fridayhill. Rough hill. *Friodhach*, rough.

Friends' Burial Ground. Cemetery for the religious body called Friends by themselves and Quakers by others. They objected to being buried in consecrated ground and hence had cemeteries for themselves. Till 1851 the Friends did not allow gravestones in their burying-grounds.

Froghall. Cheerful place. *Frogail*, merry, cheerful.

Froghole Quarry. If this name is English it means a hole in which there are many frogs. Frogs often accumulate in great numbers in old quarries. If it is of Gaelic origin it

means large hole, marsh. *Frog*, hole, chink. The frog of a horse's foot should be the groove in the sole.

Frogmore. Big hole. *Frog*, hole, marsh; *mor*, big.

Frostynib. Point at the north-west corner of Mormond, 400 feet above the sea.

Fuar Braighe. Cold hill. *Fuar*, cold; *braighe*, hill.

Fuaran Mor. Big spring. *Fuaran*, spring; *mor*, big.

Fuaran nan Aighean. Spring of the fawns. *Fuaran*, spring, well; *nan*, of the; *aighean*, gen. plural of *agh*, hind, fawn.

Fuie, Burn of. Burn of the cattle-fold. *Chuith*, *cuith* asp., cattle-fold. *Ch* had been changed to *ph*, and this to *f*; and *th* had dropped off.

Furrach Head. Head where a watch was kept. *Faireach*, watchful.

Futtie, Footie, Fittie. Cattle-fold. *Chuitan*, *cuitan* asp., small fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*, and *an* had become *ie*. See Fittie.

Futtlie Stripe. Burn at a cattle-fold. *Chuitail*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*, and *ai* and *l* had been transposed. See Cuid.

Fyvie. Small cattle-fold. *Cuithan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*, and *an* had become *ie* in passing into Scotch. The first castle of Fyvie had been a guard-house for protecting a cattle-fold against Highland thieves. There was a Fyvie also in Ellon. See "Antiquities," III., pp. 31, 37.

Fyvie and James Croft (for Croit Chuithain and Croit Seamhais). Croft of the small fold and Croft of prosperity. *Croit*, croft; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold; *seamhais*, gen. of *seamhas* (pronounced *shevas*), prosperity. In *chuithain*, *ch* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*; *th* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*; and *ain* had become *ie*. In *seamhais* *s* is pronounced *sh*, which had become *j* in Scotch; and *m* lost the asp. The croft had borne both names, but not at the same time.

Ga' Pot. This is a pot in the Don, called also The Daues. Perhaps this should be The Gaws. The name implies that there is on the margin of the river a shallow pool after a flood. See Gow's Pot.

Gadie, Gaudie, Gaudy. Treacherous. *Gabhdach*, cunning, deceitful, and hence dangerous. *Bh* is silent, and *ach* had become *ie* or *y*. This etymology requires that *a* should have its long and broad sound.

Gadle, The. The field. *Geadhail*, field, park.

Gadle Braes, Geddle Braes. Braes of the field. *Geadhail*, field.

Gaidley Cairn. Cairn of the field. *Carn*, cairn; *geadh-ail*, field. *Ai* and *l* had been transposed.

Gairn. Rough or rushing burn. *Garbh*, rough; *abhainn*, water.

Gairn Hill (old form Gardyne). Rough hill. *Garbh*, rough; *dun*, hill.

Gairney Water. Rough burn. *Garbh*, rough; *abhainn*, water. *Ai* and *ann* had been transposed.

Gairnieston. Dalgarno's town. The estate of Fintray having been sold it was purchased by two persons named Craig and Dalgarno. Their portions were called Craig-fintray and Dalgarnofintray. These were subsequently called Craigston and Gairnieston.

Gairnshiel. Summer residence near the Gairn for women in charge of cows at pasture far away from a farm. *Gairn*, for *garbh abhainn*, rough water; *seal*, temporary residence among hills. See Gairn.

Gait, Rumbling. A deep narrow opening in a rocky coast where large volumes of water rise up from the bottom. Gait is the same as Gwight or Gight.

Gall Well. Well at a stone. *Gall*, rock, pillar, stone. *Well* might here represent *bhaile*, farm-town.

Galla Hill, Gallahill, Gallow Hill, Gallows Hill, Gallow Top. Hill on which was a gallows for hanging criminals sentenced to death by a barony court. *Galga* (Anglo-Saxon), gallows. Final *s* shows that provision had been made for hanging more than one person at a time. The Gallow Hill was near the seat of the court.

Gallaford, Gallabog, Gally Bank, Gally Hill. These names had originally been Ath Gealach, Bogan Gealach, Bruach Gealach, Coill Gealach. *Gealach* is a late translation into Gaelic of *white*, a corruption of *cuith*, fold.

Gallon of Water. Rock. *Gallan* (Irish), rock.

Gallowgate. Way from the town-house of Aberdeen to the place where criminals were hanged. It included Broad Street. The gallows was erected at the north end, on the east side of the Gallowgate.

Galton. The meaning of this name is not obvious. From its situation between two burns it may come from *gabhal*, fork between two burns, with English *ton* added. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and it is often silent. Gallton would represent Baile Gall, town at a stone. *Baile*, town (translated and put last); *gall*, stone, rock, pillar, monumental stone.

Gamack, Burn of. Burn of the bend in the Don at Buchaam. *Camag*, little crook.

Gamrie (for Cam Ruigh). Curving slope. *Cam*, crooked; *ruigh*, slope of a hill. Or, for Geamrachadh, winter

feeding of cattle or sheep. The asp. consonants with the intermediate vowel might have become silent.

Gangie's Cairn (for Carn Fhangain). Cairn of the small fank. *Carn*, cairn; *fhangain*, gen. asp. of *fangan*, small fank. *Fh* had become *gh*, and the aspirate had afterwards been lost. *Ain* had become *ie*, to which *s* had afterwards been added because Gangie had been thought to be a personal name in the possessive.

Gannoch. Sandy place. *Gainneach* (Irish), sandy.

Garbet (for Garbh Bad). Rough bushy place. *Garbh*, rough; *bad*, thicket, grove.

Garbh Allt. Rough burn. *Garbh*, rough, rushing; *allt*, burn. The adjective here precedes its noun, which intensifies its meaning.

Garbh Choire, Garchory. Rough corry. *Garbh*, rough; *choire, coire* asp., corry.

Garbh Choire Mor. Big rough corry. *Garbh*, rough; *choire, coire* asp., corry; *mor*, big.

Gardenshillock, Gardensmill. In these names Garden represents *gartan*, small circle, enclosure; and *s* is a late addition to make Garden possessive.

Garble. See Garpelhead.

Gardlebog. Rough field bog. *Garbh*, rough; *dail*, field; *bog*, marsh.

Gardnerhill, Gardnershill. Hill of a shieling where there was an enclosure. *Gartan*, dim. of *gart*, stone circle, fold, fank; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *S* in Gardnershill is a late addition made in the belief that Gardner was a personal name.

Garioch, The. The rough howe. *Garbh*, rough; *iochd*, howe. The name The Garioch has been omitted on the O.S. maps, though it is well known. The Garioch comprehends the district drained by the Ury and its tributaries the Shevock and the Gadie.

Gariochsburn, Gariochsford, Gerriesford. The first part of these names represents *garbh*, rough. The insertion of *s* indicates that it was thought to be a noun in the possessive. See Garioch.

Garlet, Garlot. Rough hillside. *Garbh*, rough; *leathad* (*th* silent), side of a hill.

Garleybrae. Brae on the side of a rough hill. *Garbh*, rough; *leth* (*th* silent), side of a hill without another facing it.

Garlogie. Rough howe. *Garbh*, rough; *lagan*, howe, little hollow.

Garmaddie. Rough little field. *Garbh*, rough; *madhan*, little field. In Irish *magh*, plain, is also made *madh*.

Garmond. Rough moor. *Garbh*, rough; *monadh*, moor, hill.

Garmonend Ford. Ford of the rough hills. *Garbh*, rough; *monean*, gen. plural of *monadh*, moor, hill.

Garnet Hill. Hill where garnets are seen in the rocks. They are found in metamorphic rocks, especially in Glenbucket and the neighbouring part of Strathdon. If the name is Gaelic, Garnet must represent Garbh Net. Rough burn. *Garbh*, rough; *net*, burn.

Garpelhead, Garplabrae, Garble, Garbel. In these names the first part is *garbh*, rough, and the second is probably *pla*, green place. In the first name Head represents *chuid*, fold. *C* is not sounded in *ch* and had been lost. The original pronunciation of Huid had been *hoo-eed*, which had become first Heed and is now Head.

Garples Pot. Garples may represent Garbh Phollan. Rough little pool. *Garbh*, rough; *phollan*, *pollan* asp., little pool. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

Garrach, Garrack. Rough place. *Garbhach*, rough. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. Here it is silent.

Garral Burn, Garrol Burn. Rough burn. *Garbh*, rough; *allt*, burn.

Garran Burn. Rough water burn. *Garbh*, rough; *abhainn*, water. *Bh* of *garbh* and of *abhainn* had become silent and had been lost.

Garrieswells (for Baile Garbh Abhann). Town on a rough burn. *Baile*, town; *garbh*, rough; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, burn. *Bh* and *abh* had become silent and had been lost. *Ann* had been made both *ie* and *s*, though it is neither a dim. nor a plural termination. *Bailc* had been asp. and put last. Afterwards it had lapsed into Well and later into Wells.

Garromuir. Rough moor. *Garbh*, rough; *muir* (Scotch), moor.

Garron, Meikle. Big nail. This name has been given to a long tapering piece of rock on Keith Inch.

Garthdee. Place in or near the Dee surrounded by water or by a fence. *Garth*, *gart* with *t* asp., enclosed place; *Dee*, river name.

Garthy. Small enclosure. *Garthan*, dim. of *garth*, enclosure, circle.

Gartly. Rough hill. *Garbh*, rough; *tulach*, hill.

Gartnach Hill. Hill of the circle at a mound. *Gart*, circle; *an*, of the; *acha*, mound. There are tumuli on the hill.

Garveclash Burn (for Garbh Clais Burn). Burn of the rough gorge. *Garbh*, rough; *clais*, trench-like gorge.

Garvel. Rough burn. *Garbh*, rough; *allt*, burn.

Garvelside. Farm on the side of a rough burn. *Garbh*, rough; *allt*, burn.

Gash of Philorth. Burn of Philorth. *Gais* (pronounced *gash*), burn, hollow of a burn. See Philorth.

Gask. Point. *Gasg*, long narrow tail of land, as at Balnagask. See Balnagask.

Gateside. Windy site. *Gaothach*, windy; *suidhe*, seat, place.

Gatherdam. Dam for collecting a large supply of water for feeding a small dam at a mill. But see Gathering Cairn.

Gathering Cairn (for Carn Gaothar). Windy hill. *Carn*, hill; *gaothar*, windy. The parts of the name had been transposed.

Gauch Hill. Windy hill. *Gaothach*, windy. *Th* had become silent.

Gaucyhillock. Bushy hillock. *Gasach*, bushy.

Gaul Burn. Burn formed by the junction of two streams. *Gobhal*, fork between two burns. See Gouls.

Gaun's Hill. Hill of the fold. *Gabhann*, fold. *Bh* is sounded *ou*. The insertion of *s* shows that *ann* had been regarded as a plural termination, and the apostrophe had been a later addition.

Gaval. Place where cattle were penned. *Gobhal*, fold.

Geal Charn, Gealaig (for Gealach) Hill. White hill. *Geal*, white; *gealach*, white; *charn*, *carn* asp., hill. These names had originally been Chuithail, cattle-fold, which had been corrupted into Whitehill, and this had afterwards been translated into Gaelic by *geal*, white; *gealach*, white; and *carn*, hill.

Gearlan Burn. Burn of the sharp-pointed hillock. *Geur*, sharp-pointed; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, hillock.

Gearrach, Gearick. Short dry heather. *Giorrach*, short heath.

Ged Pot. Pike pot. *Geadas*, pike, ged (Scotch).

Gedjack. Small portion. *Cuideag*, small portion. Gedjack is in a corner between two roads.

Gelder Burn. Clear water burn. *Geal*, white; *dobhar*, water.

Gelder Shiel. Summer residence on the Gelder Burn. *Geal*, white; *dobhar*, water; *seal* (pronounced *shal*), shiel, temporary residence.

Geldie Burn (for Allt Gealaidh). Burn of whiteness. *Allt*, burn; *gealaidh*, gen. of *gealadh*, whiteness. White applied to water means clear, pure.

Geldie Lodge. Temporary residence for sportsmen on the Geldie Burn.

Gellan. Little white place. *Gealan*, dim. of *geal*, white.

Gellie Wood. Gellie is a corruption of *gealach*, white. White is itself a corruption of *chuit*, asp. form of *cuit*, cattle-fold. Gellie Wood, therefore, means wood growing on a place where anciently there had been a cattle-fold.

Gellybrae. White brae. Originally the name had been Chuithail, cattle-fold. By corruption into English this became Whitehill, which translated into Gaelic became Geal Braigh (*geal*, white; *braigh*, hill). Afterwards Geal became Gelly and Braigh became Brae, making Gellybrae.

Genechal. A corruption of Sean Choille. Old wood. *Sean*, old; *choille*, *coille* asp., wood.

German Ocean. This is a translation of the Latin term *Oceanus Germanus*. Though appropriate for the sea on the coast of Germany it is not appropriate for the sea on the east coast of Britain, and it is seldom used.

Gerriesford. Rough ford on the Brindy burn. *Garbh*, rough. Gerrie had in recent time been supposed to be a man's name.

Geskin Slack. Hollow in a pine wood. *Giubhsachain*, gen. of *giubhsachan*, pine wood; *slochd*, long hollow.

Geusachan Burn. Burn of Glen Geusachan. *Giubhsachan*, dim. of *giubhsach*, pine-wood.

Gibb's Rush (for Gibeach Ruigh). Rough hillside. *Gibeach*, rough, bushy; *ruigh*, slope of a hill. Perhaps from *giubhas*, fir tree.

Gibseat. Gilbert's place of residence. Perhaps from *giubhas*, fir.

Gibson's Croft. Croft occupied by a tenant called Gibson. Perhaps from *giubhas*, fir.

Gibston. Gilbert's town. *Gibs* might be a derivative from *giubhas*, fir.

Gight. Windy place. *Gaothach*, windy.

Gight Cairns. Windy hills. *Gaothach*, windy; *carnan*, plural of *carn*, hill, rock, cairn.

Gight Castle. Castle on a windy height. *Gaothach*, windy.

Gight, Silver. Inlet among rocks, which had been used as a cattlefold. *Gight*, same as Gait and Gwight, from Norse *gja*, chasm.

Gilbert Pot. Pot at Whitehaugh. *Poit*, pot; *geal*, white; *bhaird*, gen. asp. of *bard*, haugh. White had been a corruption of *cuith*, fold, and it had been translated into Gaelic by *geal*, white.

Gilcomston. Gillecalum's town. *Gille*, servant, follower; *columan*, dove, St Columba. This is the name of a district in Aberdeen, bounded on the north and east by the

West Burn of Gilcomston and on the south by the Denburn and a tributary—no longer visible—which rose at the west end of Morningfield Road and joined the Denburn at Whitehall Road. It was called Gilcomston Burn.

Gilderoy, Cairn of. Cairn commemorating Gilderoy, the red lad. *Gille*, lad; *ruadh*, red.

Gilgather Bush (for Bad Cinn Ghaothar). Bushy place on a windy height. *Bad*, bush; *cinn*, gen. of *ceann*, head; *ghaothair*, gen. of *gaothar*, windy.

Gilkhorn (for Geal Charn). White hill. *Geal*, white; *charn*, *carn* asp., hill. But Whitehill was a corruption of *chuithail*, cattle-fold, and it had been translated back into Gaelic by *geal*, white, and *carn*, hill.

Gill Burn. White burn. *Geal*, white. Originally Geal had been Chuith, which had been corrupted to White, and it had been translated into Gaelic by *geal*, white, corrupted to Gill.

Gill Well. White well. *Geal*, white. See Gill Burn.

Gillahill, Gillowhill. Cattle-fold. *Chuithail*, cattle-fold. Chuithail had been corrupted into Whitehill, and White had been translated into Gealach, which had been corrupted into Gilla and Gillow. See Geal Charn and Geallaig Hill.

Gillamount Cave. Cave used as a cattle-fold. *Chuithail*, fold. This had been corrupted into Whitehill. Subsequently White had been turned into Gaelic by Gealach and Hill by Monadh. Gealach Monadh had been corrupted into Gillamount.

Gillespie's Well. Well of the servant of the bishop. *Gille*, lad, servant; *easpuig*, bishop.

Gillha Wood (for Geal Choille Wood). Wood of Whitehill. *Geal*, white; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill. Whitehill is a corruption of *chuithail*, cattle-fold. See Cuid.

Gillie Gae. Cattle-fold. Both parts of this name represent *chuith*, fold. The first had been corrupted into White, which had been translated into Gaelic by *gealach*, white, subsequently corrupted into Gillie. The second had been added to Gillie to explain it, but it also had been corrupted. Chuith by change of *ch* into *gh* and loss of the aspirate became Guith. Final *th* is silent, and Guith became Gui, which had lapsed into Gae.

Gillies Point (for Rinn Gealain). Point of whiteness. *Rinn*, point; *gile*, whiteness. *S* had been added to make Gillie possessive.

Gillree Burn. The original form of the name Gillree had been Chuit Rath. Cattle-fold enclosure. *Chuit*, cattle-fold; *rath*, enclosure, circle. Chuit had been corrupted into White, and Rath into Ree, making the name White Ree.

Then White had been translated into Gaelic by *geal*, white, and Geal had lapsed into Gill.

Gilmorton (originally Baile Chuit Mor). Town at the big cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *chuit*, cattle-fold; *mor*, big. Chuit had been corrupted into White, and this had afterwards been translated into *geal*, white. Baile had been translated into Town and put to the end. These changes produced Geal Mor Town, white big town, which became the modern Gilmorton.

Gimpston Wood. Fir-wood. *Giumhas* (for *giubhas*), fir. *Bh* and *mh* are both equivalent to *v*, hence there is a risk of mis-spelling words containing *bh* or *mh*.

Ginashart (for Cinn Eas Ard). Head of the burn of the hill. *Cinn*, head; *eas*, burn; *ard*, height.

Gingomyres (for Cinn Cuith Myres). Marsh at the head of a cattle-fold. *Cinn* (for *ceann*), head; *cuith*, fold; *myre* (Scotch), marsh. *C* in Cinn and Cuith had become *g*. *Th* final is silent. Ginngui had lapsed into Gingo.

Ginshie Burn (for Allt Cinn Sithe). Burn on the head of a hill. *Allt*, burn; *cinn*, gen. of *ceann*, head; *sithe* (pronounced *she-ae*), gen. of *sith*, hill. Ginshie burn rises on the top of Bennachie and is soon lost in the ground.

Gird Pot. Short pot. *Poit*, pot; *giorraid*, gen. of *giorrad*, shortness.

Girdle and Bakebread. This name would be appropriate for two seaside rocks, one of them round and the other square. A girdle is a round plate of iron on which bread is fired, and a bakebread is a square board on which dough is kneaded.

Girnall, Girnel. Place where meal paid as rent by farmers was stored. *Gairneal*, large meal chest.

Girnock. The little rushing burn. *Garbh*, rough; *abhainn*, water; *og*, little. The Girnock is small compared with the Muick and the Dee.

Glaaick Burn. Burn of the hollow. *Glaic*, gen. of *glac*, hollow, gorge.

Glac, The. The hollow. *Glac*, hollow between two hills.

Glac an Lochain. Hollow of the little loch. *Glac*, hollow; *an*, of the; *lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, lochan, small loch.

Glac an Lochain (for Glac nan Lochan). Hollow of the lochans. There are two small lochs of equal size, and the Glac is between them. *Glac*, hollow; *nan*, of the; *lochan*, gen. plural of *lochan*, small loch, tarn, lochan.

Glac Anthon (for Glac an Chona). Glack of the catstail grass. *Glac*, glack, hollow; *an*, of the; *chona*, gen. asp. of *cona*, cotton-grass, catstail grass. *Ch* had become *th*.

Glac na Far. Ravine of the hill. *Glac*, ravine; *na*, of the; *faire*, gen. of *fair* (pronounced *fa-er*), hill, ridge.

Glac na Moine. Hollow of the moor. *Glac*, howe, gap; *na*, of the; *moine*, moor, moss.

Glac Riach. Grey howe. *Glac*, hollow between heights; *riabhach*, grey.

Glack. Long hollow. *Glac*, gap in a hill range.

Glacks (for Glacan). Small hollow. *Glacan*, dim. of *glac*, hollow. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

Glackentore (for Glac an Torr). Gap of the hill. *Glac*, hollow; *an*, of the; *torr*, steep abrupt hill.

Glackfold. Cattle-fold in a hollow between two hills. *Glac*, narrow valley.

Glackhead. Glack where there was a cattle-fold. *Glac*, glack; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* of Chuid is not audible, and it had dropped off, leaving Huid (pronounced *hoo-ed*), which had afterwards become Heed and then Head.

Glack's Well (for Tobar Glaic). Well in a gap between two hills. *Tobar*, well; *glaic*, gen. of *glac*, gap.

Glacks of Balloch. Little howe through which a road passes. *Glacan*, dim. of *glac*; *bealaich*, gen. of *bealach*, road, pass. *An* had become *s* by mistake, instead of *ie*.

Glackshalloch. Hollow in which willows grew. *Glac*, hollow in a hill range; *seileach*, gen. plural of *seileach*, willow.

Glamlach. Gorge in a hillside. *Glamhus*, glack; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Glanderston. Town of the cleanser. *Glanadair*, cleaner. Probably at this place wool and cloth had been scoured.

Glas Allt. Green burn. *Glas*, green; *allt*, burn.

Glas Allt Beag, Glas Allt Mor. Little and Big green burns. *Glas*, green; *allt*, burn; *beag*, small; *mor*, big.

Glas Allt Shiel. Summer residence near the Glas Allt burn. *Glas*, green; *allt*, burn; *seal*, shiel, summer residence among hills.

Glas Choille. Green hill. *Glas*, green; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill.

Glas Choire. Green corry. *Glas*, grey, green; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry.

Glas Maol. Green round hill. *Glas*, grey, green; *maol*, blunt, round, bare hill. Perth, Forfar, and Aberdeen meet on Glas Maol.

Glas Thom. Grey green hill. *Glas*, green; *thom*, *tom* asp., hill.

Glasachdhu. Black little howe. *Claiseag*, little howe; *dhu*, black.

Glaschul, Glasschill. Green hill. *Glas*, green; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill.

Glasco Forest, Glasgow Forest. Green fold in the forest of Kintore. *Glas*, green; *cuith* (*ith* silent), fold. In some cases a fold was formed by planting trunks of trees vertically in the ground. To shelter cattle a bank of earth growing grass had been piled up outside the ring of tree-trunks.

Glascoego, Glasgowego. Green fold for heifers. *Glas*, green; *cuith* (*ith* silent), fold; *aighe*, gen. plural of *aighe*, heifer. See Glasco Forest.

Glash. Bay. *Glas*, embrace, lock. Two places called North Glash and South Glash are bays with narrow mouths.

Glashie. Grass land. *Glasach*, grassy ground. *Ach* becomes *ie* in Scotch.

Glashmore (for Clais Mor). Big trench. *Clais* (pronounced *clash*), trench-like hollow; *mor*, big.

Glaspits. Green places. *Glas*, grey green; *pitean*, plural of *pit*, place.

Glass. Grey place. *Glas*, grey, wan. In Irish *glas* means green, and this appears to be its meaning in Scotch names of places.

Glassel (for Glas Allt). Green burn. *Glas*, green; *allt*, burn.

Glasslaw. Green hill. *Glas*, grey green; *lamh*, hill. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Glasterberry. Wet green land. *Glas*, green; *tir*, land; *biorach*, wet.

Gleann an t-Slugain. Glen of the little slug. *Gleann*, glen; *an t-*, of the; *slugain*, gen. of *slugan*, little gorge, small gap.

Glebe. Small farm held officially by the minister of a parish. *Gleba* (Latin), clod, land.

Gledsgreen. Grassy place frequented by kites, in search of mice. *Gled*, kite, buzzard.

Glen. Steep-sided river valley. *Gleann*, glen.

Glen Beg, Glen Beag. Small glen. *Gleann*, glen; *beag*, small.

Glen Cat. Glen of the drove road. *Gleann*, glen; *cat*, road, way.

Glen Clunie. Glen of the Clunie water. *Gleann*, glen; *cluaine*, gen. of *cluain*, meadow, green valley.

Glen Dee. The deep valley of the Dee. *Gleann*, glen, deep valley; Dee, *dubh*, black.

Glen Derry. Wooded glen. *Gleann*, glen; *doireach*, woody.

Glen Dhualt. Glen of the black burn. *Gleann*, glen; *dubh*, black; *allt*, burn.

Glen Lui. Glen of the small water. *Gleann*, glen; *lue*, smallness. *Lue* is normally formed from the adj. *lu*, small. The Lui is small compared with the Dee.

Glenbardy. Glen of the meadow. *Gleann*, glen; *bardain*, gen. of *bardan*, small meadow.

Glenbogie. Glen of the Bogie water. *Gleann*, glen. See Bogie.

Glenbucket, Glenbuchat. Glen of the knoll. *Gleann*, glen; *buiceid*, gen. of *bucead*, knob, boss. The glen takes its name from a small hill in the middle. Glenbuchat, a meaningless old spelling, has been revived for the official name of the parish.

Glenbucket Mains. Farm at Glenbucket Castle, originally occupied by the proprietor of the estate. See Mains.

Glencairn. Glen of the hill. *Gleann*, glen; *cairn*, gen. of *carn*, hill.

Glencarvie. Glen of roughness. *Gleann*, glen; *garbhaidh* (*dh* silent), gen. of *garbhadh*, roughness.

Glencoe. Glen of the mist. *Gleann*, glen; *ceo*, mist, fog. In frosty calm winter mornings there would be mist in this hollow after sunrise.

Glenconrie, Glenconrea. Glen of grey dogs. *Gleann*, glen; *con*, gen. plural of *cu*, dog; *riabhach*, grey. By grey dogs rabbits are meant. *Cu* means any small quadruped, as water-rat, squirrel, rabbit, dog, fox, wolf, and also an eel.

Glencuie. Glen of the cattle-fold. *Gleann*, glen; *cuith* (*th* silent), cattle-fold.

Glendaveny. Glen of the two burns. *Gleann*, glen; *da*, two; *aibhne*, gen. of *abhainn*, burn.

Glendronach. Glen of burn rising in a long ridge. *Gleann*, glen; *dronnaige*, gen. of *dronnag*, ridge of a hill.

Glendui. Black glen. *Gleann*, glen; *dubh*, black.

Gleneilpy. Glen of the mountain. *Gleann*, glen; *ailp*, gen. of *alp*, mountain.

Glenesk. Glen of the water. *Gleann*, glen; *uisge*, water, burn.

Glenfenzie. Glen of the Fenzie burn. *Gleann*, glen; *faing*, gen. of *fang*, fank.

Glengarry. Rough glen. *Gleann*, glen; *garbh*, rough.

Glengerrach (for Glen Giorra). Short glen. *Gleann*, glen; *giorra*, gen. of *giorra*, shortness.

Glenhead. Glen of the fold. *Gleann*, glen; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* had been lost because silent, and *huid* had been pronounced successively *hoo-eed*, *heed*, and *head*.

Glenhouses. Houses in a glen. If the name is old and accented on the last part it represents Glen Chuithain, glen of the small fold. *Gleann*, glen; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of

cuithan, small fold. *C* had been lost; *th* had become *s*; and *in* had become *s*.

GLENKINDIE, GLENKINIE (local). Glen of the little fold. *Gleann*, glen; *cuithan* (*th* silent), dim. of *cuith*, fold. *A* and *n* had been transposed, and *a* had become *ie*. *D* is a euphonic insertion not always sounded.

GLENLAFF HILL. Glenlaff is for Gleann Laimh. Glen of the hill. *Gleann*, glen; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

GLENLOGIE. Glen of the little howe. *Gleann*, glen; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe.

GLENMELLAN, GLENMILLAN. Glen of the little hill. *Gleann*, glen; *meallain*, gen. of *meallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill. *Millan* is a derivative from *mill*, the gen. form of *meall*, hill.

GLENMORE. Big glen. *Gleann*, glen; *mor*, big.

GLENMUICK. Glen of mist. *Gleann*, glen; *muich*, mist. See MUICK.

GLENNIESTON. Town of the little glen. *Gleannan*, little glen. *An* had normally become *ie*.

GLENNY. Little glen. *Gleannan*, dim. of *gleann*, glen. *An* had become *ie* as usual.

GLENQUITHLE. Glen of the cattle-fold. *Gleann*, glen; *cuithail*, fold.

GLENSHALG. Glen of hunting. *Gleann*, glen; *sealg* (pronounced *shalg*), hunting, fowling.

GLENSHEE. Quiet glen. *Gleann*, glen; *sithe* (pronounced *she-ae*), gen. of *sith*, peace, quietness.

GLENSKINNAN. Glen of the little drove. *Gleann*, glen; *sgannain*, gen. of *sgannan*, little drove.

GLENTANNER, GLENTANAR, GLENTANA HOUSE, GLEN TANA SCHOOL. The narrow glen. *Tana*, slender, narrow. The O.S. maps have Glentanner, but in Aberdeen the name is made Glentanar.

GLENTILT (for Gleann Tlaithe). Glen of tranquility. *Gleann*, glen; *tlaithe*, mildness, calmness. The aspirate and its vowel had been lost, and *l* and *ai* had been transposed, producing Tailt, which had lapsed into Tilt.

GLEN TON. Glen of the Ton burn. *Gleann*, glen; *ton*, bottom of a howe.

GLENTON. Town in a glen. *Gleann*, glen.

GLENTOUGH. Glen of the hill. *Gleann*, glen; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill. In Scotch *l* is often omitted after a long vowel, as in *maut* for *malt;* and it may sometimes be found after a long vowel where it ought not to be.

GLISTERS, THE. Narrow places where rocks approach each other. *Glaiste*, locked, past part. of *glais*, to lock, embrace.

GLOIE'S DAM. Dam of preparation. *Gleois*, gen. of *gleus*, provision, readiness.

Glory Well. Well making a noise like speaking. *Glorach* (Irish), talkative, prattling.

Goauch Wood. Wood growing on a windy hill. *Gaothach*, windy.

Gobaneala Pot. Pot in the river Ythan, shaped like the neck of a swan. *Goban*, bill, neck; *ealaidh*, gen. of *eala*, swan.

Gobhals, Govals, Gouls. Space between two branches of a burn or two roads. *Gobhlan* (for *gobhalan*), dim. of *gobhal*, fork between meeting burns or roads. *Bh* is equivalent to *v* or *ou*, and *an* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

Gog, Gogan. Tub-shaped hollow. *Gog*, tub (primitive of *gogan*); *gogan*, small tub.

Gonar, Gownar. Cattle-fold on a shieling. *Gabhann*, fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Bh* is equivalent to *v* or *ou*, and sometimes it becomes silent.

Gonarhall. Farm-house with a public kitchen, near the Gonar burn.

Gookhill, Goukstyle, Goukswell, Gowkstone, Gowk Stane, Gowks Stone. On high ground the first part of these names represents *cnoc*, hill. Gowkswell represents Baile Chnuic, town on a hill. *Baile*, town; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill. The parts had been transposed; Baile had been aspirated and pronounced *waile*, lapsing into Well; and Chnuic had been corrupted into Gowk. On level ground Gowk, etc., may mean cuckoo.

Goose Croft, Goosehillock. In Gaelic names Goose and Geese represent *giubhas* (*bh* silent), fir. See White Geese.

Gorbals Pot (for Garbh Allan Pot). Rough water pot. *Garbh*, rough; *allan*, dim. of *all*, stream. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Gordon Mill, Gordon's Mills, Jeannie Gordon's Well. In these and many other names Gordon represents *gortan*, dim. of *gort*, enclosure, sepulchral stone circle, fold, etc. In many cases *'s* has been added to Gordon to make it possessive. Jeannie Gordon's Well represents Tobar Sine Gortain, well of the old cattle-fold. *Tobar*, well (translated and put last); *sine*, old; *gortain*, gen. of *gortan*, fold.

Gorehead (for Cuid Gobhar). Fold for goats. *Cuid*, fold; *gobhar*, gen. plural of *gobhar*, goat. Perhaps from change in the position of the accent the parts of the name had been transposed, and *cuid* had been asp., producing Gobhar Chuid. *Bh* and *c* becoming silent had been lost, and Goar Huid had lapsed into Gorehead.

Gorehill, Goreyhill. Hill of the goat. *Gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat; *goibhre*, second form of gen. of *gobhar*.

Gormack Burn. Green burn. *Gormach*, green.

Gorrachie (for Corrach Achadh). Steep place. *Corrach*, steep; *achadh*, field, place. *G* and *c* were frequently interchanged in Gaelic, but *g* oftener became *c* than *c* changed to *g*. Perhaps from *giorrach*, short dry heather.

Gorthfield. Field of the enclosed place. *Gorth*, *gort* with *t* asp., fold, stone circle.

Gothie. Windy. *Gaothach*, windy.

Goughburn. Hill burn. *Cnoc*, hill. *Cnoc* was liable to be corrupted into other words which could be pronounced with the vocal organs in the same position as for sounding *cnoc*.

Goul Loch. Loch of the cattle-fold. *Gobhal*, fold. *Bh* is equivalent to *ou*.

Gouls. See Gobhals.

Gourdas. Enclosed space beside a burn. *Gort*, enclosure; *eas*, burn, waterfall. *T* and *d* were frequently interchanged.

Gourdieburn (perhaps for Allt Gortain). Burn of the small fold. *Allt*, burn (translated and put last); *gortain*, gen. of *gortan*, dim. of *gort*, enclosed place. *T* had become *d*, and *ain* had become *ie*.

Gourock Burn. Burn in a place where goats pastured. *Gabharach*, frequented by goats. *Bh* is equivalent to *ou* or *v*.

Goval. Place in the fork between two streams. *Gobhal*, fork.

Govals. See Gobhals.

Gowan Hole, Gowan Lea, Gowanbrae, Gowanfold, Gowanhill, Gowanstone, Gowan Well, Gownie. In these names Gowan represents *gabhann*, cattle-fold. In Gownie *a* and *nn* had been transposed. Hole is a gwight or gap in the rocks of the coast, which had served as a cattle-fold. Gowan Lea must be a modern name. In Gowanfold both parts have the same meaning. Gowanstone is for Gowanstown. Gowanwell represents Baile Gabhainn, with *baile* transposed and aspirated and afterwards corrupted into *well*. The name, therefore, means town at a cattle-fold. The Scotch name for a daisy, *gowan*, had been given to the flower from its resemblance to a fold formed of tree-trunks stuck into the ground, forming a Stocket Head; which see.

Gowdie (for Cuidan). Small cattle-fold. *Cuidan*, dim. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *C* had become *g*, and *an* had become *ie*.

Gownor. See Gonar.

Gowrie. Place of goats. *Achadh*, place (understood); *goibhre*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat. *Bh* is equivalent to *u* or *v*.

Gow's Pot. Pot at a fold. *Cuith*, fold. *C* had become

g, and *ith* had been lost, leaving *gu*, which had at first been pronounced *goo* and afterwards *gow*. In Glasgow *cu* has become *gow*, pronounced *go*.

Gow's Prison (Robie). The place is at the seaside among rocks and might have been fenced in for a cattle-fold, which, after going out of use, had been thought to be a prison. The name might have been Roibeach Cuith, filthy fold. *Roibeach*, filthy; *cuith*, fold. *Roibeach* might have become *robie*, and *cuith*, after losing *ith*, might have become *gow*. See Gow's Pot.

Grainhill, Grainhow. Sandy hill, Sandy howe. *Graine*, sand. Grainhow is 400 feet above sea, at which level there are in many places raised sea beaches.

Grains of Tanner. Branches of the Tanner Water. *Grain* being the same as *groin* should mean the space between the branches.

Grampians. A range of mountains south of the Dee. The name is taken from *Mons Grampius*, named by Tacitus in his Life of Agricola. The episode in which it occurs appears to be fictitious.

Grandhome, Granden (1306-1329), Grandowne (1391), Grandown (1466), Grandome (1475), Grandoun (1504), Grandon (1506), Grandhom (1696), Grandam (1732). The oldest forms represent Dun Graine, hill of sand. *Dun*, hill; *graine*, sand. The last part of the present form represents *tom*, hill. Grandholm Mill was originally part of Grandhome.

Grange. Barn, farm-house on church land. *Granum* (Latin), corn.

Granney, Burn of. Sandy burn. *Grainne*, sand. The burn flows across a raised sea beach, 400 feet above sea.

Grant's Hillock. Probably for Toman Graine, hillock of sand. *Toman*, hillock; *graine*, sand.

Grassieslack. Grassy howe crossing a road. *Slochd*, hollow, slack.

Graystone, Greystone. These common names represent Clach Riabhach and Clackriach. *Clach*, stone; *riabhach* (*bh* silent), grey. Where there is solid rock Gray and Grey represent *creag*, rock.

Green Brow, Greencrook, Greenhill, Greenhole, Greenlaff, Greenland, Greenlands, Greenlaw, Greenleaves. All these names mean green hill. Brow is for *bruch*, hill; Crook for *cnoc*, hill; Hole for *choille*, hill; Laff and Law for *lamh*, hill; Land, Lands, Leaves for *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *D* is a euphonic addition to *n*, and *s* represents *an* of *lamhan* regarded as a plural termination. In Lands *an* remains though *s* had been added, but in Leaves *s* has been substituted for *an*.

Green Craig. Sandy hill. *Graine*, sand; *creag*, hill.

Green Kaims. Green sharp ridges. *Kaim* (Scotch), comb of a cock, medial moraine left after a glacier made up of two more glaciers has ceased to be formed. Kaim may mean a lateral moraine with a steep face.

Green Lake. Green smooth ice-polished rock. *Leac*, flat smooth stone.

Green Road. Grass-grown old drove road, now out of use.

Greenee. Sandy place. *Graine*, sand. Greenee is at the same level as the 200 feet raised sea beach.

Greenheads. Small fold with a green bank outside. Gorm Chuidan, green little fold. *Gorm*, green; *chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., small fold. *Cuidan* had been asp. because *gorm* preceded it. *An* ought to have been made *ie*.

Greeninches. Green enclosed space. *Innis*, enclosed place. The termination *es* represents *s* in *innis*, which, however, is not plural.

Greenkirtle. Kirtle represents Car Tulaich, curve of the knoll. *Car*, turn, bend; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, knoll. Green may have been *gorm*, green, blue; or perhaps *graine*, sand. Green was put first because it was an English adjective.

Greenness. Green burn. *Eas*, stream. Green might represent *graine*, sand.

Greens of Harystone. Green places at a stone where there had been a shieling. *Airidh*, shieling.

Greens of Savoch. Green places at Savoch; which see.

Greenshiels (for Gorm Sealan). Green shieling. *Gorm*, green; *sealan*, shieling. *An* in *sealan* had been mistaken for a plural termination and had been made *s*. A shiel was a hut on a shieling.

Greenstile. Green burn. *Steall*, gushing spring, stream.

Greentree Lodge. This place is 400 feet above sea, the level of a raised beach, and Green may mean sandy, and Tree may represent *triath* (*th* silent), hill.

Greenwellheads (for Tobar Uaine Chuidain). Green well at a little fold. *Tobar*, well; *uaine*, green; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. *C* of *chuidan*, being silent, had dropped off. *Ain* had improperly been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Gregory's Wall. Part of an old castle on Dunnideer, built to protect a fold on the hill. Boece, "The Father of Lies," asserted that a King Gregory lived and died in the castle, and the O.S. officials have adopted this incredible statement.

Greigsford (for Ath Creige). Ford on the hill. *Ath*, ford; *creige*, gen. of *creag*, hill.

Grey Ewe (for Creag Chuith). Hill of the fold. *Creag*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. *G* of *creag* had been asp. before *ch* of *chuith* and had thus been lost. *Ch* and *th* of *chuith* had been lost.

Grey Mare. Hill by the sea. *Creag*, hill; *mara*, gen. of *muir*, sea.

Greymore. Big hill. *Creag*, hill; *mor*, big.

Grennoch Burn. Sandy burn. *Grainneach*, sandy. This burn crosses the 400 feet raised sea beach.

Gressiehill. Common hill. *Gresach*, common to several persons jointly.

Grians Well (for Tobar Grianain). Well at a walk over a hill. *Tobar*, well; *grianain*, gen. of *grianan*, walk with a sunny prospect.

Grilsay Howe. Howe where fish are caught. *Grealsach*, fish, apparently of the salmon kind.

Grilsay Nouts. Small river abounding in fish. *Grealsach*, fish; *nethan*, dim. of *neth*, stream. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Groaning Stone (for Clach Chruinn). Round stone. *Clach*, stone; *chruinn*, fem. of *cruinn*, round.

Groddie. Place near Groddie Burn.

Groddie Burn. Rapid foaming burn. *Grodan*, dim. of *grod*, foam.

Grugaldikes. Dykes of the crooked burn. *Grugach*, wrinkled; *allt*, burn.

Grumack Hill. Gloomy hill. *Gruamach*, gloomy.

Guaves, The. The quiet place. *Guaimeas*, quietness, comfort. *M* in *guaimeas* had been asp., and *mh* is equivalent to *v*.

Guestrow. Row of dwelling-houses with gardens, in which distinguished visitors to Aberdeen were lodged.

Gueval. Quiet hill. *Guaimh*, quiet; *mheall*, *meall* asp., hill.

Gueval Cottage. Cottage on a quiet hill. See Gueval. On the O.S. map this name has been made Gravel Cottage.

Guild Street. Street named in honour of Dr William Guild, Principal of King's College, who bought the Trinity Convent property and presented it to the Incorporated Trades in Aberdeen.

Guise. Place where pine trees grew. *Giubhas*, pine tree.

Gulbyth (for Culbyth). North Byth. *Cul*, back, north; *beathach*, growing birch-trees. Gulbyth is a mistake on the O.S. map for Culbyth.

Gullburn (for Allt Coill). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *coill*, hill. *C* had been changed to *g*.

Gullie Burn (for Allt Coille). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *coille*, hill.

Gully. This represents *coille*, hill. It seems to have been the name of a large farm on the high ground between the burns on the east and west of the modern village of New Byth. It had been broken up before 1696 into three parts mentioned in the Poll Book—Oldgully, Midgully, and New Gulley. The last is probably that now called Gulbyth in the O.S. map by mistake for Culbyth. Oldmill may represent Midgully, and Oldgully was probably where the village now is.

Gullymoss (for Coille Mosaiche). Hill of dirtiness. *Coille*, hill; *mosaiche*, dirtiness. Mosaiche is accented on the first syllable and might become Mossie or Moss. It may be the original form of Moss, which seems to be hardly an English word. In their natural state mosses are often without vegetation and are exceedingly filthy.

Gummies Well (for Tobar Guameis). Well of quietness. *Tobar*, well; *guaimeis*, gen. of *guaimeas*, quietness, comfort.

Gunhill (for Coill Gamhainn). Hill of the fold. *Coill*, hill; *gamhainn*, gen. of *gamhann*, fold. *Mh* is sounded *ou*.

Gurge Pot. Pot at a narrow passage in a river. *Gurges* (Latin), whirlpool, narrow passage.

Gushetnook. The piece of ground, tapering to a point, left in ploughing a field whose sides are not parallel. *Gousset* (French), gusset.

Gutcher Stone. Monolith marking a prehistoric grave. *Gutcher*, grandfather.

Gutter. Passage for water. *Guitear*, water-channel.

Gutter of Neish (for Guitear an Eas). Passage for the water. *Guitear*, channel; *an*, of the; *eas*, water.

Guttrie Hill (for Coill Cuit Ruigh). Hill of the fold on the slope. *Coill*, hill; *cuit*, fold; *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill where cultivation ends.

Gwight. Narrow chasm in rocks into which the sea enters. *Gja* (Norse), chasm, rift.

Ha' Stone (for Clach a' Choill). Stone of the hill. *Clach*, stone; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Habbershaw. Goats' wood. *Ghabhar*, gen. plural asp. of *gabhar*, goat; *shaw*, thicket, wood.

Habbie's Howe. Bushy hollow. *Roibeach*, bushy. Roibeach had been corrupted into Robbie, which is further corrupted to Habbie.

Hackleburnie Well (for Tobar Alltan Achadh Laimh). Well of the burnie from the field on the hill. *Tobar*, well;

alltan, little burn; *achadh*, field; *laimh* (*mh* silent), gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Hackley Burn. Burn of the grassy place. *Achadh*, place; *ley*, grassy level place.

Hackney Thicket (for Bad an Achaidhein). Thicket of the small field. *Bad*, bush, wood; *an*, of the; *achaidhein*, gen. of *achaidhean*, small field. *H* had been prefixed to *achaidhein* for euphony; *dh*, being silent, had been lost along with its preceding vowels, and *ein* by transposition of *ei* and *n* had become *nei*. By these means was produced *hachnei*, which had become *hackney*.

Hadagain, Haudagain (for Achadh a' Gabhainn). Field of the cattle-fold. *Achadh*, field; *a'*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Haddo, Haddoch (for Baile a' Chodach). Town at the fold. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chodach*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *Baile* and *a'*, though necessary for aspirating *codach*, had afterwards been suppressed. By loss of silent *c* *chodach* became *hodach*, which had afterwards become Haddo and Haddoch, but *o* retains locally the sound of *a* as in *codach*. See Mount Haddoch.

Haddo House. Mansion-house at Haddo.

Haggieshall (for Achaidhean a' Choill). Small place on the hill. *Achaidhean*, dim. of *achadh*, field; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *An* became both *ie* and *s*.

Haining Well. Well at a small fold. *Fhaingan*, *faingan* asp., dim. of *fang*, *fank*, sheep-fold, circle. *F* in *fh* is silent and had been lost. *Faingan* had been formed from *faing*, the gen. of *fang*, instead of the nom. From *faing* asp. comes also *henge*, meaning circle of stones, in Stonehenge.

Hairyhillock (for Toman na h-Airidhe). Hillock of the shieling. *Toman*, hillock; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. When *toman* was translated and put last *na* was lost, and *h* coalesced with *airidhe*.

Hallforest. Castle of the forest of Kintore. It had been built by a proprietor who had afterwards opposed Robert Bruce and had been forfeited when he became king. It was given to Sir Robert Keith, who surrendered it to the crown in 1324 and got a regrant. The park, in which probably there was a herd of deer, was reserved by the king.

Hallgreen, Hallgreens. Grassy place at a castle or mansion where horsemen dismounted.

Hallhead (for Coille a' Chuid). Hill of the fold. *Coill*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chuid*, cuid asp., fold. *Coill* became *hall*, and *c* of *ch* dropped off, being silent.

Hallhill. Hall is a corruption of *coill*, hill.

Hallmoss. Moss where tenants cast peats for use in the proprietor's house. *Hall* means the part of a house

open to all the inmates, as the great hall of a castle formerly was.

Hanging Heugh. Heugh of the small fank. *Fhangain*, gen. asp. of *fangan*, dim. of *fang*, fold, fank.

Hanging Stone. Stone with a hole into which the gallows was set.

Hanging Well (for Baile Fangain). Town at the small fold. *Baile*, town; *fhangain*, gen. asp. of *fangan*, small fold. *Baile* had been asp. and put last. *Bhaile* had become *well*, and *fhangain* had lost initial *f*. Well, however, might mean spring.

Hannet (for Cheann na Net). Head of the burn. *Cheann*, *ceann* asp., head; *na*, of the (suppressed); *net*, stream.

Happyhillock. Both parts of the name have the same meaning. *Chnapan*, *cnapan* asp., hillock. *C* and *n* have been lost, and *an* has become *y*, both being dim. terminations.

Hardbedlam. Hill of Bedlam; which see. *Ard*, hill.

Hardford. Hill ford. *Ard*, hill.

Hardgate. Road to a hill. *Ard*, hill, with *h*, a late addition made after the meaning of *ard* had been lost. Hardgate in Aberdeen means a road made with broken stones and gravel.

Hardhead (for Ard a' Chuid). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Ard*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *C* of *ch* had been lost, being silent.

Hardhill, Hardhillock. The second part is a translation of the first. *Ard*, hill, hillock.

Hard Shouther. Hill of the shieling. Shouther is the oldest part of the name and represents Sith Airidhe. *Sith*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Sith had been sounded *sheeth*, and *idhe* of *airidhe* had been lost. The name had then been sounded *sheether* and its meaning had almost been forgotten. Then *ard*, hill, had been put before Sith to explain it, and afterwards *ard* had been converted into the English word Hard.

Hardslacks (for Slochd Ardain). Long narrow hollow on a little hill. *Slochd*, gorge, wet hollow crossing a road; *ardain*, gen. of *ardan*, knoll, small hill. *Ain* of *ardain* had erroneously been supposed to be a plural termination, and *s* had been added to Slack. *H* initial facilitated pronunciation. When *Ard* became Hard it was put first, as being an English adjective.

Hardweird. The two parts of this name are corruptions of the same word, *ard*, height. Hard is *ard* with *h* prefixed, and *uird* is the gen. of *ard*. It had been added in post-Gaelic time to explain the first. The whole name means

the hill. It is, however, now given to a row of houses at the foot of the height on the south side of the Denburn.

HARDYARDS. Hill. Both parts of the name mean the same thing, and both are derivatives from *ard*, hill, and *ardan*, little hill, in which *an* has become *s*.

HAREETNACH BURN (for Allt na h-Airidhe Aitionnaich). Burn of the juniper shieling. *Allt*, burn; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling; *aitionnaich*, gen. fem. of *aitionnach*, growing junipers.

HARE CAIRN, HARE CAIRNS, HARE CREAG, HARE STONE, HAREBURN, HARECRAIG, HAREHILL, HAREMIRE, HAREMOSS, HAREWOOD, HARES HOWE, HARESHILLOCK, HARESTONE, HARESTONES, HARESWOOD. In these names Hare and Hares represent *na h-airidhe*, of the shieling. *Na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. They had originally begun with the Gaelic words for cairn, etc., and these had been translated and put last. Then *na* had been dropped, and *h* had been incorporated with *airidhe*, in which *idhe* is silent.

HARLAW (for Lamh na h-Airidhe). Hill of the shieling. *Lamh*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. After the transposition of the parts of the name *na* was omitted and *h* was incorporated with *airidhe*.

HARPER BRAE (for Braigh na h-Airidhe). Hill of the shieling. *Braigh*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. After the translation and transposition of the first part *na* was omitted and *h* became incorporated with *airidhe*. *Dh* had become *ph* and the aspirate had afterwards been dropped.

HARPER'S STONE (for Clach na h-Airidhe). Stone of the shieling. *Clach*, stone; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. See HARPER BRAE.

HARRY'S CAIRN, HARRY'S HILL, HARRYSTONE. In these names the last part was, in Gaelic, *na h-airidhe*, of the shieling. When the first part was translated and put last *na* was omitted and *h* was incorporated with Airidhe, which became Harry's. *S* came from sounding *dhe* as *ghe*.

HARRY'S JENNIE (for Airidhe Sithne). Pasture on a hill. *Airidh*, shieling; *sithne* (pronounced *she-ne*), genitive of *sithean*, hill.

HARTHILL, HARTHILLS (for Ardhill). *Ard*, height. The second part of the name is a translation of the first.

HASSACK'S CROFT (for Croit Chasaich). Croft on a brae. *Croit*, croft; *chasaich*, gen. asp. of *casach*, steep brae.

HASSES, THE. Dangerous rocks. *Chasan*, plural asp. of *casan*, difficulty. *C* of *ch* had been lost, being silent, and *an* had become *es*.

Hassiewells (for Baile Chasain). Town at a roadside. *Baile*, town; *chasain*, gen. asp. of *casan*, road. *Baile* had been asp. and put last. Then *bhaile* (pronounced *waile*) had become first *well* and then *wells*. *Ch* had lost *c* and *ain* had become *ie*. Hassie might represent *casach*, brae.

Hassy, The. The dangerous place. *Chasan*, *casan* asp., difficulty. *C* of *ch*, being silent, had been lost; and *an* had improperly been changed to *y*. The Hassy is a rock projecting into the sea near Rattray Head.

Hatterseat (for Suidhe a' Chathair). Place on boggy ground. *Suidhe*, place; *a'*, of the; *chathair*, gen. asp. of *cathar*, wet place. *C*, being silent, had been lost.

Hatton. Small fold. *Chuitan*, *cuitan* asp., dim. of *cuit*, fold. *C* of *ch* had been lost.

Hatton Hill. Hill of the fold. See Hatton.

Hattoncrook (for Cnoc a' Chuitain). Hill of the fold. *Cnoc*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold. See Cnoc.

Hattonslap (for Sliabh a' Chuitain). Hill of the fold. *Sliabh*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold.

Haw Hill. Haw represents *choill*, *coill* asp., hill, and hill is a translation of *choill*.

Hawes, The. The hawse or throat, passage between rocks in the sea.

Hawk Law, Hawkhall, Hawkhill, Hawkhillock. Hill frequented by hawks. Before grouse-preserving began hawks were numerous. On uncultivated hillocks they found mice, beetles, etc., and the hillocks afforded a good outlook for birds. Hawkhall might be compounded of *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill, corrupted to *haw*, and *choill* added to *haw* to explain it.

Haws, The. If this is an English name it means the hawthorns. If Gaelic it represents *choillean*, *coillean* asp., little hill. *C* in *ch* is silent and had been lost, and *hoill* had become *ha*. *An* ought to have become *ie*, but being erroneously regarded as a plural termination it had been turned into *s*.

Hawthornhead (for Coill Carn Chuid). Hill of the fold. *Coill*, hill; *carn*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. These words had passed through the following forms:—Coill, Choill, Hoill, Holl, How, Haw; Carn, Charn, Tharn, Thorn; Cuid, Chuid, Huid, Head. *Coill* is a late addition made to explain *carn* after it had been corrupted. In Scotch *oll* usually becomes *ow* as in *boll*, bow; *knoll*, knowe; *poll*, pow.

Haybogs, Hayfarm, Hayfield, Hayhillock, Hayton. In these names Hay represents *chuidh*, *cuid* asp. both at

the first and last letters. *C* in *ch* is silent and had been lost. *Dh* is equivalent to *y*.

Hazlehead (for Cuithail Cuid). Both parts mean fold, and the second had been added to explain the first after it had been corrupted. Cuithail might have had the following forms:—Cuithail, Chuithail, Huithail, Huishail, Husail, Hazle. Cuid may have been Cuid, Chuid, Huid, Head. Cuid had been at first in the nom. form, being in apposition to Cuthail, but being in the qualifying place it had afterwards been asp. to indicate that it was in a dependent relation to Cuithail.

Headinsch. Cattle-fold enclosure. *Chuid*, *cuid* asp., cattle-fold; *innis*, enclosure.

Headiton, Headitown, (for Baile a' Chuidain). Town of the little fold. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. *Baile* became *ton* and *town*; *a'* was lost when *baile* was transposed; *chuidain* lost *c*, and *ain* became *i* for *ie*.

Headroom (for Druim a' Chuid). Hill of the fold. *Druim*, long hill; *a'*, of the; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* being silent had been dropped, leaving *huid*, which became *head* and was put first, retaining the accent. *A'* was lost when *chuid* was put first.

Headrooms (for Druman a' Chuid). Small ridge of the fold. *Druman*, dim. of *druim*, ridge; *a'*, of the; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Heatherbrigs. If this is a Gaelic name it had originally been Braigh Chuith Airidhe. Hill of the fold on a shieling. *Braigh* (corrupted into *brigs*), hill; *chuith*, *cuith* asp. (corrupted into *heath* by loss of *c*), fold; *airidhe* (*idhe* dropped), gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Heatherwick (for Uig Chuith Airidhe). Corner of the fold on a shieling. *Uig*, nook, corner; *chuith*, *cuit* asp., fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Dh* is usually silent, and it had been lost along with the contiguous vowels.

Heatherybanks. Heathery represents Chuith Airidhe. Fold of the shieling. *Chuith*, *cuith* asp., fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Banks represents *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold. The second part had been added to the first after it had been corrupted and its meaning had been forgotten. Chuit became White and was turned into Gaelic by *ban*, white. Some added *k for* euphony, and others, regarding *an* as a plural termination, changed it into *s*, and thus was produced Banks.

Heatherybrae. Brae represents *braigh*, hill, and the name means hill where there was a fold on a shieling. See Heatherybanks.

Heathfield (for Achadh Chuith). Field of the cattle-

fold. *Achadh*, place, field (translated and transposed); *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* had become silent and had been lost.

Heath-hill. Cattle-fold. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., cattle-fold. After aspiration *c* had been dropped.

Heathland. Cattle-fold. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold for cattle. This had been corrupted to Heathhill, and hill had been turned into Gaelic by *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill, and Lamhan is now Land.

Hee Cross (for Crasg a' Chuith). Crossing on the top of a hill at a cattle-fold. *Crasg*, crossing; *a'*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* and *th* had become silent and had been lost. This is the name given to the summit of a hill in King-Edward, where it is crossed by a road. Though locally supposed to mean high it is pronounced *hee*.

Helenamore Croft. Croft of the big green plain. *Ailean*, green meadow; *mor*, big. *An* had been changed to *ie*, corrupted to *a*.

Helen's Chambers (for Ailean Seamhachd). Island of quietness, smallness. *Ailean*, island; *seamhachd*, smallness, peacefulness. *Seamhachd*, with *h* after *m* dropped, would be pronounced *shamachd*. Final *s* in Helen's had been added because it was thought to be a personal name.

Hell's Lum. Place at the inner end of a long sea cave or tunnel, where the roof had fallen in. The hole thus formed had some resemblance to the lum in a cottage, and was therefore called Hell's Lum.

Herd's Hillock. Herd's is a corruption of *airidhe*, which means both a shieling and a hut on a shieling. The O.S. map shows at this place the site of a "tumulus" or mound, which may have been that of a fold or a hut near the fold.

Hermit Seat. Perhaps this name had originally been Suidhe Armuigh. Seat of the buzzard. *Suidhe*, seat; *armuigh*, buzzard. Buzzards and kites were very numerous on hills before game-preserving began, and the rocks called Hermit Seat had seldom been without a bird on the watch.

Hermitage. This is a fanciful name given to a summer house on the top of a high knoll in Old Aberdeen. *Eremites* (Greek), dweller in a desert.

Heron Croft (for Croit a' Chaorruinn). Plot of the rowan tree. *Croit*, plot of ground; *a'*, of the; *chaorruinn*, gen. asp. of *caorrunn*, rowan tree.

Herrick's Cairn (for Carn Chaorach). Sheep's Cairn. *Carn*, cairn; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, sheep. The cairn was on a boundary.

Heuch Head. Place at the top of a steep bank. *Heuch* (Scotch), craig, cliff, steep place.

Heugh. Shelter under a steep bank.

High Law, High Wood, Highfield, Highlands, Highmuir, Highness. In these names High represents *chuith*, *cuith* asp., fold. Law is for *lamh*, hill; Lands for *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; and Ness is for *an eas*, the burn. *Chuith* had lost *c*, which was silent; *th* had also been lost because silent; and *hui* had become *high*.

Hill Folds. Small enclosed fields on a hill, for penning sheep in at night.

Hill of Airlie. Hill of the shieling on the side of the hill. *Airidh* (*idh* silent), shieling; *leth* (*th* silent), side.

Hill of Dumeath. Hill of the ford. *Dun*, hill; *an*, of the; *ath*, ford. There is a ford at Walla Kirk at the foot of the hill.

Hill of Forrest. Forrest refers to the ancient forest of Cardenauche.

Hill of John's Cairn. John's represents *dun*, hill, with *s* added to obtain a possessive.

Hill of Macknagran. Hill of the plain of sand. *Magh*, plain; *na*, of the; *grainne*, sand, gravel. The top of this hill rises nearly to the level of an ancient sea beach.

Hill of Marcus. Hill of the big cattle-fold. *Mor*, big; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., cattle-fold.

Hillar (for Ard Lar). High land. *Ard*, high; *lar*, land.

Hillocks Burn. Rivulet. *Choileach*, *coileach* asp., rivulet. After aspiration the *c* had been dropped.

Hindhill, Hindhillock, Hindland, Hindrum, Hindstones. In all these names Hind represents *choinne*, *coinne* asp., meeting-place. Land is *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; Drum is *druim*, long hill; and Stones may be sepulchral stone circle, as it is in Balquhain, town of the meeting-place. *C* in *ch*, being silent, had been lost.

Hip Slack (for Slochd Chip). Long hollow on the top of a hill. *Slochd*, hollow; *chip*, gen. asp. of *ceap*, top.

Hippyhillock. Top of a small hill. *Cheapan*, *ceapan* asp., small hill. *C*, being silent, had dropped off, and the dim. termination *an* had become *y*. *Ceapan* is the dim. of *ceap*, top of a hill.

Hirnley (for Leth Chairn). Side of the hill. *Leth*, side; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. *C*, being silent, had been lost.

Hobshill (for Hopshill). *Chop*, *cop* asp., hill. *C* silent had been dropped, and *s* had been inserted to make Hop possessive.

Hoggin (for Ogan). Small place. *Ogan*, dim. of *og*, little.

Hoggshillock, Hogholm, Hog's Well, Hogshillock, Hogston. In all these names Hog means "little" and

represents *og*, small, young. Holm is a corruption of *tom*, hill; and Well may be a corruption of *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town.

Holadonish Burn. Burn of the devil's hill. *Choille*, *coille* asp., hill, wood; *a'*, of the; *donais* (pronounced *don-ash*), gen. of *donas*, devil, bad luck, mischief.

Holburn, Hol Burn. Burn of the hollow. *Tholl*, *toll* asp., hollow. *T* asp. is silent and liable to be lost. It is formed by the junction of the two Rubislaw burns at Aberdeen.

Hole, Mill of (for Muileann a' Choill). Mill of the hill. *Muileann*, mill (translated); *a'*, of the (suppressed); *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *C* of *choill* had been lost after aspiration.

Hole an Dirkie. Hole of the cave. *Toll*, hole (translated); *an*, of the; *dearcain*, gen. of *dearcan*, little cave.

Hole of Haughton. Howe of Haughton. *Tholl*, *toll* asp., howe. *T* in *th* is silent and liable to be lost.

Hole of Morlass. Hill of the big fold. *Choill*, *coill* asp., hill; *mor*, big; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, circle, enclosure, fold.

Holemill. Mill of the howe. *Tholl*, *toll* asp., howe. *T* had been lost after aspiration.

Holland Bush, Holland Hill. Holland means hill. *Choill*, *coill* asp., hill; *lamhan*, small hill. *C* had been lost after aspiration; *mh* had become silent and had been lost; and *d* had been added to *n* for euphony.

Hollow Burn. Burn of the howe. *Tholl*, *toll* asp., howe. *T* in *th* is silent.

Hollow-dyke (for Choille Dubh, originally Dubh Choille). Black hill. *Dubh*, black; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill.

Holly Linn (for Linne Thollain). Waterfall in a little howe. *Linne*, waterfall; *thollain*, gen. asp., of *tollan*, small howe. *T* of *thollain*, being silent, had dropped off.

Holm, Holm's Hill, Holm's Wood, Holmsburn, Holmsmill. In these names Holm and Holms mean low island in a river, or haugh land near a river. *Holm* is an Early English word.

Holmhead, Homehead. Hill of the fold. *Tom*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *T* of *tom* had been asp. and then it had been lost. *C* of *chuid* had also been lost after aspiration.

Holy Shore. Black hill. *Choille*, *coille* asp., hill; *sear* (pronounced *shar*), black. *C* in *ch* is silent, and it had been lost.

Holy Well. Chalybeate spring which, having been blessed, was visited by sick and infirm persons on the first Sunday of May.

Holylind. Hill. *Choill, coill* asp., hill; *lamham*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *C* had become silent and had been lost after aspiration. *Mh* had been asp. and had been lost.

Holymill. Same as Holmsmill.

Home (The). Home Wood. In these names *home* represents *thom, tom* asp., hill. After aspiration *t* becomes silent and is liable to be dropped.

Honeybarrel, Honeyneuk, Honeynook. In these names Honey represents *choinne, coinne* asp., place of meeting. *Barrel* is *blar*, open space, with *l* transferred to the end.

Hope Farm, Hopewell. *Hope* represents *chop, cop* asp., hill; with *c* lost after aspiration. *Well* is *bhaile, baile* asp., farm-town, with *bh* changed to *w*.

Horn Burn, Horn Ford, Horndoyne, Horne's Loaning, Horn's Well, Hornscroft, Horntowie. In these names Horn represents *chairn* or *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. *Doyne* is *an t-abhainn*, the river; and *towie* is *tollan*, dim. of *toll*, howe.

Horner, Horneyfield. Horner and Horney represent *carnach*, abounding in cairns or stones.

Horse Rock. Rock like a horse lying.

Horsewell (for Baile Chraisgh). Town at a crossing on a hill. *Baile*, town; *chraisgh*, gen. of *crasg*, crossing, asp. at the beginning and the end. *C*, being silent, had been lost, and *gh* had also been lost. Then *hrais* had become *horse* and being an English qualifying word had been put first. *Baile*, being then last, had been asp., and *bhaile* had become *well, bh* being equivalent to *w*.

Hospital Wood. Wood on an estate belonging to Gordon's Hospital (now Gordon's College), Aberdeen.

Houff, The Howff. A disused burial ground. *Hof* (Dutch), walled enclosure, princely residence, farm, inn, place of security, mean lodging, burial ground.

Houndhillock. Hill of meeting. *Choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, assembly.

House Craigs (for Hawse Craigs). Rocks among which there are water passages resembling necks or throats. *Hawse* (Icelandic), neck; *creag*, rock.

Housedale. If of English origin the name might mean Dell in which a house is situated. If of Gaelic origin it probably represents Dail a' Chois, field of the howe. *Dail*, field; *a'*, of the; *chois*, gen. asp. of *cos*, hollow.

Housieside (for Suidhe Chuith). Site of a fold. *Suidhe*, site; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. *C* had been lost after aspiration, and *th* had become *sh*.

How Burn. Burn in a hollow.

How Ford, Howe Ford. Ford in a hollow.

How, Howe, Hol, Hole. At the beginning of names

these words represent *tholl, toll* asp., hollow. After being aspirated *t* had dropped off, having become silent.

Howdman. This is a rock two or three hundred yards from land. It may have been larger two or three thousand years ago, and sheep or cattle might have been sent to it to feed. The name seems to mean hill of the fold. *Man*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *Man*, hill, is seen in Longmanhill, Steinmanhill, and some other names. The order of the parts had been changed.

Howe Homach. Hollow containing knolls. *Thomach, tomach* asp., abounding in knolls.

Howe Moss. Moss in a hollow.

Howe of Badifoor. Howe of a grassy wood. *Badan*, grove; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass. *An* had become *ie*.

Howe of Lownie. Howe of a wet place. *Fhliuchain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wet place. *Fh* was silent and had been lost. *Ain* had become *nai* by transposition of letters.

Howe Loup (for Chuith Luib). Cattle-fold bend. *Chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold; *luib*, bend, turn in the coast line. *C* and *th* of *chuith* had become silent and had been lost. See Den of Howie.

Howe of Mar, Howe o' Mar. Mar may represent Magh Airidhe, plain of the shieling. *Magh*, plain, hollow; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Gh* and *dh* are often silent.

Howe of Slug. *Slochd*, slug, has the same meaning as *howe*.

Howff of Blair. Disused burial ground at Blair, Bourtie; now farm name.

Howeshalloch. Hollow of the willows. *Seileach*, willow.

Howets (for Chuithan). Little fold. *Chuithan*, dim. of *cuithan*, cattle-fold. In *chuithan c* had become silent and had dropped off; and *an* had been made *s* in the belief that it was a plural termination.

Huckster Row. Street in Aberdeen (now abolished) in which there was an inn. *Osda*, inn.

Humble Cairn. Low round cairn not rising to a point. *Humble* (English) and *hummel* (Scotch) mean without horns or points projecting upwards.

Humlie. Rock in the river Ythan, perhaps smooth on the surface and hence called *hummel* or *humble*.

Hummel Cow Latch. In Gaelic this name might have been (C)hom(hdh)ail Cu(ith) Lat(hai)ch. The letters within parentheses had been silent. Meeting-place at a cattle-fold in a howe. *Chomhdhail, comhdhail* asp., meeting-place; *cuith*, cattle-fold; *lathaich*, gen. of *lathach*, latch, hollow.

Hummel Craig. Flat-topped rock. *Hummel* (Scotch), humble, without projecting points; *creag*, rock.

Hummel Stone. Stone without projecting points. *Hummel* (Scotch), humble, smooth-headed.

Hummock. Rock smoothed by ice passing over it, but with upstanding humps. *Thomach* (*t* silent), humpy.

Humphery's Well (for Tobar Comh-Airidhe). Well of the common shieling. *Tobar*, well; *comh-airidhe*, gen. of *comh-airidh*, shieling common to more than one proprietor. The well is now on a boundary line. *Comh* had been aspirated, and *c* had become silent and had dropped off.

Hungry Hoy. The three parts of the name all mean fold for cattle or sheep. *Fang*, fank, sheep-fold; *rath* (*th* silent), circle, enclosure; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold, enclosure. *C* and *th* had become silent and had been lost.

Hunt Hill. Hill on which men assembled to hunt wild animals with dogs. In ancient times deer were hunted by men on horses attended by dogs. See sculptured stones.

Huntly (for Tulach Choinne). Hill of assembly. *Tulach*, hill; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting. *C*, having been aspirated, became silent and had been lost. Initial *h* shows that this part of the name had been aspirated and had been at the end.

Husband Hillock. Fold hillock. The name had been originally *cuit*, fold, and subsequently Chuit, Huit, White, Ban (white), Band. The first part had been prefixed to the second to explain it after it had been corrupted and translated. It had passed through the forms Cuit, Chuith, Huith, Huish, Huis, Hus; and the two parts together make *husband*. *C* in *ch* is silent and liable to be omitted. *Th* had become *sh*, and the aspirating *h* had afterwards been lost. *Ban* is a translation into Gaelic of White and must be late. *D* is a euphonic addition to *n*.

Huxter Stone. Stone at an inn to enable riders to mount their horses. *Osda*, inn.

Hythie. Fold. *Chuithan*, *cuithan* asp., small fold. *C* had been lost after aspiration, being silent; and *an* had become *ie*.

Iar Choire Sneachdach. West snowy corry. *Iar*, west; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry; *sneachdach*, snowy.

Ides Burn. Burn of the little fold. *Chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., little fold. *Ch* had been lost, *an* had improperly been made *es*, and *uides* had become *ides*.

Idoch. Brae. *Uchdach*, brae of a hill.

Inch, Insch. Space surrounded by water, land, fence, wall, dyke, ditch, hills; cattle-fold, sheep-fold, field, garden, lake, island, sepulchral stone circle.

Inch Biggie. Small island. *Innis*, island; *beagh*, little.

Inch Geck. Very small island. *Gig*, root of *gigean*,

dwarf, something insignificant. Hence English term *gig*, light boat, light carriage.

Inch Haugh. Haugh surrounded by a river. *Innis*, island.

Inch More. Big island. *Innis*, island; *mor*, big.

Inch Rocks. Rocks surrounded by water. *Innis*, island, surrounded place.

Inchbrae. Enclosed slope. *Innis*, enclosure; *brae* (Scotch), slope.

Inchdonald. Brown burn island. *Innis*, island; *donn*, brown; *allt*, burn.

Inches. *Innis*, island. The Inches were alluvial sand-banks in the estuary of the Dee, between the river and the Denburn.

Inchgarth. Sandy island in a river. *Innis*, island; *garth*, enclosure.

Inchgreen. Enclosed grassy place. *Innis*, enclosure.

Inchley. Level grassy enclosed place. *Innis*, enclosure; *ley* (Scotch), level grassy place.

Inchmore. Big enclosure for sheep or cattle. *Innis*, enclosure; *mor*, big.

Inchnabobart (for Innis a' Botha Mhairt). Enclosure at a cow-house. *Innis*, enclosed space; *a'*, of the; *botha*, gen. of *both*, house; *mhairt*, gen. asp. of *mart*, cow. The meaning of this name is now locally unknown. This had arisen from *both*, house, being confounded with *bo*, cow; and from *mh* being changed into *bh*, with subsequent loss of the aspirate *h*. The place seems to have been a summer shieling with a fold where cows were penned by day to rest and be milked, and a house for them at night.

Inglis (for An Lios). The fold. *An*, the; *lios* (pronounced *lees*), fold. *O* is not sounded, but it serves to prevent *s* from being pronounced as *sh*.

Inglistown (for Baile an Lise). Town of the fold. *Baile*, town; *an*, of the; *lise*, gen. of *lios* (pronounced *lees*), fold. Baile had been translated and put last, and this produced An Lise Town, now made Inglistown.

Ininteer (for Tir Innin). Land of the hill. *Tir*, land *innin*, gen. of *innean*, hill.

Inkhorn (for An Carn). The hill. *An*, the; *carn*, hill.

Innes Brae, Innesbrae. Enclosed brae. *Innis*, enclosure; *brae* (Scotch), slope.

Innes Cairn (for Carn an Innse). Hill of the fold. *Carn*, hill; *an*, of the; *innse*, gen. of *innis*, enclosure, cattle-fold, sheep-fold.

Innes Well (for Tobar Innse). Well of the cattle-fold. *Tobar*, well (translated); *innse*, gen. of *innis*, cattle-fold.

Inneshewen (for Innis [a'] [C]hui[th]ain). Enclosure

of the small cattle-fold. *Innis*, enclosure; *a'*, of the; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. The letters within brackets had been lost.

Inschannochie. Enclosed place between two branches of a stream. *Innis*, enclosure; *aonachaidh*, gen. of *aonachadh*, junction of streams.

Inschtammack. Enclosed place for rest. *Innis*, enclosure; *tamach*, restful.

Inver. Farm at the junction of the Ton burn with the Don. *Inbhir*, infall of a stream into a larger or into the sea, ford, outflow of a lake.

Inverallochy. Infall of the little burn. *Inver*, infall; *allachain*, gen. of *allachan*, dim. of *allach*, stream.

Inveramsay, Inveralumsy (1485), (for Inbhir Allain). Infall of the small stream. *Inbhir*, infall; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, small stream. The 1485 form suggests that the last part of the name represents *allan* with *an* changed both to *s* and to *ay* or *y*. The small stream is the Strathnaterick burn.

Invercamey. Infall of the crooked burn. *Inver*, infall; *camaidh*, gen. of *camadh*, crook, curve.

Invercauld. Infall of the small burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *caoil*, gen. of *caol*, narrow, small.

Invercauld Arms Inn. Inn showing the coat of arms of the Invercauld family on a signboard.

Inverchandlick. Infall of a stream from a narrow glen into a river. *Inbhir*, infall; *chunglaich*, gen. asp. of *cunglach*, defile, glen.

Inverden. Mouth of the Den of Kildrummy. *Inbhir*, mouth.

Inverdon. Infall of the river Don. *Inbhir*, infall; *Don*, river name.

Inverebrie. Infall of the Ebrie burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Ebrie*, stream name.

Inverenzie. Infall of the Fenzie burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Fenzie*, stream name; which see. Fhenzie, Fenzie asp., becomes Enzie by loss of *fh*.

Inverernan. Infall of the Ernan. *Inbhir*, infall; *Ernan*, stream name.

Inverey. Infall of the Ey burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Ey*, stream name.

Invergelder. Infall of the Gelder burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Gelder*, stream name.

Inverkindie. Infall of the Kindie burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Kindie*, stream name.

Invermossat. Infall of the Mossat burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Mossat*, stream name.

Invermarkie. Infall of the Markie water. *Inbhir*, infall; *Markie*, stream name.

Invernettie. Infall of a small stream. *Inbhir*, infall; *nctain*, gen. of *netan*, dim. of *net*, burn.

Invernochty. Infall of the Nochty burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Nochty*, stream name.

Invernorth, Invernoth (1423), (for Inbhir na h-Otha). Outlet of the broad water. *Inbhir*, outflow; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *otha*, gen. of *oth*, broad water. The broad water had been the loch of Inverallochy Castle.

Inverord. Infall of the Ord burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Ord*, stream name meaning hill.

Inverquhomery. Infall of the Quhomery burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *Quhomery*, burn name.

Inverquinzie. Termination of the Pitfour Canal. *Inbhir*, infall of a river; *cuinge*, narrow strait, channel. *Cuinge* is now pronounced *queenie*. Queenie was also the name of the ancient channel between Peterhead and Keith Inch, which was described as "over the Queenie."

Inverthernie (for Inbhir Allt Charnan). Infall of the burn of the small hills. *Inbhir*, infall; *allt*, burn (suppressed); *charnan*, gen. plural asp. of *carnan*, small hill. The burn is now the Kingsford burn, and the hills are the Ordie and the Knaps of Thernie. *Ch* of *charnan* had become *th*, and *an* had become *ie*, though *an* is not a dim. but a plural termination.

Inverugie. Infall of the Ugie. *Inbhir*, infall; *Ugie*, stream name.

Inverurie. Infall of the Urie. *Inbhir*, infall; *Urie*, stream name.

Inverveddie (for Inbhir Feadain). Infall of the burn. *Inbhir*, infall; *feadain*, gen. of *feadan*, spring, stream. *Ain* became *ie*.

Inverythan. Ford of the Ythan. When *invcr* and *aber* are both places on the same burn, *inver* means ford and *abcr* means infall; but *abcr* also means a ford, as in Kinnaber. *Inver*, infall, ford; *Ythan*, river name.

Inzie Head. Cape like a claw. *Ionga*, claw, nail.

Iriewells. Wells whose water is red with iron oxide. *Irie* is a corruption of *ory*, containing ore, which in Aberdeenshire is pronounced *eir*.

Ireland Well. Well whose water was tinged red with oxide of iron. *Ore* is corrupted into *eir* in Scotch.

Iron Mine (disused). This is a place where a deep excavation was made to ascertain the depth and quality of a vein of iron ore on the side of the Leacht Road. See Geological Survey map.

Iron Stone. Stone in a sepulchral circle, which emits a metallic sound when struck.

Ironbrae, Ironfield. In these names *iron* represents *airnean*, plural of *airne*, sloe.

Ironhill, Ironrieves, Ironside. Watch-hill, watched fold, site of a watching-place. *Airne*, watching cattle at night; *coill*, hill; *rathan*, dim. of *rath*, fold, with *an* made *s* instead of *ie; suidhe*, site. *Th* in rath is silent.

Irvinestone (for Clach Airidh Bheinne). Stone of the shieling on a hill. *Clach*, stone (translated); *airidh*, shieling; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*.

Isaacstown (for Baile Easach). Farm having burns. *Baile*, farm-town; *easach*, having burns. In Highland districts *easach* means abounding in waterfalls.

Isla. Bright river. *Ialach* (*ch* silent), bright, clear.

Ittingstone (for Baile Chuithain). Town of the small fold. *Baile*, town (translated); *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *Ch* had become silent or had been changed to *w*. Old forms of the name are Uttingstoun, Uttestoun, Wittingstoune, which show its derivation from *chuithain*.

Ivage Hill. Cattle-fold hill. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold. Chuithail had passed through the following forms in becoming Ivage:—Chuithail, Huith-hill, Ith-hill, Ibh-hill, Ivaod, Ivage. *Th* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*. Ail had been corrupted into Hill, which had been turned into Gaelic by *aod* (pronounced *aid*), hill, hill-face, brae. Aod sometimes became Edge in names.

Ive. Cattle-fold. *Chuith*, *cuith* asp., cattle-fold. *Ch* had been lost along with its vowel, and *th* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*. St Ives means hill of the fold.

Iverton (for Overton). Upper town.

Jackston, Cross of. Place where two roads crossed, and where there was an alehouse. *Deoch*, drink, ale, liquor. *Deoch* would have produced *Jock*, which had been changed to *Jack*.

Jacob's Hillock. The meaning of the first part of the name cannot be made out. It probably began with *d*, had *c* in the middle, and it may have been Dubh Cop, black hill. The place is a dry knoll 1000 feet above the sea. *Dubh*, black; *cop*, hill.

Jam. Place on a brae. *Aodann*, brae. *D* is sometimes sounded as if it were followed by *y*. This produces a sound like *g* or *j*, and *aodann*, by loss of *ao*, became *jann*, which lapsed into *jam*.

Jane's Firs. Old fir-tree roots. *Sean* (pronounced *shen*), old. The name indicates a place where a fir-wood had been cut down and the roots had been left in the ground.

Janet Lamb's Well (for Sean Bhaile Laimh). Old farm-

town on a hill. *Sean*, old; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*, and *bhaile* had become *well*.

Janet's Craig. Rock at a short distance from the edge of the sea. *Sineidh* (pronounced *shenid*), stretched out, removed; *creag*, rock.

Janet's Skellyis (for Sineidh Sgeilgan). Projected rocks. *Sineidh*, projecting, distant; *sgeilgan*, plural of *sgeilg*, rock. The Skellyis are three rocks at a short distance from the shore.

Janet's Well (for Sean Bhaile). Old town. *Sean* (pronounced *shen*), old; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. *Baile* is aspirated because it follows its adjective.

Janetstown (for Sean Bhaile). Old town. *Sean*, old; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w;* and Waile had been corrupted into Well. *Sean* resembles in sound the first syllable of *Seonaid*, Janet.

Jeannie Gordon's Well (for Baile Sean Ghortain). Town at an old cattle-fold. *Baile*, town; *sean*, old; *ghortain*, gen. asp. of *gortan*, small fold. *Baile* had been aspirated, becoming *bhaile*, pronounced *waile*, which had been corrupted into *well* and put last. Then *ghortain* had lost the aspirate and had become *gortain*. *D* and *t* are interchangeable in Gaelic, and *gortain* became *gordon*.

Jeanny Wright (for Sean Airidh). Old shieling. *Sean*, old; *airidh*, shieling.

Jellie's Hillock. Probably the original form of this name had been Chuitail (*cuitail* asp.), cattle-fold. This had been corrupted into Whitehill, afterwards made White Hillock. *White* at a later time had been translated into Gaelic by *gealan*, small white thing, made dim. because *hillock* is the dim. of *hill*. *An* of *gealan* had been changed to *ie*, and afterwards *s* had been added, making *an* represent both a dim. and a plural termination. *Gealics* thus produced had lapsed into *jellies*.

Jenny Gow's Pot (for Poit Sean Cuith). Pot of the old fold. *Poit*, pot; *sean*, old; *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* in *cuith* had become *g*, and *th* had been lost.

Jenny Ritchie's Well (for Sean Bhaile Ruighe). Old farm-town on the slope of a hill. *Sean*, old; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town *ruighe*, slope of a hill where cultivation begins. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*, and *bhaile* had been corrupted to *well* and put to the end.

Jenny's Well (for Sean Bhaile). Old town. *Sean*, old; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bhaile* had become first *waile* and then *well*.

Jericho. Perhaps for Dubh Airidh Cuith. Black shiel

at a fold. *Dubh*, black; *airidh*, shiel; *cuith*, fold. All the asp. letters had been lost. This was the name given to a distillery. The name was afterwards changed to Bennachie.

Jetty. Something projected. *Jettee* (French), pier, jetty.

Jimpack (for Giubhsach). Fir-wood. Since *bh* and *mh* are both sounded *v*, *m* had been substituted for *b*, and *h* had been lost, making the word Giumsach, which had lapsed into Giumpach, finally becoming Jimpack.

Jock's Cairn. The letter *j* is not in the Gaelic alphabet. *Dh* is often sounded as *j*, and perhaps Jock's Cairn represents Dhubh Charn, for Dubh Charn, black hill. *Dhubh*, *dubh* asp., black; *charn*, *carn* asp., hill.

Jockston's Gate. Gate in this name means road or way. If *j* represents *d*, Jockston's may have originally been Cloch Dubh, black stone, in which Dubh had been corrupted into Jock and Cloch had been translated into Stone.

John Forbes's Cairn. Cairn erected to commemorate John Forbes of Newe and Bombay.

Johnie's Kirk. The Kirk is a mass of rock. The original name had been *Dunan*, little hill. *An* had been made both *ie* and *s*, and *dunies* had been corrupted into Johnie's. To explain this *creag*, rock, had been added, and it had been corrupted into Kirk.

Jubilee Cairn. Cairn erected to commemorate the jubilee of the accession of Queen Victoria. *Jubilee* (from Hebrew), season of great joy; *carn*, pile of stones.

Juncan (for Dun Can). *Dun*, hill; *can*, white. But the original form of the name had been *Cuitail*, cattle-fold. From Chuitail to Juncan the steps had been Cuitail, Chuitail, Whitehill, Dun Can, Duncan, Juncan.

Juniper Cairn. Cairn near juniper bushes. *Juniper* (Latin, *juvenis*, young, and *parere*, to produce), an evergreen shrub, named from apparently renewing its youth.

Justice Mill. Mill at a knoll where courts of justice were held. Probably the burgh barony courts had been held there for the lands within the freedom of Aberdeen.

Justice Street. Street from the Castlegate to the site of the justiciary courts held in Aberdeen at the Heading Hill.

Kailman's Burn. This burn flows down a hillside, and the name probably means burn of the narrow valley on the side of a hill. *Caol*, narrow; *man*, hill. *Man* is not in Gaelic or Irish dictionaries, but it occurs in names and it is evidently allied to the Latin *mons*, hill.

Kail Pot. Narrow pot. *Caol*, narrow; *poit*, pot.

Kaim Hill, The Kaim, Kaimhill. When two glaciers

unite they sometimes form a long, slender, steep-sided moraine between them. After the end of the Glacial Epoch in Scotland many such ridges were left in valleys. They are now called Kaims, from their resemblance to the comb of a cock. *Kaim* (Scotch), comb.

Kalfrush. Narrow heathery place beside a burn. *Caol*, narrow; *fraochach*, heathery.

Karim Cottage. Cottage at Balmoral occupied by an Indian Moonshee who taught the Hindoo language to Queen Victoria.

Katie M'Callum's Cairn. Heap of stones marking the place where a woman perished in a snowstorm.

Katie's Pot. This may have been a pot in which a woman named Katie was drowned by order of a barony court. Katie, however, might be a corruption of *cuitan*, small fold. Cattle-folds were in most cases near rivers, burns, or wells.

Katrine Grain. Branch of the Clachan burn issuing from boggy places. *Catharan*, plural of *cathar*, boggy place; *grain*, branch of a burn. *Grain* is the same word as *groin*.

Katteburn. Burn crossing a main road. *Catha*, road.

Katty's Leap (for Luib Catha). Bend of the road. *Luib*, bend; *catha*, road, hill road.

Kearn. Hill. *Carn*, hill.

Kebbaty. Place where a channel had been eroded by running water. *Caobte*, past part. of *caob*, to bite, erode.

Kebbuck Knowe. Knoll yielding sods or divots. *Caobach*, producing sods; *cnap*, knoll.

Keelinhead (for Caolan Chuid). Narrow place in a river, where there was a fold. *Caolan*, narrow channel; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. *C*, being silent, had been lost.

Keello Pot. Pot in the Don at a narrow place. *Caolan*, small gut or channel. *An* had become *o* instead of *ie*.

Keig. Cattle-fold. *Cuidh*, cattle-fold. *Dh* had become *gh*, and *h* had been lost. The Barmkyn is an ancient fold.

Keilhill, Killhill (1696). Rising ground on which there was a kiln where oats were dried to be made into meal.

Keillenknowes (for Cnap an Cuile). Knoll at the nook. *Cnap*, knoll; *an*, of the; *cuile*, gen. of *cuil*, nook. The name had been turned into English as if it were Cnapan Cuilein, knoll of the little nook, with *s* added to *knowe* because *cnapan* ended in *an*.

Keillyford (for Ath Cille). Church ford. *Ath*, ford; *cille*, gen. of *cill*, church. The ford is near Barthol Chapel.

Keiloch. Hill burn. *Coilcach*, small stream.

Keir. Crest of a hill. *Cir*, comb of a cock.

Keir, Hill of. Hill with a sharp long ridge on the top. *Cir*, crest, comb. There was a cattle-fold on this hill.

Keirn. Crest. *Cirein*, crest, ridge, cock's comb.

Keiselghur Works. Place where kieselguhr is obtained and prepared for use in explosives. Kieselguhr is a German mineralogical name for a diatomaceous earth found in ancient lakes now dry.

Keith Inch. Cattle-fold island. *Cuith*, cattle-fold; *innis*, island. In nearly all names Keith means cattle-fold.

Keithan, Keithen, Keithney, Kethan. Small fold. *Cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. In Keithney the letters *a* and *n* had been transposed, and *a* became *ey*.

Keith-hall. Mansion-house named after Sir John Keith, who purchased Caskieben about 1662, and changed the name of the mansion-house and estate to Keith-hall.

Keith's Muir. Cattle-fold moor. *Cuith*, cattle-fold. On the Ordnance Survey map Keith's Muir is stated to have been the scene of a conflict between the Clans Keith and Irvine. Neither of these names belonged to clans, and the statement is not worthy of credit.

Kellands, The. The kail grounds. *Caulis* (Latin), stalk, which in Scotch is *cow*.

Kelloch Stone. Long narrow sea rock. *Caol*, narrow.

Kellock, The. The hill burn. *Coileach*, hill burn, small stream.

Kelly Burn. Hill burn. *Coileach*, hill burn.

Kelpie's Kist. Pool in the Ythan, supposed to be the home of a water spirit.

Kelts Well. Well in a secluded place. *Cuilteach*, secluded, private. The sound of *t* before *each* is like that of *ts*.

Kemb Hills, Kembhill, Kemp's Hill. Crooked hill. *Cam*, crook, with *b* or *p* added for euphony.

Kemmels of Durno. Kemmels might be a corruption of Kembhills; which see.

Kemnay (for Caman). Little crook in the river Don. *Caman*, dim. of *cam*, crooked. In the termination *an* the two letters had been transposed.

Kendal (for Ceann Dalach). Head of the field. *Ceann*, head; *dail* for *dalach*, gen. of *dail*, riverside field.

Kenfield. Head of a field. *Ceann*, head.

Kennels. Dog houses. *Canis* (Latin), dog, and suffix *ile*, place of, as in Latin *bovile*, place for cattle.

Kennerty (for Ceann Airde). Head of the height. *Ceann*, head; *airde*, height.

Kennethmont (for Monadh Cinn Ath). Moor at the end of the ford on the great north road. This meaning suits the locality, and it is suggested by the accent being on *eth*. *Monadh*, moor; *cinn*, gen. of *ceann*, head; *ath*, ford.

Keplahill. Hill head. *Ceap*, top; *lamh*, hill.

Kepple Croft. Croft where there was a block of stone resembling a horse lying on the ground. *Capull*, horse.

Kepplecruick. Horse hill. *Capul*, horse; *cnoc*, hill. See Cnoc.

Kepplestone, Capelstones. Horse stone. Several places are called Kepplestone. *Capull*, horse, mare.

Kessock Burn. Small burn. *Caise*, burn; *og*, small.

Kettle Hill, Kettle Howe. Kettle represents *cuitail*, cattle-fold.

Kettock Burn, Kettock's Mills. In these names Kettock represents *cuit og*, small cattle-fold. *Cuit*, cattle-fold; *og*, small.

Keyhead (for Cuidh Chuid). Cattle-fold. Both parts mean fold, the second having been added to the first to explain it after it had been corrupted. *Cuidh*, fold; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. In *cuidh dh* is equivalent to *y*, and in *chuid c* being silent had been lost.

Khantore. Head of the round steep hill. *Ceann*, head; *torra*, gen. of *torr*, steep, flat-topped hillock.

Kiddshill (for Tom Cuidain). Hill of the small fold. *Tom*, hill; *cuidain*, gen. of *cuidan*, dim. of *cuid*, fold, tub. *Ain* had been made *s* instead of *ie*. From *cuid* come the personal names Kidd and Kyd. The small tubs in use on ships for conveying food are called kids. *Kid*, a tub, becomes *queed* in Aberdeenshire.

Kilbirnie Burn. Burn at the head of a hollow. *Ceann*, head; *bearna*, gap, low place in the skyline.

Kilblean. Hill of milking. *Coill*, hill; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking.

Kildow. Black nook. *Cuil*, nook; *dubh*, black.

Kildrummy. Church on a small ridge. *Cill*, church; *dromain*, gen. of *droman*, small ridge. The first church may have been that within the castle. It is apparently not of the same age as the castle.

Kildrummy Castle. Castle at the head of a small ridge. *Ceann*, head; *dromain*, gen. of *droman*, small ridge. If the chapel within the bounds of the castle is the older of the two buildings Kil represents *cill*, church.

Kilkiehill (for Ceann Coill Cuidh). Head of the hill of the fold. *Ceann*, head; *coill*, hill (translated and put last); *cuidh*, fold. *Dh* is equivalent to *y* or *ie*. In names *cinn*, the gen. form, is used for *ceann*, and *cinn* often becomes *cill*.

Kill Dordy. Head of the black little hill. *Ceann*, head; *dubh*, black; *ordain*, gen. of *ordan*, little hill.

Killcrook (for Ceann Cnuic). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *cnuic*, gen. of *cnoc*, hill. Gaelic-speaking people usually pronounce *n* in *cnoc* as *r*.

Killden. Narrow den. *Caol*, narrow; *dein*, den.

Killeith. Grey head. *Cill* for *ceann*, head; *liath*, grey.

Killiecrankie (for Ceann Chrann Cuidh). Head of the place with a fold at a tree. *Ceann*, head, end; *chrann*, *crann* asp., tree; *cuidh*, fold. *Dh* of *cuidh* is equivalent to *y*. The place in Aberdeenshire was named by Sir Charles Forbes to commemorate the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689.

Killin Burn (for Allt Coillein). Burn of the little hill. *Allt*, burn; *coillein*, gen. of *coillean*, dim. of *coille*, hill.

Killmidden (for Ceann Meadhoin). Middle head. *Ceann*, head; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

Killywharn (for Ceann a' Chairn). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *a'*, of the; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Kiln Den. Narrow den. *Caol*, narrow; *dein*, den.

Kilnary (for Cill na h-Airidhe). Head of the shieling. *Cill*, for *ceann*, head; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Kinadie, Kinaldie, Kinnadie (for Ceann Alltain). Head of the small stream. *Ceann*, head; *alltain*, gen. of *alltan*, small burn.

Kinbate (for Ceann Beath). Head of the birch wood. *Ceann*, head; *beath*, birch wood.

Kinbattoch. Head of the birch-growing place. *Ceann*, head; *beathaich*, gen. of *beathach*, birch-growing.

Kinbeam Hill (for Ceann Beinne). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill.

Kinbog. Head of the bog. *Ceann*, head; *bog*, soft place.

Kinbroon. Head of the hill. *Cinn*, for *ceann*, head; *bruighine*, gen. of *bruighin*, fairy hill, hillock.

Kincardine (for Ceann Cathair Dain). Head of the seat of judgment. *Ceann*, head; *cathair* (*th* silent), seat; *dain*, gen. of *dan*, judgment. The place had been near the site of a barony court.

Kincardine o' Neil. Kincardine on the Neil burn. See Kincardine. O'Neil represents Allt an Ail, burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn (suppressed); *an*, of the; *ail*, gen. of *al*, hill.

Kinclune. Head of the meadow valley. *Ceann*, head; *cluain*, gen. of *cluan*, meadow.

Kincraig. Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, rock, hill.

Kincraigie. Head of the little hill. *Ceann*, head; *creagain*, gen. of *creagan*, little hill.

Kindie Burn. Burn in Glenkindie; which see.

Kindrochit, Kindrought. Head of the bridge. *Ceann*, head; *drochaide*, gen. of *drochaid*, bridge.

Kinellar (for Ceann Al Airidhe). Head of the hill of the shieling. *Ceann*, head; *al*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*,

shieling. *Dh* in *airidhe* is silent, and it and the contiguous vowels have been lost.

King-Edward (for Cinn Iochdar). Lower heads. *Cinn*, plural of *ceann*, head; *iochdar* (*och* silent), lower. The upper heads are where the railway crosses the burn of King-Edward, and the lower are where the turnpike road crosses it. Old forms are Kynedor (1178-1199), Kenidor (1199-1207), Kynedwart (1273). The modern form appeared on communion cups in 1618.

Kinghorn (for Ceann Chairn). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Kinglaser (for Ceann Lasair). Headland on which signal fires were made. *Ceann*, head, promontory; *lasair*, flame of fire.

Kingoodie. End of the cattle-fold. *Ceann*, head, end; *cuidh*, cattle-fold. The sound of *y* is heard when *dh* is slowly pronounced.

King's College. King James IV. showed some interest in the erection of the college, and it was often ascribed to him.

King Seat, Kingseat, King's Crown, King's Links, King's Hillock, King's Chair, Kingsford, Kingswells, Kingshill. In all these names King and King's represent *ceann*, head. Seat is *suidhe*, site, place; Crown is *cruinn*, round; Chair is probably connected with *charr*, *carr* asp., rock; Wells is the source of the Denburn; but Wells might represent *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town.

Kinharrachie (for Ceann a' Charrachain). Head of the little rocky place. *Ceann*, head; *a'*, of the, (suppressed); *charrachain*, gen. asp. of *carrachan*, dim. of *carrach*, rock. *C* of Charrachain, being silent, had been lost, and *ain* became *ie*.

Kininmonth. Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *an*, of the; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, moor.

Kinkell. Head of the church. *Ceann*, head; *cille*, gen. of *cill*, church. Final *e* is often lost.

Kinknockie (for Ceann Cnocain). Head of the knoll. *Ceann*, head; *cnocain*, gen. of *cnocan*, little hill.

Kinloch. Head of the loch. *Ceann*, head; *loch*, lake.

Kinminity, Kinminty, Kinmonity, Kinmundy, (for Ceann Monaidh). Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, hill, moor. When *dh* is pronounced slowly the sound of *y* is also heard.

Kinmuck. Hill where pigs fed. *Ceann*, head; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig. *Muc* may represent *muiche*, gloom, darkness.

Kinnaird's Head. Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *airde*, gen. of *ard*, hill. In "The Navigation of James V." it is

called Torrisness, and it is probably the place called Torfness in the history of King Duncan.

Kinnermit, Kinarmy (1273). Head of the land where cattle pastured. *Ceann*, head; *airmheidh*, gen. of *airmheadh*, drove of cattle.

Kinnernie (for Ceann Fhearna). Head of the alders. *Ceann*, head; *fhearna*, gen. plural asp. of *fearna*, alder.

Kinnoir (for Ceann an Oir). East head. *Ceann*, head; *an*, of the; *oir*, east.

Kinord. Head of a hill. *Ceann*, head; *ord*, hill.

Kinstair. Head of the road over a wet place. *Ceann*, head, end; *staire*, gen. of *stair*, passage over a wet mossy or boggy place, stepping-stones. See Kinkell.

Kintocher. Head of the causeway. *Ceann*, head; *tochair*, gen. of *tochar*, causeway, dry road through a bog.

Kintore. Head of the hill. *Ceann*, head; *torr*, steep, abrupt knoll.

Kiplaw. Head of the hill. *Ceap*, top; *lamh*, hill.

Kipp. Small piece of ground. *Ceap*, plot of ground.

Kipperies. Small plots of cultivated land at a shieling. *Cip*, plural of *ceap*, plot of cultivated ground; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling, summer hill pasture.

Kippet Hills. Small hills. Kippet is a dim. of *ceap*, top of a hill.

Kirk Hill, Kirkhill, Kirkhillock. The second part is a translation of the first. Kirk is a corruption of *creag*, hill. Sometimes Kirk Hill means hill near a church.

Kirk Lakes. Flat smooth rocks near St Combs Church. *Leacan*, plural of *leac*, flat rock. The rocks had been smoothed by the passage of an ice sheet over them. *An* became *s*.

Kirk Style. Church gate.

Kirkney. Little hill. *Creagan*, dim of *creag*, hill. *An* became *na*, and afterwards *ney*.

Kirn, The Kirns. Crest of high land. *Cirean*, crest. *S* in Kirns arose from mistaking the dim. *an* for the plural termination.

Kist Hill. Hill on which a stone-lined sepulchral chamber was found. *Ciste*, kist, chest, grave.

Kitchenhill, Kitchiehill (local); Windkitchiehill and Windkitiehill in Poll Book, 1696. Cattle-fold hill. *Cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* became *k*; *th* was strengthened by the insertion of *c*; and *an* became *ie* in the local form. Wind, prefixed to the forms in the Poll Book, shows that Kitchie and Kitie had been believed to be corruptions of *gaothach*, windy, but this is a mistake.

Kittlemannach, Kittlemanoch (for Cuitail Meannach). Fold for kids. *Cuitail*, fold; *meannach*, pertaining to kids.

Kittling Wood. Wood growing where there was anciently a fold. *Cuitail*, cattle-fold.

Kitty Loch. Opening from the sea into the land, which had anciently served as a cattle-fold. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold. *An* became *ie*. Kitty Loch is locally supposed to have been a resort of kittywakes, but this is a mistaken idea.

Kitty Tapp's Wood. Wood on a hilltop where had anciently been a cattle-fold. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold; *tap* (Scotch), top. *An* of *cuitan* became *ie*.

Kittybrewster, Kittybrouster Well, Kittythirst Well. In these names the first part represents Cuitan Briste, broken fold. *Cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, fold; *briste*, broken. Usually, folds for cattle had water near them. Kittybrewster was in the den now called Berryden, which means watery den. Kittybrouster was on the boundary between St Nicholas and Spital parishes, on the west side of Monthooly. It is mentioned in a charter defining the bounds of the Spital lands, in the possession of the Town Council. Kittythirst is in Keig, and in this name, from association with a well, *briste* had become *thirst*. Brokenfold in Forglen is a translation of Cuitan Briste. These folds had been made by planting trunks of trees upright in the ground. When these decayed the folds had become ruinous.

Kittycallin. Fold of the little wet meadow. *Cuitan*, small fold; *callain*, gen. of *callan*, dim. of *calla*, marsh, meadow.

Kittyneedie Stone. Cattle-fold at a stone commemorating a great man. *Cuitan*, cattle-fold; *niaidh*, gen. of *niadh*, hero, mighty man. *An* became *y*, its equivalent in Scotch.

Knaggan. Small knob. *Cnagan*, dim. of *cnag*, pin, projecting top.

Knaphead. Cattle-fold on a small knoll. *Cnap*, little hill; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold.

Knappach Ford. Ford where there are small knolls. *Cnapach*, abounding in knolls.

Knapperna (for Cnap Fhearna). Knoll of alder-trees. *Cnap*, knoll; *fhearna*, gen. plural of *fearna*, alder-tree. *Fh* is silent and disappears from names.

Knappert Hillock, Knapperty Hillock, Knappert Knows. Knowes on which grows *Orobus tuberosus*, knappert. This term may be a corruption of Knapwort, root growing on knolls. *Cnap*, knoll; *wort*, plant, root. Large tubercles grow on the roots of the knappert. Children bruise them and macerate them in water and obtain a sweet liquid called knappert wine. The knappert was once regarded as a kind of fruit.

Knappie. Little knoll. *Cnapan*, dim. of *cnap*, knoll. *An* had been changed to *ie*.

Knappieround. Round knoll. *Cnapan*, small knoll; *cruinn*, round.

Knappy Park. Enclosed space containing knolls. *Cnapach*, hilly; *pairc*, park.

Knaps. Knoll. *Cnapan*, dim. of *cnap*, knoll. Final *s* represents *an* in *cnapan*, which is in it the dim. and not the plural termination.

Knapsleask. The knoll of Leask. *Cnapan*, dim. of *cnap*, hill; *Leask*, name of a district. See Leask. *Cnapan* had been erroneously regarded as the plural of *cnap*.

Knaven (for Cnap Bheinne). Head of the hill. *Cnap*, head, top; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

Knightland Burn. Hill burn. *Cnoc*, hill; *lamhan*, little hill. *Cnoc*, hill, had been thought to be *cniochd*, knight.

Knightsmill (for Cnoc Meall). Both parts mean hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *meall*, hill. *Cnoc*, hill, had been supposed to be *cniochd*, knight. Apparently the same mistake had been made with the name Knightsbridge in London.

Knock, The Knock, Knockhill, Knoxhill. In these names Knock and Knox represent *cnoc*, hill; which see. Knock becomes Knoll, which in Scotch is softened into Knowe.

Knock na Hare. Hill of the shieling. *Cnoc*, hill; *na*, of the; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Knock of Lawsie. Hill of fire. *Cnoc*, hill; *lasaidh*, gen. of *lasadh*, burning, shining. This hill may have been utilised for transmitting signals by fires or blazes.

Knockandoch, Knockandhu, Knockanduie, Knockandy, (for Cnocan Dubh). Black little hill. *Cnocan*, dim. of *cnoc*, hill; *dubh*, black. Doch may represent *dorch*, dark. Knockando in Moray has also the same meaning.

Knockargety. Hill of silver. *Cnoc*, hill; *airgid*, gen. of *airgiod*, silver. Some granitic rocks contain much mica and sparkle when the sun shines on them. For this reason a hill on the south of Loch Morlich is called Airgiod Meall, silver hill. The sound of *d* and *dh* at the end of Gaelic words has a faint sound of *y* also.

Knockdhu (for Cnoc Dubh). Black hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Knockenbaird. Knoll of the meadow. *Cnocan*, knoll; *baird*, gen. of *bard*, meadow.

Knockendash (for Cnocan Dais). Hillock like a rectangular hay mow or sow. *Cnocan*, hillock; *dais* (pronounced *dash*), mow or sow of corn or hay. Dash may, however, represent *deas*, south.

KNOCKENZIE. Hill of the fold. *Cnoc*, hill; *fhangain*, gen. asp. of *fangan*, small fold. *Fh* is silent.

KNOCKESPOCK. Hill of the bishop. *Cnoc*, hill; *easpuig*, bishop.

KNOCKFARRAN. Hill of the cultivated land. *Cnoc*, hill; *faran*, dim. of *far*, land.

KNOCKFULLERTREE. Hill of the burn on the shieling. *Cnoc*, hill; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool, burn; *airidh*, shieling; *triath*, hill. *Triath* is a late addition made to explain *cnoc*.

KNOCKHALL. Both parts mean hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. If the name is modern hall means a proprietor's castle or mansion with a large public room.

KNOCKIE. Small hill. *Cnocan*, dim. of *cnoc*, hill. Other forms of *cnocan* are Knowles and Knollys, in which *an* had wrongly been made *s*.

KNOCKIE BRANAR (for Cnocan Bran Airidhe). Knoll near a burn from a shieling. *Cnocan*, knoll; *bran*, hill burn; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

KNOCKIEMILL. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Cnocan*, small hill; *mill*, gen. form of *meall*, round-topped hill.

KNOCKIEMORE. Big hillock. *Cnocan*, small hill; *mor*, big.

KNOCKIESIDE. Side of a small hill. *Cnocan*, small hill. *An* becomes *ie* in Scotch. If the name is old *side* represents *suidhe*, place.

KNOCKINGLEW. Hill of breadth. *Cnocan*, hillock; *leoid*, gen. of *leud*, breadth. *D* had been aspirated and afterwards lost.

KNOCKLEA, KNOCKLEITH. Grey hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *liath*, grey.

KNOCKLOM. Bare hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *lom*, bare.

KNOCKMONEAN. Hill of the little moor. *Cnoc*, hill; *moinein*, gen. of *moinean*, little moor.

KNOCKOLLACHIE. Hill beside a river. *Cnoc*, hill; *allachain*, gen. of *allachan*, dim. of *allach*, stream.

KNOCKORTHIE (for Cnoc Chortain). Hill of the enclosure. *Cnoc*, hill; *chortain*, gen. asp. of *cortan*, dim. of *cort*, circle, sepulchral stone circle, fold. Both the first and the last letters of *cort* had been aspirated. *C*, being silent, had been lost, along with *h*.

KNOCKOTHIE. Hill above a broad river. *Knock*, hill; *otha*, gen. of *oth*, broad water. The hill is near the Ythan below Ellon.

KNOCKQUHARN. Hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *charn*, *carn* asp., hill. The second part is a duplicate of the first.

KNOCKRIACH. Grey hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *riabhach*, grey, brindled.

Knocksaul, Knocksoul. Wet hill. *Cnoc*, hill; *sughail*, wet, sappy. *Gh* in *sughail* is silent.

Knowehead, Knowhead. Head of the knoll. Know and Knowe are softened forms of Knoll.

Knowes. *Cnocan*, plural of *cnoc*, hill. But perhaps *cnocan* was meant to be the dim. of *cnoc*, and should therefore have been translated into English by Knowe.

Knowley. Grassy knoll. *Ley*, level grassy place.

Knowsie. Little hill. *Cnocan*, dim. of *cnoc*, hill. *An* had been made both *s* and *ie*.

Knoxhill, same as Knockie Hill.

Kye Hill. Hill of the fold. *Cuidh*, fold. *Dh* is equivalent to *y*.

Kylieford. Narrow ford. *Caoile*, narrowness. The stream on which the ford was is very small.

Lach na Gualainn. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Lamh*, hill; *na*, of the; *gamhlainn* (pronounced *gaulainn*), gen. of *gamhlann* (Irish), cattle-fold.

Lachlandstrype. Burn from a hill. Lachland represents *lamh*, hill, and *lamhan*, little hill. The second part had been added to explain the first. *Mh* had become *ch* in *lamh*, and it had become silent and had been lost in *lamhan*. *D* is a euphonic insertion.

Lackie Head. Head where is a smooth flat rock. *Leac*, flat smooth stone.

Ladder (The), Ladder Road, Ladder Hills. The Ladder is a steep part of the Ladder Road, which crosses the Ladder Hills between the Nochty and the Livet burns. In the last half-mile to the summit level it rises 440 feet. *Leitir*, slope of a hill.

Ladenhar (for Leathad na h-Airidhe). Slope of the shieling. *Leathad* (*th* silent), side of a hill, slope; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Ladie's Brig (for Lady's Brig). This mis-spelling occurs in more than one name. The original form had been Leathan Ath, broad ford. *Leathan*, broad; *ath*, ford. Leathan had become Lady's by change of *th* into *dh* and by change of *an* into *s*, in the belief that it was a plural termination. Ath had been translated into Ford, which had become Brig when a bridge took the place of the ford. See Ladysford.

Ladie's Moss, Ladymoss. Broad moss. *Leathan*, broad. Leathan became Lady's by change of *th* into *dh* and change of *an* into *s*. See Ladie's Brig. If more appropriate to the locality the names might mean side of the moss, coming from *leathad*, side. Ladie's is a mis-spelling of Lady's.

Lady Hill. Broad hill. *Leathan*, broad. This is an old name for the Broad Hill at Aberdeen.

Lady Well. Well dedicated to the Virgin Mary—"Our Lady."

Ladybog. Bog side. *Leathad* (*th* silent), side; *bog*, bog.

Ladyhill. Hillside. *Leathad* (*th* silent), side of a hill. In sounding *d* forcibly the sound of *y* is heard after it faintly.

Ladylea (for Leathad Liath). Grey hillside. *Leathad* (*th* silent), hillside; *liath*, grey.

Ladyleys. Broad leys. *Leathan*, broad; *leys*, grassy places.

Ladymire. Place beside a bog. *Leathad*, side.

Ladymoss. Side of the moss. *Leathad*, side.

Lady's Den. Broad den. *Leathan*, broad; *dein*, den.

Lady's Dowry. Small portion of land promised by a father to his daughter as a dowry, concerning which a fictitious story is related to the effect that he would give his daughter all the land which she could see from a certain place. The portion proved to be very small.

Lady's Jointure. See Lady's Dowry, the promise in this case being made by the husband.

Ladysford (for Ath Leathan). Broad ford. *Ath*, ford (translated); *leathan*, broad. In Leathan *th* became first *dh* and then *d*; and *an*, though not a dim. termination, was translated into *y*.

Laeca Burn. *Leacach*, abounding in stones. The burn crosses a diorite area, and there are many large blocks of dark blue rock near the course of the burn.

Lag Burn. Burn of the howe. *Lag*, howe.

Laggan. Little howe. *Laggan*, dim. of *lag*, howe.

Laghlasser. Hill of flame of fire. *Lamh*, hill; *lasair*, gen. of *lasair*, flame. The proper form of the genitive of *lasair* is *lasrach*.

Laidner Pot. Pot on the edge of a shieling. *Leathad* (*th* silent), side; *na*, of the; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Laighmuir. The original form of the name had perhaps been Blar Laimh, moor of the hill. *Blar*, moor (translated and transposed); *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Laiks (The), Lakes (The). The smooth flat rocks. *Leacan*, plural of *leac*, flat stone. The rocks had been polished by the passage over them of an ice sheet in the glacial period.

Laing's Pot, Laingseat. In these names Laing might be a personal name, but more likely it represents *laimh* (*mh* nasal), gen. of *lamh*, hill. Seat is a translation of *suidhe*, place, site.

Lair of Aldararie. This seems to be a corruption of

Lairig Allt Darraraiche, hill sloping to the Allt Darrarie. *Lairig*, hill slope. See Allt Darrarie.

Laird's Burn, Lairdswell. In these names Lairds represents *lairige*, gen. of *lairig*, side of a hill, road on the side of a hill, pass between two hills. Well is a corruption of *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town; and Lairdswell means town on a hillside.

Laird's Moss. Moss where tenants cut peats for the proprietor of the land.

Lairig an Laoigh. Hillside where calves were sent to feed. *Lairig*, hillside, road on a hillside, pass between two hills; *an*, of the; *laoigh*, gen. of *laogh*, calf.

Lairig Ghru. Gloomy pass. *Lairig*, road on the slope of a hill; *gru*, gloomy. This is a foot-road on the side of Ben Macdhui, near the bottom of the deep ravine between it and Braeriach.

Lairshill. Hill land. *Lair*, for *lar*, land. *S* had been inserted in the belief that Lair was a personal name in the possessive.

Laithers (for Leitrean). Sides of a hill. *Leitrean*, plural of *leitir*, hill slope. *An* is a plural termination which had been changed to *s*.

Lamahip (for Ceap Laimh). Head of the hill. *Ceap*, head, top; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. The summit of the hill is 1325 feet above sea level.

Lamawhillis (for Lamh Choillein). *Lamh*, hill; *choillein*, gen. asp. *coillean*; dim. of *coille*, hill. The second part should have been in apposition to the first, but it has been made to qualify the first by being aspirated. *Ch* has become *wh*, and *an* has become *s* instead of *ie*.

Lamb Hill, Lambhill, Lambhillock, Lambslack, Lambtech, Lamb's Well. In these names Lamb represents *lamh*, hill; Slack is *slochd*, hollow; and Tech is *teach*, house. Lambslack, therefore, means hollow between two hills, Lambtech means house on a hill, and Lamb's Well means well on a hill.

Lambing Hillock, Lambshillock. Small hill. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *An* of *lamhan* has become *ing* in the first and *s* in the second as if it had been a plural and not a dim. termination.

Lamington (for Baile Lamhain). Town on a small hill. *Baile*, town, translated and put last; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill.

Lammerbogs, Lammermuir, Lammerwells. In these names Lammer represents Lamh Airidhe, hill of the shieling. *Lamh*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Bogs is for *bogan*, a bog, and should have been made Bogie;

Wells is for *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town, and the name means town on the hill of the shieling.

Lammies Crook. Both parts mean hill. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *cnoc*, hill. *An* of *lamhan* had been treated as both a dim. and a plural termination. Crook is one of the corruptions which represent *cnoc*, hill. *N* after *c* often becomes *r*.

Lammylair (for Lar Lamhain). Land on a small hill. *Lair*, for *lar*, cultivated ground; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill. *Ain* became *ie* or *y* in passing into Scotch.

Lanchery. Sheep-fold. *Lann*, enclosure; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, sheep.

Landerberry. Little fold at a wet place. *Lann*, enclosed space; *der*, little; *biorach*, watery.

Lang Croft (for Croit Lamhain). Croft of the small hill. *Croit*, croft; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill. The personal name Lang may mean a resident near a small hill.

Langderick Burn. Burn of the hill of the gentle slope. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *der*, small; *ruigh*, slope.

Langgadlie (for Geadhail Lamhain). Field of the hill. *Geadhail*, field; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, hill.

Langleys. Long grass fields. *Ley*, grassy place.

Langlittery (for Leitirtean Lamhain). Sides of a hill. *Leitirtean*, euphonic plural of *leitir*, side of a hill; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, little hill. *Ean* of Leitirtean had become *y*, and *mh* in Lamhain being nasal it had become Lang. Then, Lang being thought to be an adjective, the parts of the name had been transposed to bring the adjective before its noun in the English way.

Langoline (for Lamhan Ailein). Hillock of the green place. *Lamhan*, hillock; *ailein*, gen. of *ailean*, green plain.

Larachmore. Big ruin of farm buildings. *Larach*, site of a farm, ruins; *mor*, big.

Largie. Little place on a hillside. *Leargan*, dim. of *learg*, hillside.

Largue. Hillside. *Learg*, slope of a hill, road on the slope of a hill.

Lary. Farm. *Larach*, farm, dwelling, site.

Lasts. Burned places. *Lasta*, past part. of *las*, to burn.

Latch. Muddy hollow crossing a road. *Lathach*, puddle. *H* with its vowel had been dropped.

Lathries (for Leitrichean). Sides of a hill. *Leitrichean*, plural of *leitir*, hillside. *Ean* had been regarded first as a dim. and afterwards as a plural termination, and therefore first *ie* and afterwards *s* had been added to *leitrich*.

Lauchintilly (for Lamhan Tulaich). Hill of the hill. *Lamhan*, hill; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill. *Mh* had become

ch, and thus the meaning of *lamhan* had been obscured, wherefore *tulaich* had been added to explain it.

Lauchlansbrae (for Lamh Lamhain). Brae on a hill. *Lamh*, hill; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Mh* of Lamh had become *ch*, in Lamhan *mh* had become silent, and *an* had erroneously been changed to *s*.

Laundry. Washing-house. *Lavandus* (Latin), to be washed, from *lavare*, to wash.

Lavell, Lawel, (for Baile Laimh). Town on a hill. After the meaning of the name had been lost Baile had been put into the qualifying position and had been aspirated. Then the name became Lamh Bhaile, hill of the town. *Bh* being equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, *bhaile* became *vell* and *well*, and *lamh* lost *mh* because it had become silent. Lawel is now the name of a hill, and a farm on its slope is called Lawelside.

Lavenie. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Lamh*, hill; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Laverance. Same as Lawrence.

Laverockbrae. Laverock is the Scotch form of lark. The meaning of these words is obscure. Perhaps *laverock* represents *lutharog* (*th* silent), little light thing. *Luthar*, light; *og*, little. The distinctive thing about the lark is its rising in the sky at daybreak in summer, with no apparent effort. Fem. diminutives end in *ag* or *og*.

Law, Law Cairn, Law Hillock. In these names Law represents *lamh*, hill. Cairn also means hill.

Lawrence Road. Road from the north to Lawrence Fair, once the greatest market in the Garioch for young cattle.

Lawsie (for Lamhan). Hill. *Mh* had become silent and had dropped out. *An* had been changed to *s* as being a plural termination, and afterwards to *ie* as being a dim. termination.

Lawstripe. Hill burn. *Lamh*, hill; *stripe* (Scotch), small stream. *Mh* is pronounced *v*, *u*, or *w*.

Lazy Well. Sparkling well. *Lasaidh*, gen. of *lasadh*, shining, sparkling.

Leabaidh an Daimh Bhuidhe. Bed of the yellow stag. *Leabaidh*, bed; *an*, of the; *daimh*, gen. of *damh*, stag, ox; *bhuidhe*, gen. of *buidhe*, yellow.

Leabra Burn. Very noisy burn. *Labhrach*, noisy, making a great noise.

Leac a' Gobhainn. Hillside of the fold. *Leac*, flat smooth stone, smooth bare hillside; *a'*, of the; *ghabhainn*, gen. asp. of *gabhann*, fold.

Leac Ghorm, Leac Gorm. Green slope on a hill. *Leac*, smooth hillside; *gorm*, green, blue if seen from a distance.

Leacht, The. Steep road from Strathdon to Tomintoul. *Leachd*, declivity. The name of this road is not on the Ordnance Survey map.

Lead, Bridge of. Bridge at a wide part of a road. *Leoid*, gen. of *leud*, width, wide place.

Leadensider (for Leathad an Saighdeir). Hillside of the soldier. *Leathad* (*tha* silent), hillside; *an*, of the; *saighdeir*, gen. of *saighdear* (*gh* silent), soldier. The *g* in the Scotch form of soldier (*soger*) is due to the *g* in *saighdear*. The Latin *sagittarius*, arrower, soldier, also contains *g*.

Leadlich (for Leathad Lice). Slope of a hillside. *Leathad*, slope, side; *lice*, gen. of *leac*, hill slope. Both parts of the name mean the sloping side of a hill.

Leak Willie (for Leac Uilinn). Stone at a bend in the coast. *Leac*, flat stone; *uilinn*, gen. of *uileann*, turn. *Inn* had been regarded as a dim. termination and had been changed to *ie*.

Leamington (for Baile Lamhain). Town on a hill. *Baile*, town; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, small hill.

Leargaiche Lar (for Lar Leargaiche). Steep land, land of steepness. *Lar*, land; *leargaiche*, steepness.

Learney. Hillside. *Leargan*, sloping green place. *G* had been aspirated, and then the soft *gh* had been dropped. The two letters of *an* had been transposed.

Learwick's Point. Point near a bay of the sea. *Lear*, sea; *uig*, nook. Learwick had been thought to be a personal name, and *'s* had been added.

Leask, Lasg (1436). Place. *Leasg*, spot of ground.

Laskgowne (1433), Laskgowunie (1435). Fold at Leask. *Leasg*, place; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, fold. *Ai* and *nn* had been transposed, and *nnai* had become *nie*. See Leask.

Leazach Burn. Glittering burn. *Leusach*, giving out light.

Leddach (for Leth Dabhoich). Half of a farm which had been divided. *Leth*, half; *dabhoich*, gen. of *dabhoch*, large pastoral farm. See Lettoch.

Ledikin, Leathgayn (1366), Ledingham (1660), (for Leathad a' Ghabhainn). Hillside where there was a fold. *Leathad*, side, hillside; *a'*, of the; *ghabhainn*, gen. asp. of *gabhann*, fold. About 1800 the family name Ledingham was colloquially made Ledikin.

Ledmacay. Side of the cup-like hollow. *Leathad*, side; *na*, of the; *cuaiche*, gen. of *cuach*, cup.

Leeches Burn (for Allt Leigidh). Burn at a milking-place. *Allt*, burn; *leigidh*, gen. of *leigeadh*, milking.

Lees Burn. Burn near an enclosure. *Lios*, stone circle round a grave, cattle-fold, enclosed place. *O* in *lios* serves

to indicate that *s* is not pronounced *sh*, but it is not sounded. There are traces of an ancient enclosure.

Leet Moss. Moss allotted to tenants for casting peats for their proprietor. Leet means allotted.

Legatesden (for Dein Garth Leigidh). Den of the fold for milking. *Dein*, den; *garth*, fold; *leigidh*, gen of *leigeadh*, milking.

Leggat (for Garth Leigidh). Fold for milking. *Garth*, enclosure, fold; *leigidh*, gen. of *leigeadh*, milking.

Leggerdale (for Dail Leigeadh Airidhe). Field for milking cows on a shieling. *Dail*, field; *leigeadh*, milking; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Leggie. Milking-place. *Leigidh*, gen. of *leigeadh*, milking-place for cows at pasture.

Leggie Burn or The Leggie. Burn of the milking-place.

Leid's Hill (for Leathad Tuim). Side of a hill. *Leathad*, side; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill (translated). *Th* with its vowel had dropped out, being silent, and Leid had been supposed to be a personal name in the genitive.

Leith Hall. Mansion-house of the Leith family. *Hall*, mansion-house, so called because formerly castles, being garrisons, had a large hall to which every person belonging to the place had access.

Leith-hall. Grey hill. *Liath*, grey; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill.

Leitir, The. The hillside. *Leitir*, hillside, sometimes made ladder.

Lemnas (for Leum an Eas). Fall of the water. *Leum*, fall; *an*, of the; *eas*, water, burn.

Lenabo. Cows' meadow. *Lean*, meadow; *nam*, of the; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Lenchie (for Lean a' Chuith). Plain of the fold. *Lean*, plain; *a'*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold.

Lendrum. Moor of the ridge. *Lon*, moss, moor; *droma*, gen. of *druim*, hill, ridge.

Lenshie. Broad hill. *Leathann*, broad; *sith*, hill. The aspirated letters had become silent and had been lost. *S* before *i* is pronounced *sh*.

Lentush. Plain before a hill. *Lean*, plain, corn land; *tuis* (pronounced *tush*), gen. of *tus*, front.

Leochel (for Leth Choill). Side of a hill. *Leth* (th silent), side; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill.

Leochel Burn. Burn of the broad hill. See Leochel. On O.S. Map arrows along this burn point uphill.

Leochrie (for Leoid Ruigh). Broad hillside. *Leoid*, gen. of *leud*, breadth; *ruigh*, slope of a hill. The original form of the name must have been Ruigh Leoid.

Leschangie. Sheep-fold. *Lios*, enclosure, sheep-fold; *fangain*, gen. of *fangan*, dim. of *fang*, fank, sheep-fold.

Lescraigie (for Lios Creagain). Circle of the little hill. *Lios*, stone circle, fold. *Ain* had become *ie*.

Leslie, formerly Lesslyn. Stone circle of the level ground. *Lios* (*o* silent), circle; *lein*, gen. of *lean*, plain. There were formerly two stone circles in Leslie.

Lesmoir. Big circle. *Lios* (*o* silent), circle, sepulchral circle, fold; *mor*, big.

Lessendrum. Enclosure of the hill. *Lios*, stone circle guarding a grave, cattle-fold; *an*, of the; *droma*, gen. of *druim*, hill, ridge.

Lethen. Broad place. *Leathann*, broad.

Lethenty. Broad places. Lethenty seems to be a plural form of *leathan*, broad, formed by adding *tan* instead of *an*, to distinguish it from the dim. form. This would produce Leathantan, and after the meaning had been forgotten *an* would readily have become *y* or *ie* as if it had been a dim. termination.

Lethgauel ("Collections" of Spalding Club, p. 248, 1600. Slopes of the low hill between the Urie and the Shevock at their junction. *Leathad*, slope; *gabhail*, gen. of *gabhal*, fork between two streams. This was the same place as Ledikin; which see.

Lettach (for Leth Dabhoich). Half of a farm which had been divided. *Leth*, half; *dabhoich*, gen. of *dabhoch*, large pastoral farm. See Leddach.

Letter. Hillside. *Leitir*, the sloping side of a hill. See Ladder and Leitir.

Leuchar. Rushy. *Luachar*, rushes.

Leuchlands. Wet hill. *Fhliuch*, *fliuch* asp., wet; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Fh*, being silent, had been lost. *Mh* had become silent and had been lost, and *an* had by mistake been changed to *s*. *D* is frequently inserted after *n*.

Leum an Easain. Waterfall on a small burn. *Leum*, leap, fall; *an*, of the; *easain*, gen. of *easan*, small burn.

Lewes (for Luichan). Lochs. *Luichan*, lochs; formed from *luich*, gen. of *loch*, lake. *An* had become *s*. Anciently there had probably been more than one loch at Lewes in Fyvie. Lewes is the same as Lewis in the Hebrides, where there are many lochs.

Lewesk. Small burn. *Lu*, small; *uisge*, water, burn.

Lewis' Well, Lewishillock, Lewistown. In these names Lewis represents *lu*, small, with *s* added because it had been thought that the first part was a personal name in the possessive.

Ley, Leys, Leyton. In these names Ley means grass land. There is no indication of wetness in the name.

Ley Water. Burn from a grassy place.

Leyhead. Fold on a grassy place. *Ley*, grass land; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. *C*, being silent, had been dropped.

Liana Burn. Burn of the level plain. *Leana*, corn land.

Liath Choire Mhor. Big grey corry. *Liath*, grey; *choire*, *coire* asp., corry; *mhor*, *mor* asp., big.

Lickleyhead Castle. Castle on the slope of the hillside. *Leac*, declivity; *leathaid*, gen. of *leathad*, side of a hill. The castle is on the side of Bennachie. *T* asp. is silent and had been lost.

Lidentoul (for Leathad an Tuill). Side of the hollow. *Leathad*, side; *an*, of the; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, howe. *Th* and its adjacent vowels had become silent and had been lost.

Lied's Bank (for Leathad Chuit). Slope of the fold. *Leathad*, slope; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold. *Chuit* had been corrupted into white, which had been turned into *ban*, white, and *k* had been added for euphony.

Lifting Stones. Stones in a wet place. *Fliuch*, wet; *tain*, place, land. *F* had been lost and *ch* had become *f*, leaving *liuftain*, now lifting.

Liggars Stane. Lying stone. *Liggar* (Middle English), that which lies.

Lightna, Lightnot, (for Fhliuchan). Wet place. *Fhliuchan*, *fliuchan* asp., wet spot. By loss of *fh* and transposition of *a* and *n*, Lightna was obtained, which had been Anglified into Lightnot. From Moine Fliuchach, wet moor, came the personal name Meenlicht, now Moonlight or Macknight.

Lightwood. Wet hill. The original form of the name had been Coillc Fhliuchaidh, hill of wetness. *Coille*, hill; *fhliuchaidh*, gen. asp. of *fliuchadh*, wetness. After being put first [*fh*]*li*[*u*]*ch*[*ai*]*d*[*h*] had lost the letters within brackets, and *coillc* had been translated wood because this is the common modern meaning of this word.

Likeleys Hill. Hill on which there is a flat stone at a grassy place. *Leac*, flat smooth stone; *leys*, grassy places.

Limekiln. Structure for roasting broken limestone to be used as manure or for building. Lime is efficacious at first, but it ultimately impoverishes the land, and farm limekilns are seldom used now. *Culina* (Latin), kitchen, roasting-place. The Gaelic name for a limekiln is *athaoil*, whence the name Athol in Udny, where limestone had been burned when the castle was built.

Limer Shank (for Sithean Laimh Airidhe). Hill of the hill of the shieling. *Sithean* (pronounced *shan*), hill; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Euphonic

k had been added to *shan*, and being thus made an English word it had been transposed to the end of the name.

Lindsay Hill, Lindsay's Burn. Lindsay may represent Linne Saobhaidhe, pool of the den of a fox or an otter. *Linne*, pool; *saobhaidhe*, gen. of *saobhaidh*, den of a wild animal. Linne might have lost final *ne*, and the aspirated letters of *saobhaidhe* would have become silent and have been lost. Then the vowels would have coalesced. *D* is a common intrusion after *n*.

Lingamend (for Lian Gamhainn). Meadow of the cattle-fold. *Lian*, meadow, plain; *gamhainn*, gen. of *gamhann*, cattle-fold.

Linganbo (for Lian nan Bo). Field of the cows. *Lian*, field, wet meadow; *nan*, of the; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Links, Lincolmwod (Reg. Mag. Sig., 1467), Lincanwod (1493-4), Linkis (Futty, 1529), Linx (Aberdeen, 1534), Linkes (Aberdeen, 1638), The Queen's Links (Spalding, 1639). Level, grassy, sandy places near the sea, ancient raised beaches. *Lianan*, plural of *lian*, plain, made *liancan* by inserting euphonic *c*. *C* is preserved in the two oldest forms, and also in the Anglo-Saxon word *hlincas*, in Cynewulf's Phoenix (about (1000), but it is usually changed to *k*.

Linn. Waterfall. *Linne*, pool, lake, waterfall. Though it seems that the radical meaning of *linne* is pool it frequently means waterfall.

Linn of Dee. Pool of the Dee. Because there is usually a pool below a waterfall a linn is often thought to mean a waterfall. There is a large pool at the Linn of Dee, but not a waterfall. Above the pool the river is narrow at the surface and wider at the bottom. The river had run at one time on a hard bed of rock under which is a bed of soft rock. Stones carried down by the river eroded a narrow channel three feet wide in the hard rock, and afterwards a wider channel in the rock below. *Linne*, pool; *Dee*, river name, meaning black. See Dee.

Linnhead. Head of the waterfall. *Linne*, pool, waterfall.

Lion's Face. This is a spot in a cliff near Braemar with a fanciful resemblance to a lion's face.

Linshart (for Lian Ard). High plain. *Lian*, grassy plain; *ard*, high. *An* of Lian had been regarded as a plural termination, and *s* had been inserted though *an* was left. Linshart is on a high level plain near low ground.

Linthaugh. Haugh on which lint had been spread prior to the extinction of the hand-spinning of yarn, about 1830.

Lintmill. Mill where flax was scutched to get rid of woody stems.

Linton (for Baile Lein). Town of the meadow. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *lein*, gen. of *lean*, meadow.

Lintrigs (for Lian Ruighein). Field of the slope. *Lian*, field; *ruighein*, gen. of *ruighean*, slight slope. *Ein* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Lip's Den. Den at a bend in a road. *Luibe*, gen. of *luib*, bend, corner. *S* is added because *luibe* is in the gen.

Litterty (for Leitirtean). Hillsides. *Leitirtean*, plural of *leitir*, hillside. *Tan* or *tean* added to the nom. or gen. of certain nouns produces the euphonic plural. In Scotch these terminations become *ty*, *dy*, *tie*, or *die*. See Lethenty.

Little Clachdubh. Little black stone. *Clach*, stone; *dubh*, black.

Little Craig. Small hill. *Creag*, hill.

Little Dundee. Small hill. *Dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill. *An* becomes *ie* in Scotch, but here it has become *ee*. *D* is a common insertion after *n*. Dee does not represent *dubh*, black, for in Dundee the accent is frequently placed on the first syllable. Little Dundee is an imported name in Strathdon, conferred in honour of James Graham, Viscount Dundee.

Little Grain. Small branch of a burn, but properly the space between two branches of a burn.

Little John's Length, Littlejohn's Length, Littlejohn's Wood. Littlejohn had been in Gaelic Dun Beag, little hill. *Dun*, hill; *beag* little. *Dun* had become John, and *beag* had been translated and put first. Littlejohn's Length on the top of Bennachie means the distance, about 200 feet, between two rocky knolls.

Little Ord. Small hill. *Ord*, hill.

Little Pitscur. Pitscur represents Pit Sgoir, place of the sharp rock. *Pit*, place; *sgoir*, gen. of *sgor*, sharp rock.

Little Pourin. Small stream oozing from a hill. *Pouran*, small stream.

Little Pap. Small hill resembling the breast of a young woman.

Little Tam. Small hill. *Tom*, hill.

Little Torry. Small steep flat-topped knoll. *Torran*, dim. of *torr*, steep hill.

Little Water. This is a tributary of the Ythan, compared with which it is small.

Littlehillie. Little hill. Hillie is a corruption of *choille*, *coille* asp., hill. *C* in *choille* is silent.

Loangarry. Rough marshy place. *Lon*, moss, meadow, marsh; *garbh*, rough.

Loanhead. Grassy place at a fold. *Lon*, meadow, grassy place; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold.

Loanend. End of a grassy place. *Loan*, grass land at a farm steading.

Loch, Lochan, Lochie. Loch, lake, pool. *Lochan*, dim. of *loch*, small loch. Lochie, Scotch form of *lochan*, *an* becoming *ie*.

Loch Bhrotachan, Loch Vrotachan. Loch at which cattle throve well and grew fat. *Loch*, loch; *bhrotachaidh*, gen. asp. of *brotachadh*, improving, thriving, growing fat.

Loch Builg. Loch at a small cattle-fold. *Buaileag*, dim. of *buaile*, cattle-fold. Builg is pronounced *bulig*.

Loch Callater. Loch of the marshy land. *Calla*, marsh; *tir*, land. At the upper end of the loch there is a meadow, once a marsh.

Loch Davan (pronounced *dawan*). Loch of the two waters. *Loch*, loch; *da*, two (takes noun in singular); *abhainn*, water, river. Lochs Davan and Kinord are only 275 yards apart.

Loch Etchachan. The loch of the Brae burn. See Etchachan.

Loch Goul. Loch of the fold. *Gabhail*, gen. of *gabhal*, fold. The fold had been at Lochhead; which see.

Loch Muick. Loch in Glenmuick. See Glenmuick.

Loch nan Eun. Loch of the birds. *Loch*, loch; *nan*, of the; *eun*, gen. plural of *eun*, bird. Some lochs are frequented in the breeding season by black-headed gulls.

Loch nan Stuirteag. Loch of the sturdy sheep. *Loch*, loch; *nan*, of the; *stuirdean*, gen. plural of *stuirdean*, sturdy sheep. Sheep take a disease of the brain called "sturdy," caused by swallowing with their food germs of tapeworms voided by dogs. In ignorance of the true cause of the disease, shepherds attribute it to the pasture on which the sheep feed.

Loch of Bunzeach. See Bunzeach.

Loch of Monwig. Loch in a nook of a moss. *Moine*, moss; *uig*, nook. The parts of Monwig are not in the original order.

Loch of the Leys. Loch of the grassy places. *Ley*, grassy place. The loch is now drained.

Loch Phadruig. Patrick's loch. *Phadruig*, gen. asp. of *Padruig*, Patrick.

Loch Ullachie. Loch of preparation. *Loch*, loch; *ullachaidh*, gen. of *ullachadh*, preparation. It is near the old drove road over the Capel Mount, and at this loch cattle might have been rested and arranged in droves suitable for different markets.

Lochaber. Outflow of Loch Lochy into the river Lochy. *Loch*, lake; *aber*, infall of a river into the sea or into another

river, ford, outflow of a lake. Lochaber in Aberdeenshire must be an imported name.

Lochan a' Chreagain. The little loch at the small hill. *Lochan*, small loch; *a'*, of the; *chreagain*, gen. asp. of *creagan*, small hill.

Lochan Dubh. Little black loch. *Lochan*, small loch; *dubh*, black.

Lochan Feurach. Little grassy loch. *Lochan*, small loch; *feurach*, grassy.

Lochan na Feadaige. Small loch frequented by plovers. *Lochan*, small loch; *feadaige*, gen. asp. of *feadag*, plover.

Lochan nan Eun. Small loch frequented by birds. *Lochan*, small loch; *nan*, of the; *eun*, gen. plural of *eun*, bird.

Lochan Oir. Little golden loch. *Lochan*, small loch; *oir*, gen. of *or*, gold.

Lochan Uaine. Green little loch. *Lochan*, little loch; *uaine*, green.

Lochander (for Loch Ceann-tire). Loch of the promontory. *Loch*, lake; *cinn-tire*, gen. of *ceann-tire*, headland, projecting point.

Lochandhu. Black lochan. *Lochan*, small loch; *dubh*, black.

Lochans. Small lake. *Lochan*, small loch. *S* had been added because *an* was erroneously supposed to be the plural termination. The Gaelic plural of *lochan* is *lochanan*.

Locharmuick. Loch of the buzzard. *Armuigh*, buzzard. Buzzards preyed on grouse and were abundant till grouse preserving caused them to be killed out. The loch had been a breeding-place.

Lochbuy. Yellow loch. *Loch*, lake; *buidhe*, yellow.

Lochcam Pot. Crooked loch pot. *Cam*, crooked.

Lochee Bridge. Bridge at the outlet of the lake formerly around Inverallochie Castle. *Ee* (Scotch), outlet of a lake.

Lochend. House near the upper end of Loch Muick.

Locheye. Outlet of Loch Goul.

Lochhead. Loch at a cattle-fold. *Chuid*, *cuid* asp., cattle-fold. *C* had been lost after aspiration.

Lochhills. Hills near a farm-town called Loch, where there is a pool.

Lochie o' the Glen. Small loch in the glen of Berry's burn. *Lochan*, small loch.

Lochielair. Small lake in the land. *Lochan*, small loch; *lair*, gen. of *lar*, cultivated ground.

Lochlip. Loch edge.

Lochlundie. Loch of the wet place. *Loch*, lake; *fhliuchain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wetness, wet place. *Fh* and *ch* being silent, had been dropped. *Ain* had been changed to

ie in passing into Scotch, and *d* had been inserted after *n* for euphony.

Lochmanse. Loch of willows. *Loch*, loch; *maothan*, gen. plural of *maothan*, willow. *Th* with its antecedent vowels had become silent and had been lost. *An* had been regarded as a plural termination, *s* had been added to *man* without changing *an*, and *e* had been added to obtain an English word.

Lochnagab. Loch of the cattle-fold. *Loch*, lake; *na*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Lochnagar (for Lochan Gearr). Short lochan. *Lochan*, lochan, small loch; *gearr*, short. The present mode of spelling the name is modern and does not represent the local pronunciation.

Lochnalair (for Lochan Lair). Small loch in the land. *Lochan*, small loch; *lair*, gen. of *lar*, land. *Lar*, being masculine, cannot be preceded by *na*. There is a small loch near Lochnalair.

Lochnavens (for Loch na Beinne). Loch of the hill. *Loch*, loch; *na*, of the; *beinne*, gen. of *beinn*, hill. Beinne had lost *e*, and then *inn* had been supposed to be a plural termination, and *s* had been added to *inn* instead of being substituted for it.

Lochrie (for Luachrach). Rushy place. *Luachrach*, abounding in rushes.

Lochter Burn. Lochland burn. *Loch*, lake; *tir*, land.

Lofthillock. Smooth hillock. *Lomhta*, smoothed, polished. *Mh* is equivalent to *v*.

Loganhill. Hill of the howe. *Lagan*, dim. of *lag*, howe.

Logie. Little howe. *Lagan*, dim. of *lag*, little howe.

Logie-Buchan. Small howe in Buchan, which anciently extended on the south to the watershed between the Ythan and the Don. *Lagan*, dim. of *lag*, howe. The Logie of Buchan famed in song is a howe in the parish of Lonmay.

Logie-Coldstone (for Lagan and Clach Codhaile). Howe, and Stone of assembly. *Lagan*, small howe; *clach*, stone (translated); *codhaile*, gen. of *codhail*, assembly. Logie-Coldstone is a parish embracing the older parishes of Logie in Mar and Coldstone.

Logie Durno. Stony little howe. *Lagan*, small howe; *dornach*, abounding in small stones. Logie Durno was the old name of the modern parish of Chapel of Garioch, and when the chapel was made the church of the parish of Logie Durno the name of the chapel became also the name of the parish.

Logie Elphinstone. Logie belonging to the Elphinstone family. *Lagan*, little howe.

Logiehall. Farm in a howe. *Lagan*, small howe; *hall*, farm-house.

Logiemuir. Howe on a moor. *Lagan*, small howe.

Logie Newton. New town in the howe. *Lagan*, dim. of *lag*, howe.

Logierieve (for Rath Lagain). Circle of the howe. *Rath*, stone circle, cattle-fold; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe. *Th* of Rath had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*, and Rav had lapsed into Rieve.

Loin. Moss. *Loin*, for *lon*, moss, marsh, meadow. *Loin*, the gen. form, is often used for *lon*, the nom., in names of places.

Loin Burn (for Allt Loin). Burn of the moss. *Allt*, burn; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, moss, morass.

Loinahaun (for Lon na h-Abhann). Morass of the water. *Lon*, morass; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, river.

Loinavoick (for Lon a' Bhuic). Meadow of the buck. *Lon*, meadow, moss; *a'*, of the; *bhuic*, gen. asp. of *boc*, buck, male deer.

Loingarry. Rough moss. *Lon*, moss, bog; *garbh*, rough.

Loinherry (for Lon na h-Airidhe). Moss of the shieling. *Lon*, moss; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Loinmuie. Gloomy moss. *Lon*, moss; *muige*, gen. of *muig*, gloom.

Loinveg. Small moss. *Lon*, moss; *bheag*, *beag* asp., small.

Lonach. Place abounding in meadows. *Lon*, meadow; *ach*, place of, abundance of.

Lone Burn. Moss burn. *Lon*, moss, marsh.

Lonenwell (for Tobar Loininn). Well of the cattle lane. *Tobar*, well; *loininn*, cattle lane.

Long Bank, Long Burn, Long Craig, Long Gutter, Long Moss, Long Slouch, Long Well, Longcairn, Longcroft, Longdemming, Longdrum, Longford, Longhaugh, Longhill, Longhorn Well, Longley, Longside, Longsteps. In some of these names Long may represent the English word *long*, but it is in most cases a corruption of the Gaelic word *lon*, moss, marsh, meadow. Which of the two is the proper word in any particular case could only be determined after examining the physical aspect of the place. Gutter is in Gaelic *guitear*, and it means a water channel of any sort, a small ditch or a deep broad passage between rocks in the sea. Slouch is *slochd*, deep gorge; Horn is *chairn* or *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. Longdemming represents Lon Domhain, bog of the evil spirit. Longside

is the same as Langside, edge of a moss or marsh. Well may be a corruption of *baile*, town, or it may be the English word *well*. Longsteps is appropriate for a place where there are stepping-stones through a wet place.

Lonmay. Marsh of the plain. *Lon*, marsh; *maigh*, gen. of *magh*, plain.

Lonside, Hill of. Hill at the edge of a marsh. *Lon*, marsh, moss, meadow. Side might represent *suidhe*, seat, place.

Loon's Loup (for Luib Fhliuchain). Bend of the Craig burn at a marshy place. *Luib*, bend; [*fh*]*l*[*i*]*u*[*ch*]*ain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wet place. The aspiration of *fliuchain* shows that it had originally been last. Letters within brackets had been omitted. *Ain*, though retained, had been translated into *s*, producing Luains, and Luib had become Loup. It sometimes becomes Lip or Loop.

Loop, Loup. Bend. *Luib*, crook, bend in the outline of a brae. Loop is at the end of a hill. From *luib* comes the name Lip or Lippe.

Lootingstone, Loutin Stane. Resting stone. *Lout*, to sit down, bend the body. Stone at a roadside where funeral parties rested when carrying a coffin. Pack merchants also found them useful.

Lord Arthur's Cairn. Cairn commemorating Lord Arthur Forbes.

Lossat Wood. Wood of the little burn. *Lossan*, little burn. Same as Lossie.

Lost, perhaps for *loist*, whose dim., *loistean*, means lodging, entertainment. The place may have been an inn. As *o* in *loist* is long and *i* short, it might have been corrupted into Lost.

Lothian, Loudon. Hill slopes. *Leoidean*, plural of *leathad*, side of a hill.

Louping Stone. If this name is of English origin it may mean stone where fishermen leap into boats; but if of Gaelic origin it must be a corruption of *luib*, bend.

Louper's Knowe (for Cnocan Luib Airidhean). Knoll at a bend in a piece of hill pasture. *Cnocan*, knowe, knoll; *luib*, bend; *airidhean*, gen. plural of *airidhe*, shieling.

Lownie Burn (for Allt Fhliuchain). Burn of the wet place. *Allt*, burn; *fhliuchain*, gen. asp. of *fliuchan*, wet place. *Fh* and *ch* had become silent and had been lost. *Ain* had become *nai* by transposition of letters, and this had become *nie*.

Lowrie. Conspicuous place. *Lomhaire*, comparative of *lomhar*, shining, brilliant.

Low's Pot. Pot in the Ugie in a low place. Low's

seems to be the same word as Lowes in Selkirk and Lewes in Fyvie, where it means either low place or loch.

Luath's Stone. Luath was the name of Fingal's dog, and after 1762, when the Ossianic poems were published, this name had been given to a nameless stone pillar on the Green Hill, Tough. *Luath*, swift.

Luchray, Burn of. Burn of the rushy place. *Luachrach*, rushy.

Ludquharn (for Lod a' Chairn). Pool of the hill. *Lod*, pool; *a'*, of the; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Lui. Small water. *Lu*, small. Compared with the Dee the Lui is small.

Luibeg. Little Lui. *Beag*, little. The little Lui is the west branch of the Lui.

Luib. Crook, bend, curve. From *luib* come Lip, Lippe, Loop, Loup.

Lulach's Stone. Stone in Drumnahive Wood in Kildrummy. But Lulach, king of Scotland, 1057-8, was killed at Essy in Strathbogy. (Skene "Celtic Scotland," I., 411.)

Lum Wood. Hill wood. *Lamh*, hill.

Lumbs. Little hill. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *An* should have become *ie*, but being supposed to be a plural termination it was changed to *s*.

Lump of Bonlee. Hill of Bonlee. *Lamh*, hill. See Bonlee.

Lumphanan (for Lamh Finain). Hill. *Lamh*, hill; *finain*, gen. of *finan*, small hill. The first part had been corrupted into Lum, and the second had been added to explain it.

Lumphart. Hill. *Lamh*, hill; *ard*, hill.

Lumps, The. The hills. *Lamhan*, hills. In several names *lamh* and *lamhan* are now Lum and Lums. *B* and *p* are sometimes inserted after *m*. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

Lumsden (for Dein Lamhain). Hill den. *Dein*, den, gorge; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Ain* had been turned into *s*.

Luncart, Lunchart. Circular enclosure, fold, fort, stone circle round a grave, semicircle at a bank to make a place for a fire out of doors.

Luncarty. Small fold. *Luncartan*, dim. of *luncart*, stone circle, fold.

Lunderton (for Baile Lon Airidhe). Town on the grassy place at a summer shieling. *Baile*, town; *lon*, moss, grassy place; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, summer pasture among hills.

Lurg. Hillside. Slope of hill.

Luther. Stream name meaning swift. Other forms of

the same word are Leuchar, Luthair, Luthor, Lughmhor, Luthmhor. The aspirated letters in these words are silent or faintly sounded in Gaelic, and all are pronounced in the same way.

Lyne. Plain. *Lean*, meadow, level grassy place.

Lynardoch. Level places on a hill. *Lean*, level corn land; *ardoch*, hilly.

Lynebain. White field. *Lean*, corn land; *ban*, white. Ban is the translation into Gaelic of white, which is a corruption of *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold.

Lynemore, Lynmore. Big plain. *Lean*, plain, corn land; *mor*, big.

Lynturk. Field of the boar. *Lean*, field; *tuirc*, gen. of *torc*, boar.

Lyons Den. Den of the meadow. *Lian*, meadow. *An* had erroneously been regarded as a plural termination, and *s* had been added to *an* instead of being substituted for it.

Macbeth's Cairn. Cairn in Lumphanan, under which was found a small cist, 18 inches by 9 inches, excavated in rock. Without any evidence it was assumed to have contained the ashes of Macbeth's body.

M'Clog's Well (for Tobar Magh a' Chnuic). Well of the level ground on the hill. *Tobar*, well; *magh*, plain, level place; *a'*, of the; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill. Chnuic being in the gen. *'s* had been added to it to represent the English possessive.

M'Fadyen's Well (for Tobar Magh a' Chuidain). Well of the level ground at the small fold. *Tobar*, well; *magh*, level ground; *a'*, of the; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. Aspirated *c* had been changed to *f*, which is aspirated *p*; and Chuidan being in the gen. *'s* had been added to it to represent the English possessive.

Machar Church. *Machair*, plain, meadow, ancient sea beach. Machar Church is on high ground now, but it probably was at first on the haugh near the river, where the dwellings of the early inhabitants had been. No evidence has been found to show that the church was dedicated to a beatified person named Machar.

Macharmuir. Moor of the level plain. *Machair*, plain, meadow, raised sea beach.

Machar's Chapel. The Ordnance Survey maps show sites in Strathdon and Kildrummy where it is supposed there had been chapels dedicated to St Machar. But Machair in Gaelic signifies a haugh near a river, or an ancient sea beach now beyond the reach of the sea.

Machar's Haugh. Both parts of the name have the same meaning. *Machair*, haugh.

Machar's How. Howe beside a river. *Machair*, level ground beside the sea or a river, haugh.

Mackay's Stripe. Burn of the plain. *Maghain*, gen. of *maghan*, dim. of *magh*, plain. *Ain* having become *ie* in Scotch Maghie had been Anglified into Mackay, which had afterwards become Mackay's.

Mackie. Smooth rock. *Maghan*, small level place. *An* had become *ie*.

Mackies, The. The smooth rocks. They had been smoothened by the passage of an ice-sheet over them. *Maghan*, level place. *An* had become both *ie* and *s*.

Mackie's Hill. Hill of the small level place. *Maghan*, small plain. *An* had been made both *ie* and *s*, the latter by a mistake.

Mackie's Steps (for Clacharan Maghain). Stepping-stones across a burn in a level plain. *Clacharan*, stepping-stones; *maghain*, gen. of *maghan*, small plain. *Ain* had become both *ie* and *s*.

Macknagran. Level sandy place. *Magh*, plain; *na*, of the; *grainne*, sand.

Macstead. Farm-town situated in a plain. *Magh*, plain; *suidhe*, site, place, residence.

Macterry (for Magh Tire). Level piece of land. *Magh*, plain; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land.

Maggie Arnott, Maggie Haugh, Maggie's Howe, Maggie's Trink. In these names Maggie represents *maghan*, dim. of *magh*, level place. Arnott might represent Airidh an Otha, shieling at the sea. *Airidh*, shieling; *an*, of the; *otha*, gen. of *oth*, broad water. Trink, a Scotch word, means a small channel, either wet or dry.

Mahon (for Magh Chon). Level place frequented by dogs. *Magh*, plain; *chon*, gen. plural asp. of *cu*, dog, small quadruped:—vole, rat, rabbit, squirrel, otter, badger.

Mahuncar (for Magh Luncart). Circular enclosure, stone circle round a grave, fold. *L* had been dropped, as often happened, after a long broad vowel. Final *t* had been aspirated, and then, being softened, it had become silent and had dropped off.

Maiden Causeway. Road on Bennachie to the cattle-fold on the summit. The name originated in connection with a legend regarding the Maiden Stone.

Maiden Hillock (for Toman Meadhoin). Middle hillock. *Toman*, hillock; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

Maiden Stone. Sculptured stone at the base of Bennachie with the figures—among other things—of a mirror and a comb, which led people to suppose that it commemorated a maiden.

Maidencraig. A rock in the middle of the Denburn

valley between Kingswells and Oldmill. It is a hard remnant left when the den in which the burn flows was excavated by a glacier. *Meadhon*, middle; *creag*, rock.

Maim, The. The breast. *Maim*, gen. of *mam*, breast. A word, such as Cnoc, meaning hill, must be understood before Maim. *Mam* is cognate with the Latin word *mamma*, woman's breast.

Mains. Farm occupied by the proprietor of an estate. Terrae Dominicales (Latin), laird's lands. *Terrae*, lands; *dominicales*, from Latin *dominus*, pertaining to a laird or landlord. From Dominicales came Domains, which became Mains, a proprietor's farm.

Mairlenden. Den of the merlin. Hawks were numerous before game preserving became fashionable.

Maitland's Bridge. Bridge at a wet place on a hill. *Maoth*, wet; *lamhan*, hill. *D* had been added to *n* for euphony.

Maldron. Bare ridge. *Maol*, bare; *dronn*, sharp-backed ridge. The term *dronn* is peculiarly appropriate for a narrow ridge between two burns which have eroded deep channels.

Malsach Burn (for Allt Mall Samhach). Slow, quiet burn. *Allt*, burn; *mall*, slow; *samhach* (*mh* silent), quiet.

Maling Burn (for Allt Meallain). Burn of the little hill. *Allt*, burn; *meallain*, gen. of *meallan*, little hill.

Mam nan Carn. Pap of the mountains. *Mam*, pap, breast-like hill; *nan*, of the; *carn*, gen. plural of *carn*, mountain.

Mameulah (for Mam Neulach). Dark-coloured hill. *Mam*, large round convex hill; *neulach*, dark, cloudy, obscure.

Mammie. Little round hill. *Mamag*, little round hill.

Manabattock—same as Monabattock.

Manar. An Indian name imported into Aberdeenshire.

Mannie, Burn of. Burn of the kids. *Mcannan*, gen. plural of *meann*, kid, roe. The final syllable *an*, though plural, had been made *ie* in Scotch.

Mannofield. Middle field. *Meadhonach*, middle.

Manor Place. Mansion-house of the proprietor of an estate. *Manor*, from Latin *manere*, to remain, through *manoir* (Old French), nobleman's residence. Manoir is accented on the last syllable, and this led to pronouncing Manor occasionally in the same way.

Manse. Minister's official residence. *Mansio* (Latin), dwelling-house.

Maol Charrach. Round-topped hill with uneven surface. *Maol*, skull-shaped hill; *charrach*, *carrach* asp., uneven in the surface.

Mar (perhaps for Math Airidh). Good summer hill

pasture. *Math*, good; *airidh*, summer pasture among hills. *Th* is usually silent at the end of words, and *dh* in *airidh* is never sounded. Sometimes *i* also is silent, as in Harlaw. An old tract, supposed to have been written in the twelfth century, states that "Marr and Buchen" formed one of the four provinces of Scotia north of the Forth. In this sense Mar comprehended all the area drained by the Dee and the Don; but Mar is associated more with the Dee than the Don and more with Upper Deeside than Lower Deeside. The etymology given would be appropriate for Deeside above Ballater. Many names refer to pastures and live stock:—cattle, pigs, sheep, lambs, goats and kids, and to folds for them.

Mar Craig (for Creag Mara). Rock in the sea. *Creag*, rock; *mara*, gen. of *muir*, sea.

Mar Forest. A large area of uncultivated ground in Braemar reserved for sport. *Forestis* (Latin), open hunting ground as opposed to an enclosed park where deer were kept. Sculptured stones of the Columban age (563-1100) show hunting scenes with men on horseback, bows and arrows, and dogs chasing deer.

Mar Lodge. Summer residence for sportsmen in Mar Forest.

March Burn. This burn is one of the head streams of the Dee. It rises on the ridge between Loch Avon and the Lairig Ghru. It flows west near the boundary between Aberdeen and Inverness, and descending the west side of Ben Macdhui it becomes the Allt Lairig Ghru. It feeds the Pools of the Dee and afterwards joins the Garchory Burn, and the two streams form the Dee. At the junction the Allt Lairig Ghru is 2 miles 20 chains long; but the Garchory is 30 chains longer, and it is also larger.

Marchland, for Hill of the marsh. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill; *marrisch* (Scotch), marsh.

Marchmar (for Lon Mor). Big marsh. *Lon*, bog, marsh; *mor*, big. Gordon's map of Aberdeen, 1661, has "The Marrisch" for the loch of Aberdeen, and Lon might have been made Marrisch.

Marchmire. Bog near a boundary.

Marchmyres. March represents marsh, and Myres has the same meaning.

Marchnear. Marsh of the shieling. *Marrisch*, marsh; *na*, of the; *airidh*, shieling.

Marcus, Hill of. Hill of the great fold. *Mor*, big; *chos*, *cos* asp., fold.

Marionburg. Marion's town. See "Place Names of West Aberdeenshire." Marion or Marian is a dim. from Mary, as are Alison from Alice, Lilian from Lily, Julian

from Julius. Marionburg might, however, have been an importation from Germany, where there is a town of the same name.

Market Stance. Place for holding a market. *Stance* (Scotch), standing-place, from *stans* (Latin), standing.

Marlin Grain. Grain of the hawk. *Merlin*, falcon, hawk; *grain*, branch of a burn.

Marlpool. Pool where clay had been excavated. Marl is in geology a mixture of earth and lime, but lime is not an essential ingredient in marl.

Marnabogs. Bog of the gap. *Bearna*, gap, hollow. *B* may pass into *m* by the following steps:—*b*, *bh*, *mh*, *m*. *Bh* and *mh* both sound *v*.

Marno. Gap. *Bearna*, gap. *Mh* and *bh* are both equivalent to *v*, so that *bh* was liable to be made *mh*, and this, by loss of the aspirate, became *m*.

Marrot Pot. Motionless pot. *Marbh*, dead-like, motionless; *poit*, pot.

Marrott's Walk. Both parts of the name seem to refer to the razor-billed auk. *Marrot*, Scotch name for the auk; *walk*, corruption of *auk*.

Mar's Road. An old road from Kildrummy to the Garioch. It is attributed to an earl of Mar because it began at Kildrummy Castle, the head of the earldom of Mar.

Martinsmuir. Moor on which a fair was held on St Martin's day.

Mary Den (for Dein Mearain). Den of the small branch of a burn. *Mearain*, gen. of *mear*, finger, branch burn. *Ain* had become *y* in passing out of Gaelic into English.

Mary Gray. Perhaps for Murean Creag. Small hill. *Murean*, dim. of *mur*, hill; *creag*, hill. *Ean* becomes *ie* or *y* in Scotch, and Creag becomes Gray.

Mary's Valley (for Baile Murean). Town on a hill. *Baile*, farm town; *murean*, dim. of *mur*, hill. *Ean* had been regarded by some as a dim. termination and made *y*, and by others as a plural and made *s*. Then Baile had been made Bhaile and put last. Bhaile is pronounced *vaile*, and this sound it still retains though it is spelled Valley.

Massiesbraes (for Braigh Masaig). Hill of the small red berry. *Braigh*, hill; *masaig*, gen. of *masag*, red little berry.

Mastrick. A dairying place. *Maistreachaidh* (pronounced *mastrachae*), gen. of *maistreachadh*, churning of milk. For a long time the land around Aberdeen lay uncultivated on account of stones in the ground and on the surface. The pasture among them had been utilised for dairy cows.

Matnach. Abounding in osiers. *Maothanach*, abounding in twigs or willow wands.

Matthew's Burn. Burn of bounty. *Mathais*, gen. of *mathas*, benevolence, bounty.

Mauld Moss (for Moine Maol). Bare moor. *Moine*, moor, moss; *maol*, bare, bald.

Mausoleum. A splendid tomb erected by Artemisia in honour of her husband Mausolus, king of Caria. A chamber containing a grave is called a mausoleum.

Maut Craig. Smooth rock. *Maoth*, smooth; *chreag*, *creag* asp., rock. The rock had been ground smooth by the passage over it of an ice-sheet charged with stones.

Maw Craig. Cliff frequented by seagulls. *Creag*, rock, cliff, hill; *mew*, seagull; in Scotch *maw* in imitation of its cry.

Maw's Haven. Creek frequented by seagulls. *Mew*, seagull.

Max Hill. Hill of the little plain. *Maghain*, gen. of *maghan*, dim. of *magh*. Max represents Maghs, in which *s* is an erroneous rendering of *an*, the dim. termination.

May's Pot. Pot in a level part of a river. *Poit*, pot; *maigh*, gen. of *magh*, plain. Maigh had been regarded as a personal name, and *'s* had been added to turn it into the English possessive.

Meackie Point. Cape on the coast of Cruden where there is a fleshy-rooted plant. *Meacan*, fleshy-rooted plant; perhaps *Ligusticum Scoticum* (lovage) is meant. It was eaten.

Meadaple. Great pool. *Meud*, greatness; *a'*, of the; *phuill*, gen. asp. of *poll*, pool. Meadaple is in the valley of the Red Burn at a place where there is little fall on the burn for half a mile.

Meadowhead (for Cluan a' Chuid). Meadow of the fold. *Cluan*, meadow; *a'*, of the; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* in *chuid*, being silent, had been lost.

Meagry Hill. Hill of mirth. *Meaghraidh*, gen. of *meaghradh*, sport, festivity.

Meall Alvie. Hill of the gorge. *Meall*, round-topped hill; *amhaich*, gen. of *amhach*, neck, narrow place. *L* is frequently inserted before *m* preceded by *a*.

Meall an Lundain (perhaps for Meall an Lonain). Hill of the small meadow. *Meall*, round topped hill; *an*, of the; *lonain*, gen. of *lonan*, dim of *lon*, marsh, moss, meadow. *D* is often added to *n*.

Meall an t-Slugain. Hill of the little slug. *Meall*, hill; *an t-*, of the; *slugain*, gen. of *slugan*, small gorge.

Meall Beag. Little hill. *Meall*, lump of a hill; *beag*, little.

Meall Coire na Saobhaidhe. Hill of Coire na Saobhaidhe. *Meall*, hill; *coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *saobhaidhe*, gen. of *saobhaidh*, den of a wild beast such as a fox.

Meall Cula. Back or north side of a hill. *Meall*, round, skull-shaped hill; *cula*, gen. of *cul*, back.

Meall Dorch. Black hill. *Meall*, round-topped hill; *dorch*, black, dark.

Meall Dubh. Black hill. *Meall*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Meall Glasail Beag, Meall Glasail Mor. Hill of the little green burn, and Hill of the big green burn. *Meall*, hill; *glas*, green; *allt*, burn; *beag*, small; *mor*, big. Glasail is a contraction of Glas Allt.

Meall Gorm, Meall Gorm Ghiubhais. Blue hill, and Blue hill of the fir. *Meall*, hill; *gorm*, blue; *ghiubhais*, gen. asp. of *giubhas*, fir.

Meall nan Caorach. Sheep hill. *Meall*, a round-topped hill; *nan*, of the; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, a sheep. Another name having the same meaning is Tillykeira.

Meall nan Uan. Hill where lambs were sent to feed. *Meall*, round-topped hill; *nan*, of the; *uan*, gen. plural of *uan*, lamb.

Meall Odhar. Dun hill. *Meall*, round-topped hill; *odhar*, dun, dark cream colour.

Meall Tionail, Meall an Tionail. Hill of assembly, and Hill of the assembly. *Meall*, round lump of a hill; *an*, of the; *tionail*, assembly, gathering.

Meaths, The. Meaths is a Scotch word which means marks and objects by which a person recognises a place. The Meaths apparently means marks by which fishermen found their way into a boat haven on a rocky coast.

Meddens. Middle place. *Meadhon*, middle. Final *s* is a needless and objectionable addition, arising from *on* being regarded as a plural termination.

Meddin Mount. Hill of the middle. *Meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, the middle.

Meddons of Ewe. Middle farm of Ewebrae. *Meadhon*, middle. *On* had been regarded as a plural termination, hence *s* had been added to it.

Meet Hill, Meethillock, (for Cnapan Moid). Hillock where courts of justice were held. *Cnapan*, knoll, hillock; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, assembly, court of justice.

Meetings. Meadow. *Miadan*, meadow, grassy plain. Final *s* had been added in the belief that *an* was a plural termination.

Megen Burn. Burn near which a plant called *Meum athamanticum* grows. *Meacan*, root resembling a carrot. The local name of the plant is micken, whose root is chewed for its aromatic flavour.

Meg's Eye, Meg's Moss, Meg's Pot. Meg's is for *maigh*, gen. of *magh*, plain, with *'s* added to convert it into the English possessive. Eye represents *suidhe*, place, seat, in which *dh* is silent and readily lost.

Meg's Stone (for Clach Meud). Big stone. *Clach*, stone; *meud*, gen. of *meud*, bigness. Meud had readily lapsed into Meug, because *d* asp. and *g* asp. have the same sound; and, as *eu* is like *a* long, Meug had become Meg, to which *'s* had been added to convert it into the possessive case.

Meikle Cammel Stone. Big stone of the crooked hill. *Meikle*, big; *cam*, crooked; *meall*, hill.

Meikle Garron. Big nail. *Garron* (Scotch), nail. The name would be suitable for a long pointed rock.

Meikle Humblie. Big glacial-rounded boulder in the Ythan. *Hummel*, round-headed, without horns. The Gaelic word for hummel is *maol*, bald.

Meiklemill. Big hill. *Meikle* (in Gaelic *mor*), big; *meall*, round-topped hill.

Meikle Pap (for Cioch Mhor). Big breast-like hill. *Cioch*, pap; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big.

Meldrum. Bald hill. *Maol*, bald, smooth-topped; *druim*, ridge, hill.

Melgum. Thick hill. *Meall*, hill; *guamach*, thick, neat.

Mellan, Mellans. Little hill. *Mcallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill. *S* had been added to Mellan because it ended in *an*, sometimes a plural termination.

Mellenside. Side of a small hill. *Mcallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill with a round top.

Mellison. Musical burn. *Milis*, sweet, melodious; *abhainn* (*bh* silent), stream.

Meluncart (for Meall Luncairt). Hill of the luncart. *Meall*, round-topped hill; *luncairt*, gen. of *luncart;* which see.

Memsie. Round heaps of stones. *Maman*, plural of *mam* (Irish), breast, pap, heap like a woman's breast. *An* had been translated both as a plural and a dim. termination.

Menie. Gap between heights. *Meanan*, gap. *An* became *ie*.

Meoir Veannaich (for Meur Meannach). Branch of a burn where kids fed. *Meur*, finger, burn branch; *meannach*, suitable for kids.

Merdrum. Muiry hill. *Muir* (pronounced *meer*), Scotch for moor; *druim*, hill.

Merlin Burn. Perhaps for Muirland Burn, burn of the moor land.

Mermaid, The. Rock fancifully supposed to have some resemblance to the representations of a mermaid.

Merrythillock, Merrytop. Hillock of the standard. *Meirghe*, standard, banner.

Methlick. Large stones. *Meud*, greatness; *leac*, gen. plural of *leac*, stone. The stones referred to are on the roadside near the Bridge of Methlick. Old forms of Methlick have *d* instead of *th*.

Michael Muir. Muir of the dark hill. *Moine*, muir (translated); *ail*, genitive of *al*, hill; *muiche*, darkness. *Muiche* had lost *u* and *e*.

Michaelmuir. Moor where a fair was held at Michaelmas.

Micras (for Mi-ghras). Unfavourable place. *Mi*, want of; *ghras*, *gras* asp., favour, luck.

Mid Chingle Fishing. A fishing station on a rough gravel bank between the Denburn and the Dee, abolished by the diversion of the river. Chingle is the same as *shingle*, rough gravel, asp. *s* being converted into asp. *c*.

Midgate, Stone of; Midgates, Mire of. Midgate and Midgates seem from their situation to be half-way places on long hill roads.

Middleplough, Midplough, Middlethird. Before 1782 a large farm, styled a plough, was usually let to three tenants jointly, who furnished eight or ten oxen for the common plough in proportion to their rents. After 1782 these big farms were sub-divided and let in separate parts. Hence arose such names as Upperthird, Middlethird, Netherthird, Midplough, etc.

Middlemuir. Middle part of a moor which had formerly been a common pasture-ground for three tenants of farms. *Muir* (Scotch), moor.

Middlens Park (for Pairc Meud Lein). Park of greatness of level ground. *Pairc*, park; *meud*, greatness of size; *lein*, gen. of *lean*, corn land, level ground. Final *s* represents the termination of *lean* or *lein*, supposed to be plural.

Midmar. The meaning and etymology are uncertain. The Barmekin of Echt and the great stone circle at Sunhoney show that the district was populous and prosperous in early times. The name, therefore, may be very old and of Gaelic origin. Etymologically, Midmar might represent Machair Meud, level ground of great extent. *Machair*, plain, level ground; *meud*, of great size. In Machair, *ch* might become silent and be omitted. Meud might be pronounced as *made*, with *a* either long or short. Most likely Meud would have been last till it was corrupted into Mid, and then it would have been put first as being an English adjective.

Midshade. Middle division. *Shade*, field, division, slope.

Midstrone Burn. Burn in the point of land between two larger burns. *Sron*, nose, point.

Migvie, Migaueth (1153), Miggeuth (1172), Miguith (1183), Mighaueth (1187), Migwie, Mygvethe, Mygvy, Megwie, Megwye, Mygweth, etc. Great cattle-fold. *Meud* greatness; *chuith, cuith* asp., cattle-fold. *D* becomes *g* at the end of several words in Gaelic; *ch* becomes *bh* by interchange of aspirated letters; *bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*; and *th* is generally silent. The cattle-fold had been older than the castle, older even than the church.

Mildarroch. Hill of oaks. *Meall*, hill; *darach*, gen. plural of *darach*, oak.

Milduan Hill. Hill of the two streams. *Meall*, hill; *da*, two; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, stream. *Bh* is silent.

Mill Maud. Hill on which courts of justice were held by baron bailies. *Meall*, hill; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice. As the court would have been far from habitations, the reference may be to courts for settling rights of pasture on the hill or of casting peats.

Mill of Cosh. Mill of the howe. *Cois* (pronounced *cosh*), gen. of *cos*, hollow.

Mill of Coull. Mill in a nook. *Cuil*, nook, corner.

Mill of Hole. Mill at a hill. *Choille, coille* asp., hill, wood.

Mill of Lyne. Mill of the plain. *Lean*, level place, corn land.

Mill of Pot. Mill at a deep still place in a stream. *Poit*, pot, caldron, deep pool.

Milladen. Mill of Aden.

Millan. Dim. of *meall*, hill.

Millarsmyres. Mires on a hill where there was summer pasture. *Meallan*, small hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *An* of Meallan having been regarded as a plural termination, *s* had been added to Millar.

Millereck, Millbrex, (for Meall Breac). Spotted hill. *Meall*, hill; *breac*, dappled, of various colours.

Millbuie. Yellow hill. *Meall*, hill; *buidhe*, yellow.

Milldowrie. Hill of the water. *Meall*, hill; *dobharain*, gen. of *dobharan*, water, stream.

Milleath (for Leth Mill). Side of the hill. *Leth*, side; *mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill. The transposition of the parts of the name had been made after English began to displace Gaelic.

Millfield (probably for Achadh Mill). Farm on a hillside. *Achadh*, field (translated); *mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill. Millfield might be a modern English name, but it is probably very old.

Millhead. Hill of the fold. *Meall*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* had become silent after aspiration and had been lost.

Millhill. Hill. The second part is a translation of the first. *Meall*, hill.

Millhockie (for Meall a' Chnocain). Hill of the small hill. *Meall*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chnocain*, gen. asp. of *cnocan*, little hill. See Cnoc. *C* had been lost after being asp.

Millhuie (for Meall a' Chuidh). Hill of the fold. *Meall*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, fold. Initial *c* had been lost after aspiration, and *dh*, which is equivalent to *y*, had also been lost.

Millmoss (for Meall an Uisg). Hill at the water. *Meall*, hill; *an*, of the; *uisg*, water, burn. *An* had become *am* in post-Gaelic time. In Scotch *m* sometimes takes the place of *n*, as in *opem* and *happem* for *open* and *happen*.

Millseat (for Suidhe Mill). Place on a hill. *Suidhe*, place; *mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill.

Millstone Cairn. Mountain from which millstones were quarried. *Carn*, mountain.

Milltimber (for Meall Tuim Airidhe). Hill of the hill of the shieling. *Meall*, hill; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Usually a gen. preceding another has the form of the nom.

Millwaddoch (for Meall Bhadach). Bushy hill. *Meall*, hill; *bhadach*, *badach* asp., bushy.

Millward. Hill of the ward for live stock. *Meall*, hill. A ward was a small enclosed field.

Mimrikins Clump (for Bad Ruighean Maim). Patch of wood on the slope of a round-topped hill. *Bad*, bush, wood; *ruighean*, dim. of *ruigh*, slope of a hill; *maim*, gen. of *mam*, breast-like hill. *S* represents *ean* of Ruighean, erroneously regarded as plural.

Minew. Small place. *Meanbh* (pronounced *menuv*), small.

Minchie Burn (for Allt Moine Chuidh). Burn of the moor of the small fold. *Allt*, burn; *moine*, moor; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, fold. See Cuid. *Dh* had been dropped after becoming silent.

Minfur. Grassy moor. *Moine*, moor; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Minmore. Big moss. *Moine*, moss, moor; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, big.

Minnes. Place for little kids. *Minnean*, plural of *minnean*, little kid. *An* had been translated into *s*.

Minnonie, Braes of. Braes where kids fed. *Minneanach*, pertaining to kids.

Mintlaw (for Monadh Lamh). Both parts mean the same thing. *Monadh*, hill; *lamh*, hill.

Miriewells (perhaps for Bogan Bhailein). Mire at a

small farm-town. *Bogan*, bog; *bhailcin*, gen. asp. of *bailean*, small town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *ein* had become *s* in a mistake for *ie*. This produced Wails, lapsing into Wells.

Mirydubs Burn (for Allt Mirein Dhubh). Burn of the black little place. *Allt*, burn; *mirein*, gen. of *mirean*, small piece of ground; *dhubh*, gen. of *dubh*, black.

Mitchellhill (for Tom a' Chuithail). Hill of the fold. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chuithail*, gen. asp. of *cuithail*, fold. *Ch* had become *mh*, and afterwards *h* had been dropped. *Th* had been strengthened by inserting *c* in the middle. This produced Muitchail, which had become Mitchell.

Mitchelly. This is the same as Mitchell in Mitchellhill. In Gaelic the sound of *ye* is faintly heard after final *ll*.

Mither Tap. Mother summit of Bennachie, 1698 feet high. It was long regarded as the highest, but Oxen Craig is 1737. It has been supposed by some that the name should be Mither's Pap, because, viewed from the north side of the Don above Inverurie, it is exceedingly like a woman's breast. Names of hills, however, are usually given by persons who see them from a distance.

Moat, Moat Hill. Mound where barony courts were held. *Mod*, court of justice, meeting.

Moathead (for Mod Chuid). Seat of a court of justice near a cattle-fold. *Mod*, court, meeting; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold.

Modley. Grassy place where a court of justice had been held. *Mod*, court of justice; *ley*, grassy place.

Mohr Cairn. Great heap of stones. *Mor*, big; *carn*, cairn. For collection of antiquities found when the Mohr Cairn was removed, see "Transactions of Banffshire Field Club."

Moine a' Chaochain Odhair. Moss of the yellow burn. *Moine*, moss; *a'*, of the; *chaochain*, gen. asp. of *caochan*, streamlet; *odhair*, gen. of *odhar*, yellow. The colour refers to the vegetation—Sphagnum moss—near the stream.

Moine a' Ghiubhais. Moor of the fir tree. *Moine*, moor; *a'*, of the; *ghiubhais*, gen. asp. of *giubhais*, fir tree.

Moine Allt Duisgan. Moss of the burn of misfortune. *Moine*, moss; *allt*, burn; *dosgean*, gen. of *dosgainn*, misfortune.

Moine Bad a' Chabair. Moor of the clump of trees on a branch of the Girnock burn. *Moine*, moor; *bad*, clump of trees; *a'*, of the; *chabair*, gen. asp. of *cabar*, branch of a burn.

Moine Bheag. Small moor. *Moine*, moor, moss; *bheag*, fem. of *beag*, small.

Moine Bhealaich Bhuidhe. Moor of the yellow pass.

Moinc, moor; *bhealaich*, gen. asp. of *bealach*, pass, road, hill road; *bhuidhe*, gen. of *buidhe*, yellow.

Moine Bhealaidh. Moor of broom. *Moine*, moor; *bhealaidh*, gen. asp. of *bealaidh*, broom. The elevation, 2800 feet, is too great for broom, and *bhealaidh* must be a mistake for *bhealaich*, gen. of *bealach*, hill road, pass over hills.

Moine Bhuidhe. Yellow moor. *Moine*, moor; *bhuidhe*, *buidhe* asp., yellow.

Moine Chailleach (for Moine Chaillich). Moor of the old woman. Perhaps the name should be Moine Choilich, moor of the hill burn. *Moine*, moor; *choilich*, gen. asp. of *coileach*, mountain burn.

Moine Cruinn. Round moor. *Moine*, moor; *cruinn*, round.

Moine na Cloiche. Moor of the stone. *Moine*, moor; *na*, of the; *cloiche*, gen. of *clach*, stone.

Moineiseach Burn. Moor burn with many cascades. *Moine*, moor; *easach*, abounding in rapids or cascades.

Molly Watt's Hill (for Coille Maol a' Bhat). Bare round hill with a pole on the summit. *Coille*, hill; *maol*, bare round-topped hill; *a'*, of the; *bhat*, gen. asp. of *bat*, pole. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*, *u*, or *w*. After Coille was translated, its equivalent, hill, was put last.

Mona Gowan. Moor of the fold. *Monadh*, moor; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, fold.

Monabattock. Hill growing birches. *Monadh*, hill; *beathach*, growing birches.

Monachur (for Moine na Churr). Moor of the reservoir. *Moine*, moor; *na*, of the; *churr*, gen. asp. of *curr*, pit, hole full of water, fountain.

Monadh an t-Sluichd Leith. Moor of the grey gorge. *Monadh*, moor, hill; *an t-*, of the; *sluichd*, gen. of *slochd*, gorge; *leith*, gen. of *liath*, grey.

Monadh Mor. Big mountain. *Monadh*, mountain; *mor*, big.

Monadh Slochd Chaimbeil (for Monadh Slochd Cam Bheoil). Hill of the gorge with a crooked mouth. *Monadh*, hill; *slochd*, gorge; *cam*, crooked; *bheoil*, gen. asp. of *beul*, mouth.

Monael. Moor of the hill. *Monadh*, moor, mountain; *ail*, gen. of *al*, rock, hill. *Dh* had become silent, and had been lost.

Monaltrie (for Moine Allt Ruigh). Moor of the hillside burn. *Moine*, moor; *allt*, burn; *ruigh*, gen. of *ruigh*, hill slope.

Monandavan Burn. Burn of the moor of the two lochs.

Moine, moss, moor; *an*, of the; *da*, two; *abhann*, gen. of *abhainn*, water, loch. *Da* takes a singular noun.

Monecht. Middle Echt. *Meadhonach*, middle. There had been at one time three Echts—Upper, Middle, and Lower. Houctireyht, Upper Echt, is mentioned in "Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff." See Echt.

Monelly. Windy moor. *Moine*, moor; *aile*, wind.

Monelpie Moss. Moss of the little hill. *Moine*, moss; *alpain*, gen. of *alpan*, dim. of *alp*, little hill.

Monyroads (for Moine Ruighein). Moor of the gentle slope. *Moine*, moor; *ruighein*, gen. of *ruighean*, gentle slope. *Ein* had been translated into *s* instead of *ie*.

Monywells (for Moine Bhailein). Moor of the small farm-town. *Moine*, moor; *bhailein*, gen. asp. of *bailean*, dim. of *baile*, town. *Bhailein* had been regarded as plural. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Moniewhitt. Moor of the fold. *Moine*, moor; *cuit*, fold.

Monk's Hill, Monkshill. Shielings for the cows of convents. The former place had belonged to a convent in Udny at Cloisterseat, and the latter to the Priory of Fyvie. *Monk* represents *monachos* (Greek), dweller apart from society.

Monlettie Burn (for Allt Leathad Mona). Burn of the side of the moor. *Allt*, burn; *leathad*, side; *mona*, gen. of *moine*, moor, moss. The order of the parts had been changed after *allt* was translated.

Monquhitter (for Moine Chuit Airidhe). Moor of the fold of the shieling. *Moine*, moor; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Monrae. Level mountain moor. *Moine*, moor; *reidh*, level.

Montammo. Bushy moor. *Moine*, moor; *tomach*, bushy, tufted.

Montbletton (for Monadh Bleoghainn). Moor of milking. *Monadh*, hill, moor; *bleoghainn*, gen. of *bleoghann*, milking.

Monteach. Mossy place. *Mointeach*, mossy.

Montfothie. Hill abounding in turf. *Monadh* (*th* silent), hill; *foideach*, abounding in peats or turf.

Montgarrie. Rough moor. *Monadh*, moor; *garbh*, rough.

Montsolie (for Monadh Soghail). Wet moor. *Monadh*, moor; *soghail*, wet. The asp. consonants with their vowels have been lost.

Monthooly, Mounthooly, Monthillie. Both parts of these names mean hill. *Monadh*, hill; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill. Several places in the county of Aberdeen have this name. In the city it is given to the part of the road to Old

Aberdeen between Gallowgate and Canal Street, but it ought to be given to the west side of King's Crescent.

Monwig Loch (for Loch Uig Mona). Loch of the corner of a moor. *Loch*, pool, loch; *uig*, corner; *mona*, gen. of *moine*, moor, moss.

Mony Burn. Moor burn. *Moine*, moss, moor.

Mony Gutters. Many passages for water between rocks. *Muinn*, many; *guitearan*, plural of *guitear*, water channel, gutter.

Monykebbuck. Moor in which there is a gully eroded by running water. *Moine*, moor; *cabaichte*, eroded.

Monymusk (for Monadh am Uisg). Hill near the river. *Monadh* (*dh* silent), hill; *am* (for *an*), of the; *uisg*, water. *M* is sometimes used instead of *n*, as in comptroller for controller, opem for open.

Monyruy. Moor on the slope of a hill. *Moine*, moor; *ruigh*, slope.

Moonhaugh. Haugh in a moor. *Moine*, moor.

Moonlight (for Moine Fhliuchaidh). Moor of wetness, wet moor. *Moine*, moor; *fhliuchaidh*, gen. asp. of *fliuchadh*, wetness. This is an Aberdeenshire personal name which had at first been given to a person dwelling in a wet moor. In Scotch it becomes *meenlicht*.

Mooralehouse. Alehouse on a moor.

Moray Firth. Arm of the sea on the north of Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray.

Morelass (for Mor Lios). Big enclosure. *Mor*, big; *lios*, circle of stones round a grave, moat, fold.

Moreseat. Big place. *Mor*, big; *suidhe*, place, seat.

Morgan's Hill. Hill of the big cattle-fold. *Mor*, big; *gabhann* (pronounced *gaun*), cattle-fold.

Morkeu. Big fold. *Mor*, big; *cuith*, fold. *Th* with its vowel had become silent and had been lost. Kew near London is pronounced in the same way and has the same meaning as *keu*.

Morlich. Big stone. *Mor*, big; *leac*, gravestone. There is a big stone pillar in a field near Braemorlich in Towie.

Mormond. Big hill. *Mor*, big; *monadh*, hill.

Mormondfoot. Place at the bottom of Mormond Hill.

Mormondprop. Prop on a big moor. *Mor*, big; *monadh*, moor.

Morpiehowe. Howe of the big cattle-fold. *Mor*, big; *chuidh*, *cuidh* asp., cattle-fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, and *h* had afterwards been lost.

Morris Well (for Tobar a' Mor Chois). Well of the big fold. *Tobar*, well; *mor*, big; *chois*, gen. asp. of *cos*, pit, howe, fold. *Ch* had become silent and had been lost.

Morrone, Morven. Big hill. *Mor*, big; *bheinn*, *beinn*

asp., hill. In Morven *bh* had become *v;* in Morrone it had been dropped.

Mortlach, Mortlich. Big hill. *Mor*, big; *tulach*, hill.

Moss Fetach. Rough wild moss. *Fiata*, wild, surly.

Moss Gray (perhaps for Moine Craige). Moor of the hill. *Moine*, moor, moss; *craige*, gen. of *creag*, hill. *Gh*, also made *dh*, is silent. Gray usually represents hill.

Moss Grieve. This was the name of the officer of an estate who allotted to the tenants the places where they were to cut peats. The Moss Grieve here is a jocular name for a mass of rock on Bennachie.

Moss Maud. Moss at Castle Maud; which see.

Moss of Air. Moss of the shieling. *Airidh*, shieling.

Moss of Longmuir. The three parts in this name all mean moss or moor. *Lon*, moss, moor.

Moss of Minfur. Moss of the grassy moor. *Moine*, moss, moor; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Mossat Burn. Dirty burn. *Musach*, dirty.

Mossbrodie. Narrow strip of moss. *Brodan*, dim. of *brod*, goad, something with a sharp point. *An* became *ie*.

Mosscorral. Quarry in a moss or moor. *Coireall*, quarry.

Mossgerrie (for Moine Garbh). Rough moss. *Moine*, moor, moss; *garbh*, rough.

Mosshead, Moss Head, (for Moine Chuid). Moss of the fold. *Moine*, moss, moor; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* in *ch* is silent and had been lost.

Mossnappy. Moss of the little knoll. *Cnapain*, gen. of *cnapan*, dim. of *cnap*, knoll.

Mote Hill (for Moat Hill). Hill surrounded by a wall of earth and a ditch or other fence. This fanciful name seems intended to mean a seat of judgment. The Tillydron knoll is called Mote Hill on the Ordnance Survey maps, but nowhere else.

Mottoch Well. Well with medicinal virtues. *Maothach*, softening, emollient.

Moulinearn (for Muileann Airnean). Mill at sloes. *Muileann*, mill; *airnean*, gen. plural of *airne*, sloe.

Mounie Castle. Castle in a moor or mossy place. *Moine*, moor, moss.

Mounsie Weat (for Moinean Bheath). Little moor growing birches. *Moinean*, dim. of *moine*, moor; *bheath*, gen. plural asp. of *beath*, birch-tree. *Ean* had been made both *s* and *ie*, *bh* had become *w*, and final *h* in *bheath* had been lost.

Mount Battock (for Monadh Beathach). Mountain of birches. *Monadh*, mountain; *beathach*, abounding in birches.

Mount Jane (for Monadh Sithean). Hill of the fairies.

Monadh, hill, mount; *sithean*, gen. plural of *sithean*, fairy. *S* is sounded as *sh* and *th* is silent. This produced a word sounding like Jane.

Mount Keen. Distant hill. *Monadh*, mountain; *cian*, far distant. Mount Keen is seen from a great distance, and its blue colour conveys the idea of distance very strongly.

Mount Meddin. Middle mountain. *Meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

Mount Haddoch. Hill of the fold. *Monadh*, hill, moor; *chodach*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. From the height of the Mount (1711 feet) the name can have no connection with *hall*, *half*, or *dauch*, words which are sometimes supposed to enter into the composition of Haddo and Haddoch. The gen. of *cuid* is *codach*.

Mountains Burn (for Branan, dim. of *bran*). Mountain burn. *Branan*, little hill burn. *An* having been mistakenly regarded as a plural termination it had been translated by Mountains burn, intended to mean Mountain burns.

Mountfur Moss. Moss of the grassy moor. *Monadh*, moor; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Mountheathie. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Monadh*, hill, moor; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold. In *chuithain c* had been lost after aspiration, and *ain* had become *ie*.

Mountjohn (for Monadh Dun). Hill. *Monadh*, hill, *dun*, hill.

Mountjoy (for Monadh Dubh). Black moor. *Monadh*, moor; *dubh*, black.

Mounth Road. Road crossing the Grampians at Mount Keen. *Monadh*, mountain, moor. Monadh is variously made Monach, Mount, Munth, Muneh. *D* and *t* are frequently interchanged when aspirated. *T* may be the root letter, as in Latin *mons*, *montis*, mountain. The Munth is the local name for the Grampians.

Mountsollie. Same as Montsolie.

Mowatseat. The name seems to mean residence of a family named Mowat. But it may come from *muthadh*, killing, and *suidhe*, place. *Th* might have become *mh*, sounding *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *dh* might have lost the aspirate. If this were correct, the name would mean that the place had been the scene of slaughter.

Muat's Stone. Stone set up to mark the grave of a man killed in a family feud. The stone is now underground where it formerly stood. See Mowatseat.

Muchalls (for Mugach Allan). Dark burn. *Mugach*, dark; *allan*, small burn. *G* in *mugach* had been asp. and had then become silent. *An* of *allan*, having been erroneously regarded as the plural termination, had been translated into *s*.

Muck, Den of (for Dein Muc). Den of swine. *Dein*, den; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig. Pigs had been sent to feed in the den in summer.

Muckle Ord. Big hill. *Ord*, hill.

Mudlee Bracks (for Meadhonach Braighe). Middle hill. *Meadhonach*, middle; *braighe*, hill. Mudlee is a misspelling for *mydlee*, an old form of middle. In sounding *braighe* forcibly the sound of *s* is heard at the end.

Muggart Haugh. Haugh where mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) grew. It was used to ward off midges. Or, Haugh where swine fed. *Mugart* (Irish), a young swine.

Mugiemoss (for Muig am Uisge). Dark water. *Muig*, darkness; *am* (for *an*), of the; *uisge*, water. See Millmoss, Monymusk.

Muick. This name is given to a glen, a river, a waterfall, and a loch. The fall being the most conspicuous feature a suitable meaning for it must be found. In Irish *muich* means mist. This is suitable for the fall, and the other features had taken their name from it.

Muickan, Croft of. Place where *Meum athamanticum*, Highland micken, grows. *Meacan*, root. The root of this plant is fleshy and tapering, like that of a parsnip. It is dug and chewed for its aromatic flavour.

Muir (translation of *moine*). Uncultivated heathery ground. Muir is the Scotch form of moor.

Muirden (for Moine Dein). Moor of the den. *Moine*, moor; *dein*, gen. of *dein*, den.

Muiresk. Muir of the water. *Muir*, moor; *uisg*, water, burn.

Muirfoundland (for Moine Fin Lamhain). Moor of the hill. *Moine*, moor; *fin*, hill; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, hill. The third part of the name had been added to explain the second after it had been corrupted.

Muirhens' Well. Spring at which grouse drink. In drinking they stand on compact, green, succulent vegetation growing in the water. By placing snares on this the early inhabitants of the hill country had obtained some food.

Muiries Hill. Hill on which there was the wall of a rampart. *Murean*, dim. of *mur*, bulwark, rampart, hill. *Ean* had been made both *s* and *ie*. There had been a fold on the hill.

Muirstone. Stone on a moor.

Muiryheadless (for Lios Chuidh Moine). Circle of a fold on a moor. *Lios*, circle; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold; *moine*, gen. of *moine*, moor. *O* in *lios* is silent, and so also is *c* in *chuid*. *Moine*, originally last, had been translated and transposed to the first place.

Mullach, Mulloch. The top of an eminence. *Mullach*, top, height.

Mullachdhu, Mullochdubh. Black hill-head. *Mullach*, summit; *dubh*, black.

Mulonachie (for Mulanaiche). Abundance of hillocks.

Mummer's Reive. Memorial circle. *Meomhaire*, gen. of *meomhair*, memory; *rath*, circle. By change of *th* to *bh* *rath* had become *rabh*, pronounced *rav*, which had lapsed into *reive*. Sometimes it had become *rieve* or *ree*.

Mummy's Well (for Tobar Maoimeach). Well throwing out bursts of water. *Tobar*, well; *maoimeach*, erupting water.

Mundurno, Mondurno. Stony moor. *Moine*, moor; *durnach*, stony.

Mungo. Moor of the fold. *Moine*, moor; *cuith*, fold. *Cuith* became *gow* in Glasgow and Lesmahagow and *go* in Gingomyres and Glasgoego.

Mungo. As the name of a granite rock in the sea this name may represent *mongach*, red.

Murcar, Mure Crofte (1408), Murcur (1550). Croft on a moor.

Murcurry (for Muir-corran). Sea rocks. *Muir*, sea; *corran*, plural of *corr*, round high rock. *An* had been changed to *y* instead of *s*.

Murdoch. Black hill. *Mur*, hill; *dorch*, dark, black.

Murdoch's Hillock (for Mur Dorch). Black hill. *Mur*, hill, hillock; *dorch*, dark.

Murean. Small hill. Dim. of *mur*, hill.

Murley. Grassy hill. *Mur*, hill; *ley*, grassy place.

Mourning Well, Murnan Well. Wells fed by springs whose water makes a low murmuring sound as it falls into the wells. *Murnan* (Anglo-Saxon), to grieve.

Murriell. This name contains *mur* and *al*, both meaning hill. *Mur* would be appropriate for a hill with a fort or fold on its summit, and *al* for a hill with projecting rocks. The original form may have been Murean Ail. *Murean*, dim. of *mur*, hill; *ail*, gen. of *al*, rock. *Ean* would have become *ie* in Scotch, and *ail* has usually become *el*, as in Elrick.

Murtle, Murthill, (for Mur Tulach). Both words mean hill. *Mur*, hill; *tulach*, hill. The second part had been added to explain the first after its meaning had been forgotten. *Mur* would be appropriate for a hill with a fold or fort upon it, and *tulach* for a round-topped hill of small size.

Muscle Bed. Bed where mussels are stored for convenient use. *Muscle* is a mis-spelling for *mussel*.

Mussel Craig, Mussel Skellyis. Rocks overgrown with young mussels. *Creag*, rock; *sgeilgan*, plural of *sgeilg*, rock.

Mutton Brae. Middle brae. *Meadhonach*, middle; *brae*, steep slope. Mutton Brae was a steep footpath rising from the Denburn valley to Schoolhill, on the south side of the viaduct.

Mutton Dyke. Middle dyke between two fields. *Meadhonach*, middle; *dyke*, an earthen wall in Scotland, but a great ditch full of water in England.

Myriedale (for Dail Bogain). Field containing a small bog. *Dail*, field; *bogain*, gen. of *bogan*, wet place.

My Lord's Throat. A jocular term for a gorge near Castle Forbes, along which a road passes. *Gorge* in French means throat.

Mytice. Bountiful place. *Maitheas*, goodness, bounty.

Myngfield. From its situation this name must represent Achadh Meadhoin, field in the middle. *Achadh*, field; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

Naked Hill. Hill from which news was signalled. *Naigheachd*, news. A hill in Strichen is called Skirl Naked, from *sgor*, point; *ail*, gen. of *al*, rock; *naigheachd*, news.

Nashick Howe. Howe abounding in snipe. *Naosgach* (pronounced *nashgach*), abounding in snipe.

Need Haven. Cup-shaped haven. *Nead*, nest, cup-like hollow.

Neil Burn (for Allt an Ail). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *an*, of the; *ail*, gen. of *al*, hill. The burn comes from the steep hill above Kincardine O'Neil, that is Kincardine on the hill burn.

Nelson's Bucht, Nelson's Cairn. Bucht on the hill, Cairn on the hill. *Buth*, bucht; *carn*, cairn. Nelson's is for An Ail Sithean, of the hill. *An*, of the; *ail*, gen. of *al*, hill; *sithean* (*th* silent), hill. Sithean is a late addition made to explain Ail. An Ail Sithean had been pronounced *an-ail-shan*, corrupted afterwards to Nelson.

Ness Bogie (for An Eas Bogain). The water of Bogie. *An*, the; *eas*, water; *bogain*, gen. of *bogan*, bog, burn issuing from a bog.

Nether Deuchries (for Nether Dubh Ruighean). Lower town on a black sloping hillside. *Dubh*, black; *ruighean*, dim. of *ruigh*, slope of a hill. Final *s* had been added in the belief that *an* was a plural termination.

Nether Maiden. Lower middle town. *Meadhon*, middle.

Netherbrae. Lower hill. *Braigh*, hill.

Netherhills. Lower farm-town on a hill. *Choillean*, *coillean* asp., small hill. In translating *coillean an* had been regarded as a plural instead of a dim. termination.

Nethermuir. Lower muir. The upper muir is called Drymuir.

Netherthird. Before 1782 it was the custom to let large farms to several tenants jointly, who provided the oxen necessary for the common plough. After 1782 the large farms were broken up, and the parts were let separately. Netherthird had been the lowest of three parts of an ancient large farm.

Nettie Burn. The second part is a translation of the first. *Nethan*, dim. of *neth*, burn. The Gaelic dim. *an* becomes *ie* in Scotch.

Nettle Craig. Cliff where nettles grow. Sheep eat nettles and transport the seeds to places where they spend the night. Old sheep fanks are full of nettles.

Nettlie Wellhead. This seems to be a combination of two distinct names:—Leth Net, side of a burn, and Bhaile Chuid, town at a fold. *Leth*, side; *net*, burn; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. *Th* in Leth is silent and had been lost; *bh* in Bhaile is equivalent to *w;* and *c* in Chuid is silent and had been lost.

Neuk. Nook. *Neuk* is allied to English *knee*; Latin *genu*, knee; Greek *gonu*, knee.

New Byth. Village on the estate of Byth in King-Edward, built for the accommodation of flax-spinners and weavers. *Beath*, birch-tree. See Byth.

New Craig. One of the parts of the sub-divided farm called Craig. *Creag*, hill.

New Deer. Originally this was the name of a village at the church of Auchreddie, which was a parish erected out of a disjoined part of the parish of Deer. The name of the village afterwards became the name of the parish also. See Deer.

New Found Aisle (for Naomh Fin Al). Sacred hill. *Naomh*, holy, consecrated, dedicated to a church or a saint; *fin*, hill; *al*, hill. *Naomh* is pronounced *nuv* in Gaelic, which in modern names has become *new*. *Fin* has become *found* here and *fund* in Ord Fundlie. *Al* has usually assumed the genitive form in names, but it is spelled *el*, as in Elrick. New Found Aisle hill had belonged to the church of Cairnie.

New Hill. Sacred hill. *Naomh*, sacred. See Newe.

New Leeds. A village in Strichen named after Leeds in Yorkshire, where spinning and weaving were carried on in the early part of the nineteenth century.

New Machar, Newmachar. A parish formed out of a detached part of the original parish of St Machar. *Machair*, haugh.

Newark. New important building. In Scotland castles were called warks. "This wark" occurs in an inscription in the wall of Craigston Castle. An unfinished castle in Pitsligo was called Newwork of Pittendrum. Perhaps large

buildings had not been named till they were finished. An English historic castle, though now old and desolate, is still called Newark.

Newburgh. Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, founded a hospital at Newburgh in 1261, and in the foundation charter he calls Newburgh his town. Probably the town had been recently instituted.

Newe. Sacred. *Naomh* (pronounced *nuv*), holy, belonging to an ecclesiastic. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and there are various ways of pronouncing Newe. The ordinary local pronunciation is indicated by the spelling *nyeow*, but this gives no help to the etymology, for *few* is by some persons pronounced *fyeow*, in the same way.

Newe Arms Hotel. Hotel with a signboard showing the arms of Forbes of Newe.

Newell, New Wall (1696), (perhaps for Naomh Al). Sacred hill. *Naomh*, sacred, dedicated to a church; *al*, hill. *Naomh* is pronounced *nuv* in Gaelic and *new* in some modern names. *Ell* in Newell represents *ail*, the gen. form of *al*, hill.

Newe's Craig. Terrible rock. *Neamhaise*, terrible; *creag*, rock, hill. *Mh* is equivalent to *w*.

Newhills (for Naomh Choillean). Sacred little hill. *Naomh*, sacred; *choillean*, *coillean* asp., low hill. *Naomh* is pronounced *nuv* in Gaelic and *new* in modern names. *C* in *ch* is silent and had been omitted. Final *s* represents *ean* in *choillean*, which had erroneously been regarded as a plural termination. There had been a place of worship at Newhills at an early date.

Newlandhill (for Naomh Lamhan Hill). Hill belonging to the Abbey of Deer. *Naomh*, sacred, dedicated to a religious house or a church; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill.

Newton Garry, Newtongarry. New town in a rough piece of ground. *Garbh*, rough. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. Here it has become *y*.

Newtyle (for Naomh Tulach). Sacred knoll. *Naomh*, belonging to a church or an ecclesiastic; *tulach*, round knoll.

Nibbetstone. Boundary stone. *Nabuidheach*, neighbouring.

Nichol Hill (for Na Coill). The hill. *Na*, the; *coill*, hill. *H* in *Nichol* is an intrusion and it is not sounded.

Nielsbrae (for An El Braighe). The hill of the hill. *An*, the; *el*, for *al*, hill; *braighe*, gen. of *braigh*, hill. Braighe had been added as an explanation to An El, which had become *Neil*. *Neil* had been regarded as a personal name in the gen. and *'s* had been added to it to convert it into the English possessive.

Nine Maidens' Well. The well has no tradition to account for its name. Perhaps its original form had been

Tobar Nigheachain, well of washing. *Tobar*, well; *nigheachain*, gen. of *nigheachan*, washing. This name would be applicable to a well whose water was free from lime. If *ch* in *nigheachain* became silent and were omitted it would resemble in sound *nigheann*, gen. plural of *nigheann*, maiden, and both words would resemble the English word *nine*. Hence in post-Gaelic time the connection of the well with washing might have been forgotten and it might have been associated both with nine and maidens.

Nittanshead (for Netan Chuid). Burn of the fold. *Netan*, small burn; *chuid*, *cuid* asp., fold. *S* had been added to *netan* in the belief that it was a plural termination. *C* of *chuid* had been lost after aspiration, and *netans huid* had become Nittanshead. Nittanshead is applied to a district, not to the source of a burn.

Nobs, The. The Nobs are blunt round-pointed rocks on the edge of the sea. *Cnapan*, plural of *cnap*, knob. *An* had been made *s*.

Nochty. The burn of Glen Nochty. *Nochda*, bare. This applies to the glen.

Norascairn (for Carn an Oir). Hill of the east. *Carn*, hill; *an*, of the; *oir*, east. When *nora* came to be regarded as a personal name it had been put first, with *'s* added to make it the English possessive.

Norham. North town. *Ham* (Anglo-Saxon), village.

Norry Hill, Norry Well. *Noire*, gen. of *noir*, east. The hill and the well lie to the east of the nearest farm-towns.

North Allans. North burn. *Allan*, burn. *Allan* is not plural, but as *an* is the usual termination of nouns in the plural *s* had been erroneously affixed.

North Law. North hill. *Lamh*, hill.

North Linn. The northmost of two farms near a pool or waterfall on Culter Burn. *Linne*, pool on a river, waterfall.

North Nib. North point of the Green Hill in Glen Nochty. *Neb*, point.

North Sea. The sea between Scotland and Denmark. It is north in comparison with the Zuyder Zee, or South Sea, in the north of Holland.

Noth. Watch hill. *Noadh* (Irish), watching, guarding.

Obelisk. Tall, thin, pointed pillar. *Obelos* (Greek), pointed spit.

Ogston. Small farm-town. *Og*, young, little; *ton*, town. *S* had been inserted when the meaning of *og* had been lost and it had come to be regarded as a personal name.

Olaus's Well, St. Well at Cruden Bay dedicated to St Olaf or Olavus, the patron of Cruden.

Oily Pig (for Pic Uilinn). Point at a turn. *Pic*, point; *uilinn*, gen. of *uileann*, corner. *Inn* being regarded as a dim. termination had been made *y* in Scotch, and *uily* had been regarded as an adjective and put first.

Old Deer. Village at the church of Deer.

Old Drove Road. Road by which cattle from Aberdeenshire were driven across the Grampians to southern markets. After the introduction of railways to Deeside and Donside these roads ceased to be used and the traces of them are hardly discernible in some places. The Gaelic forms Ca, Cath, Catt, Catha, and Cadha all mean hill drove roads and are pronounced *ca* or *catt*.

Old Grannie Burn. Burn of the old grain or groin.

Oldhall Burn. Oldhall represents Allt a' Choill, burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Old Hillock. High hillock. *Alt* (Irish), high place. It is impossible for one hillock to be older than another, but it may be higher. In Old Head of Kinsale *old* represents *alt* without doubt.

Old Machar. A parish dedicated to St Machar, called Old to distinguish it from New Machar, which was formed from a portion of it. There is so little evidence of its connection with a saint of the same or a similar name that it should be observed that its church is very near a haugh, the Gaelic for which is *machair*. Two supposed dedications of other places in Aberdeenshire to St Machar certainly rest on no other ground than that their sites are in haughs and the Gaelic for haugh is *machair*. See Machar.

Oldcraig. A large joint farm named Craig had been broken up after 1782, and the original site of the farm-town had been named Oldcraig. *Creag*, hill.

Oldmaud (for Allt Moid). Burn of the seat of judgment. *Allt*, burn; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice.

Oldmeldrum. Burn of the bare hill ridge. *Allt*, burn; *mhaoil*, gen. of *maol*, bald, bare; *droma*, gen. of *druim*, ridge, hill. The name was afterwards given to a village, now a town.

Oldmill, Old Mill. This name is English and needs no explanation.

Oldtown. Burn town. *Allt*, burn. Oldtown is on the Scatter burn.

Oldwhat, Aul Fat, (for Old Chuit). Old fold. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold. *Ch* had become *ph*, which is equivalent to *wh* or *f*. *Ui* has become *a* in some other derivations from *cuid*, as in Haddo, Hatton, Belfatton. It has been supposed that

old represents *allt*, burn, but Oldwhat is a district and not a stream name.

Oldyleiper. (In Gaelic Alltan Labhar). Noisy little burn. *Alltan*, small burn; *labhar*, noisy. The Burn of Birse is near, and it falls rapidly. An t-Alltan Labhar is the name of a burn in Applecross.

Oldyne (for Allt Duin). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *duin*, gen. of *dun*, hill.

Orchardton (for Baile Urc Ard). Town at a fold on a height. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *urc*, sty, fold for pigs; *ard*, height. Urcard may be the original form of the name Urquhart, which till recently was commonly made Orquhart in Aberdeenshire. In names beginning with *har h* is a euphonic prefix, and Urc Ard would certainly have become Urc-hard or Urc-hart in passing into Scotch.

Ord, The Ord, Ord Hill, Ordhill. In these names *ord* means hill. Its genitive is *uird*, which becomes *weird* in Hardweird.

Ord Burn. Burn of the hill. *Ord*, hill.

Ord More. Big hill. *Ord*, hill; *mor*, big.

Ord Fundlie (for Ord Fin Lamh). These three words mean hill. *Ord*, hill; *fin*, hill; *lamh*, hill.

Ord Mor, Ordmore. Big hill. *Ord*, hill; *mor*, big.

Ordachoinachan (for Ord a' Choinne-achan). Hill of the place of meeting. *Ord*, hill; *a'*, of the; *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting; *achan*, terminal meaning place of.

Ordachoy. Hill of the cup-shaped hollow. *Ord*, hill; *a'*, of the; *cuaiche*, gen. of *cuach*, cup.

Ordan, Ordens. Small hill. *Ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill. Ordens is *ordan* with *a* changed to *e* and *s* added because *an* was mistakenly assumed to be the plural termination.

Ordes Cairn (for Carn Ordain). Cairn on a little hill. *Carn*, cairn; *ordain*, gen. of *ordan*, small hill. *Ain*, the gen. termination, had been made *es* to change it into the English possessive.

Ordgarff. Rough hill. *Ord*, conical hill; *garbh*, rough.

Ordiallon. Little round hill at a small stream. *Ordan*, small hill; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, small burn.

Ordhead (for Ord Chuid). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Ord*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. After aspiration *c* had become silent and had been lost.

Ordicreach. Grey hill. *Ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill; *creach*, grey.

Ordie, The. The little hill. *Ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill.

Ordie Caber (for Cabar Ordain). Summit of the hill. *Cabar*, summit; *ordain*, gen. of *ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill. *Ain* became *ie*.

Ordiefauld, Ordyfauld. Fauld on a little hill. *Ordan*,

dim. of *ord*, hill; *fauld*, a small enclosed field where sheep or calves pastured.

Ordiefork. Knoll productive of oats. *Ordan*, little hill; *corc*, gen. plural of *corc*, oats.

Ordiesnaught. Snowy little hill. *Ordan*, little hill; *sneachdach*, snowy.

Ordieteach. Hill house. *Ordan*, small hill; *teach*, house.

Ordinessle, Ordynessle. Little hill of the glen. *Ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill; *na*, of the; *iseil*, gen. of *iseal*, glen, howe.

Ordiquhill. Both parts of this name mean hill. *Ordan*, small hill, *an* becoming *ie*; *choill*, *coill* asp., hill.

Ordley. Grassy hill. *Ord*, hill; *ley*, grassy place.

Ords. Small hill. *Ordan*, dim. of *ord*, hill. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Orrock (for Oir Ruigh). Eastern slope. *Oir*, east; *ruigh*, slope of a hill. Orrock slopes to the east. In 1696 Orrock was called Colpnaw. See Colpnaw.

Orton. This name might have been originally Ordan. Small hill.

Oschie Hill. Prominent hill. *Oscach*, promnient.

Otter Bridge. Bridge of the broad water. *Othan*, dim. of *oth*, broad water. *Othan* occurs as *othie* in Knockothie, an Ellon name.

Otter Hole. Otter's den in the banks of the Deveron.

Otter Stone. Formerly otters were numerous and frequented burns as well as rivers. They usually kept close to the same haunts, and if one had found a stone in a river a comfortable and convenient place of rest it would have been often seen there.

Our. Stream. Ouran. Streamlet. *Our* and its dim. *ouran* are not in dictionaries, but they appear in place-names. *Our* is seen in Ure, Urr, Meikleour, and Altanour; and *ouran* in Tornauran and with *an* changed to *ie* or *y* in Ury, Inverurie, Inverourie, and Altdourie. The Shevock at Insch was formerly called the Ourie. See "Chartulary of the Abbey of Lindores," Scot. Hist. Soc.

Outer Janets. Outer knoll-like rocks. Janets represents *sithean*, plural of *sith*, knoll, hillock. *Si* is pronounced *she*, and *th* is silent. *She-ean* has some resemblance to *Seonaid*, Janet, in which *se* is pronounced *she*. Final *s* had been added because *sithean* ends in *an*, which is a plural termination. The Outer Janets are a group of rocky islets near the coast of Cruden.

Outhill. Cattle-fold. *Chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., cattle-fold. After aspiration *c* had become silent and had been omitted.

Outseats (for Suidhe Chuitain). Site of a small fold.

Suidhe, seat, site; *chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, small fold. *C* had become silent and had been lost. *Ain* had been regarded as a plural termination and had been changed to *s*, which had been added to *seat*.

Over Daugh. Upper farm. *Over*, upper; *dabhoch*, farm.

Overbrae. Upper hill. *Braigh*, hill.

Overhills, Overhall, (for Uachdar Choillean). Upper little hill. *Uachdar*, upper; *choillean*, *coillean* asp., small hill. *An* having been mistaken for the plural termination had been changed to *s*, which is preserved in Overhills.

Overside (for Uachdar Suidhe). High place. *Uachdar*, upper, high (translated); *suidhe*, site, place. *Suidhe* became *side* by dropping *u* and *h*.

Overvillans (for Uachdar Uileann). Upper corner. *Uachdar*, upper; *uileann*, corner. *Ann* had been regarded as a plural termination, and *s* had been added to *uileann*.

Oxen Craig. Rocky summit of one of the Bennachie hills, round which oxen pasturing on the hill gathered at night.

Oxen Well. From the situation of this well near the summit of the Tap o' Noth, and from its proximity to another well called Lambs Well, it is probable that *oxen* represents *aosda*, ancient.

Oxenloan. Old lane. *Aosda*, ancient; *lone* (Anglo-Saxon), lane, grassy road.

Oxter Burn. Alehouse burn. *Osda*, alehouse, inn. Same as Huxter Burn.

Oxter Stone. Stone at an inn to help riders to mount their horses. *Osda*, inn. A tall monolith called Oxter Stone would represent *aosda*, ancient, and might mark the site of a grave.

Oyne. River. *Abhainn*, river. Old forms are Ouyn and Uen. Local pronunciations are *ain*, *een*, *wan*.

Packet Burn. This name may mean burn where packing was done before the autumn migration from a shieling. *Pacaidh*, gen. of *pacadh*, packing.

Padaff Pot (for Poit Dhubh). Black pot on the Deveron. *Poit*, pot, pool; *dhubh*, fem. of *dubh*, black.

Paddock Ha'. Frog hall.

Paddy's Stone (for Clach Paite). Stone of the hump. *Clach*, stone; *paite*, gen. of *pait*, hump. To obtain the English possessive *'s* had been added to *paite*.

Panannich (for Beinn an Acha). Hill beside the river. *Beinn*, hill; *an*, of the; *acha*, water. *Beinn* is pronounced *pan* in the south of Scotland and occasionally also in the north.

Pap, Little. Hill resembling the breast of a young woman.

Paradise. Pleasure park. *Paradeisos* (Greek), park with trees. The word is apparently of Sanscrit origin.

Parcock, Pareot, Pariock, Pearcock, Percock. As some of these places are in howes the original form of the name was probably Pairc Iochd, enclosed place in a howe. *Pairc*, park, enclosed area; *iochd*, howe. In names *iochd* is usually made *coch*.

Pardes of Glack. Perhaps Paradise of Glack. Glack means a howe. *Glac*, dell, den.

Park. An estate so named because it had at one time been enclosed for preserving deer for the sport of kings or nobles. *Pairc*, enclosure. There were also parks in connection with abbeys for keeping cows for the use of the inmates.

Park Villa. A modern name. Country-house in an enclosed field. *Pairc*, park; *villa* (Latin), country-house.

Parkdargue. Red park. *Pairc*, park; *dearg*, red.

Parkhead. If this name is wholly English it means house at the top of an enclosed place. If it is of Gaelic origin it represents Pairc Chuid. Park at a fold. *Pairc*, park; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. *C* had become silent and had been lost.

Parkhill. An enclosed hill.

Parkhouse. House in a park belonging to the abbey of Deer, where cows were kept and butter and cheese were made. *Pairc*, park.

Parks. Enclosed fields. *Pairc*, park. Before 1745 there were so few enclosed fields that if a place had enclosed ground it was called Park. Formerly fallow deer were frequently kept in parks at mansions.

Parkstile. Gate of an enclosed place. *Pairc*, park, enclosed wood or grassy place with trees.

Parliament Knowe. There is nothing known to account for conferring this name on a hilltop near Balmoral Castle. It might be a corruption of Pairc a' Mhonaidh. Enclosed space on a hill. *Pairc*, enclosed space; *a'*, of the; *mhonaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, hill.

Parsonspool. Pool in which a minister was drowned.

Paties Mill (for Muileann Petain). Mill on a small farm. *Muileann*, mill; *petain*, gen. of *petan*, small place.

Pavillions. Mis-spelling for Pavilions. *Papilio*, butterfly. A pavilion is a tent or a temporary residence on a hill or field, having the appearance from a distance of a butterfly with its wings spread out. The house called Pavillions has a peculiar roof.

Peat Lochies. Small lochs in holes from which peats had been taken. *Lochan*, small loch.

Peatfold. Enclosure within which peats could be stacked and protected from cattle, which would rub their necks upon the stacks. In the Highlands it was usual to keep peats a year before using them.

Peddie's Hill (for Tom Paite). Hill of the hump. *Tom*, hill; *paite*, gen. of *pait*, hump. Paite had been thought to be a personal name, and *'s* had been added to convert it into the English possessive.

Peel. A peel seems to have been an enclosure protected by stakes on which were placed mats or skins. *Peall*, skin, hide, mat. An Act of the Scots Parliament, 1535, ordered Peels to be made in the Border counties for the safe keeping of herds and flocks from English raiders. These peels had been places enclosed with stone walls.

Peel Bog. Bog in which there had been a cattle-fold protected by stakes. See Peel.

Peel of Fichlie. This is a hard knoll left in a little valley eroded by a glacier. The knoll had been converted into a cattle-fold called a peel by a fence of stakes on which skins or mats had been placed. See Peel.

Peeledegg. Fold made by stakes let into the ground, to which were attached skins as a protection against wind, rain, and snow. *Peallaideach*, covered with skins. See Peel.

Peelharry (for Peall h-Airidhe). Peel on a shieling, protected by stakes and skins. *Peall*, skin; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. See Peel.

Peire Burn. Small burn. *Peire* is a Shetland word meaning small. This name is given to the Cruden burn in an old charter.

Peirk, The. The park. *Pairc*, park, enclosed space.

Pen, The. The head. *Ceann*, head. Aspirated *c* may become aspirated *p*, and then by loss of the aspirate *c* may become *p*. Welsh *pen* is equivalent to Gaelic *ceann*.

Pennan (for Ceannan). Small head. *Ceannan*, dim. of *ceann*, head. See Pen. Pennan is small compared with the head to the west of it, called Gamrie Mor.

Penninbrae Well. Well on the brae of a little hill. *Pennan*, for *beinnan*, dim. of *beinn*, hill.

Pennyburn (for Allt Finain). Burn of the hill. *Allt*, burn (translated and transposed); *finain*, gen. of *finan*, dim. of *fin*, hill. *F* is equivalent to *ph*, and *ain* in Gaelic is equivalent to *ie* or *y* in Scotch, and thus *finain* became *phiny*. By loss of the aspirate this became *piny*, which had lapsed into *penny*.

Pennystone Green. Level grassy place, where a game like quoits could be played with flat round stones like pennies.

Percie, Parci (1174). Row. Perhaps row of cottages. *Peirse*, row.

Percyhorner (for Peirse a' Charnain). Row of houses at a hillock of shingle. *Peirse*, row; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *charnain*, gen. asp. of *carnan*, hillock. There is a shingle hillock at Percyhorner.

Percylieu. Row of houses on a hill. *Peirse*, row; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Perdoulie (for Port Doille). Harbour of darkness, or dark harbour. *Port*, harbour; *doille*, gen. of *doille*, darkness. Fishermen change *port* into *per* at the beginning of names. See Perthudden.

Perkhill. Enclosed hill. *Pairc*, enclosure, park.

Persley. Row of houses on a grassy place. *Peirse*, row; *ley*, grassy place.

Perthudden (for Port Chuidain). Haven of the small fold. *Port*, harbour; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. It was easy to convert a narrow opening of the sea among rocks into a fold. By the influence of *t* in *port ch* became *th*. Fishermen make *port* at the beginning of a name *per* before a consonant, as in Portlethen, Portknockie. See Perdoulie.

Perwinnes (for Pairc Bheannain). Enclosed protected place at a small hill. *Pairc*, enclosed place; *bheannain*, gen. asp. of *beannan*, dim. of *beinn*, hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. *Ain* though a dim. termination had been regarded as a plural and made into *s* instead of *ie*. Perwinnes Moor belonged to the Bishop of Aberdeen and now belongs to the Crown. There is a small hill near the middle of the moor.

Pet, Pett, Pit, Pitt. Place. Petan, Pettan, Pitan, Pittan. Small place. In Scotch *an* becomes *ie* or *y*. Sometimes by mistaking *an* for a plural termination *s* is added to *ie*, producing Peties, Petties, Pities, Pitties.

Peter Hill, Peter's Hill, (for Coill Paite). Hill of the hump. *Coill*, hill; *paite*, gen. of *pait*, hump. In Scotland Patrick and Peter are often regarded as the same name, and *paite* having been corrupted into Pattie, the dim. of Patrick, it afterwards became Peter, to which in one instance *'s* was added to make it possessive in English.

Peterculter. Church in the land of Culter, dedicated to St Peter. See Culter.

Peterden. The origin of this name is not evident. If there is a hard knoll left in the den after it had been eroded by ice the name would mean den of the hump. *Dein*, den; *paite*, gen. of *pait*, hump.

Peterhead. Peterhead means cape near a church dedicated to St Peter. From the cape the name had been transferred to a fishing village near it, and from the village to the

parish in which it stood. The village afterwards became a town, which is understood to be meant when Peterhead is mentioned.

PETERSFIELD. Perhaps this place had taken its name from high ground to the west. If so the name might have been Achadh Paite. Field of the hump. *Achadh*, field (suppressed); *paite*, gen. of *pait*, hump. See PETER HILL.

PETERUGIE. St Peter's Church near the Ugie. This was the name of a church, now a ruin, near Peterhead Bay, and from the church the name was given to the parish also. Peterugie is mentioned in 1537, in "Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff," IV. 17. The modern name of the parish is Peterhead.

PETH OF MINNONIE. Steep road at the Braes of Minnonie, descending from the high ground to the river Ythan. *Paith* is the Scottish form of *path*.

PETMATHEN. Middle place. *Pet*, place; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle. Aspirated *t* had taken the place of aspirated *d*.

PETRIE'S LOUP. Peter's cape. This cape is said to have been called in old Latin charters Petri Promontorium, Peter's head. Petrie's may represent *petri* with *'s* added to make it an English possessive. Loup is the Gaelic word *luib*, bend, turning, and hence cape. Near Petrie's Loup is Little Petrie, a less prominent cape.

PETTENS, PETTIES. Both these names represent *pettan*, small place, and normally both should have become Pettie or Petty. In Pettens there are two mistakes. *An* had been regarded as plural and therefore *s* should have been substituted for *an*, but it had been added to it. In Petties *an* had normally become *ie*, but it had afterwards been regarded as a plural termination and *s* had been added to *ie*.

PETTY. Small place. *Pettan*, dim. of *pett*, place. *An*, the dim. termination, had, as usual, been translated into *y*, the Scotch dim. termination.

PETTYMARCUS (for Pettan Mor Chois). Small place at a big fold. *Pettan*, small place; *mor*, big; *chois*, gen. of *cos*, hollow, ravine, fold.

PETTYMUCK (for Pettan Muc). Small place for pigs. *Pettan*, small place; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig.

PHEMIC POOL (for Poll Feith Muige). Pool of the dark burn. *Poll*, pool (translated and transposed); *feith*, moss burn; *muige*, gen. of *muig*, darkness.

PHILORTH. Market at a stream. *Feill*, market; *an*, of the (suppressed); *otha*, gen. of *oth*, stream.

PHINGASK. Small fold. *Fangan*, dim. of *fang*, fank, fold. *F* is equivalent to *ph*. *An* became both *ie* and *s*, and the name is pronounced *feengies*.

Picardy Stone. Stone on the point of a hill. *Pic*, point; *ard*, height, hill. The final *y* is produced by endeavouring to pronounce *d* forcibly.

Pickerstown. Town occupied by a man bound to go to war armed with a pike. *Picear*, pikeman.

Picklehead. Fold on a hill with a point. Originally Cuid Al Pice, subsequently Pic Al Chuid, Pic Al Huid, and Picklehead. *Cuid*, fold; *al*, rocky hill; *pice*, gen. of *pic*, point.

Pictillum, Picktillum, Piketillum. Point of a hill. *Pic*, point; *tuilm*, gen. of *tolm*, hill, round knoll.

Picts House. Underground house. There is no evidence that there were Picts in Aberdeenshire. The underground houses called by this name were dwelling-houses or dairies in use when cows were on hill pasture, far from the farm to which they belonged.

Piggerie Bog (for Bog Bige Airidhe). Bog of the small shieling. *Bog*, marsh; *bige*, gen. fem. of *beag*, small; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Pike. Point. *Pic*, point.

Piltochie. Marshy places. *Polldachean*, plural of *polldach*, marshy place. *Ean* became *ie*.

Pinkie, Pinking, Pinkins. All these names mean fold. Originally they had been Chuitail, fold, which had been corrupted into Whitehill, and this had been turned into Gaelic by *fincan*, composed of *fin*, hill, and *can*, white. *F* is equivalent to *ph*, and by loss of the aspirate *f* becomes *p*. Thus *fincan* became *pinkan*, *k* being substituted for *c*. *An* is sometimes a dim. termination, and it became *ie* in the first name. In the second it was corrupted into *ing*, and in the third into *in*, to which was subsequently added *s* because *an* is sometimes a plural termination. By these changes were produced Pinkie, Pinking, and Pinkins, all having the same meaning and form originally, though the first is now a diminutive and the third plural.

Piper's Cairn. Cairn supposed to mark the grave of a piper killed in an unrecorded conflict in 1411.

Piperwell. Well at which grew a plant whose leaves have the flavour of pepper. *Peabar*, pepper.

Pirrke. Enclosed place. *Pairceach*, enclosed.

Pit, The. The hole in which women sentenced to death were drowned.

Pit Dwellings. Many ancient British houses were constructed by digging a circular hole in the ground and setting up round it stems of trees converging at the top. On the outside mossy sods were built up around the tree stems.

Pitandlich. Place in a glen. *Pit*, place; *chunglaich*, gen. asp. of *cunglach*, glen. Locally Pitandlich is sounded as *pitchandlich*.

PITBEE. Place of birches. *Pit*, place; *beith*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch-tree.

PITBIRN. Place of the gap. *Pit*, place; *bearna*, gap. The name is applicable to a place at which there is conspicuous depression of the sky-line.

PITBLAE. Place of warmth. *Pit*, place; *blaithe*, warmth.

PITBLAIN (for Pit Bleoghainn). Milking place. *Pit*, place; *bleoghainn* (*gh* silent), gen. of *bleoghann*, milking.

PITCAPLE. Place where horses were pastured. *Pit*, place; *capull*, gen. plural of *capull*, horse.

PITCOW. Place of a cattle-fold. *Pit*, place; *cuith*, gen. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. See CUID.

PITCOWDENS (for Pit Cuidain). Place of the small fold. *Pit*, place; *cuidain*, gen. of *cuidan*, small fold. *Cuidan* had become first *cowdan*, then *cowden*, and *s* had been added in the belief that *cuidan* was plural.

PITCULLEN. Place where holly grows. *Pit*, place; *cuillinn*, gen. of *cuilleann*, holly. Sheep eat holly leaves and fatten on them, therefore it might have been planted for their food. Cullen might represent *coillean*, little hill.

PITDOULSIE. Place on a black hill. *Pit*, place; *doill*, for *dall*, black; *sith*, hill.

PITDOURIES, THE. Place of springs. *Pit*, place; *dobhran*, gen. plural of *dobhran*, spring, water. The map shows several springs on the hill. *An* had become *ie* instead of *s*, but *s* had afterwards been added to *ie*.

PITDROCHAN, BURN OF. Burn of the place of fairies. *Pit*, place; *droichean*, gen. plural of *droich*, fairy.

PITELLACHIE. Place on a stream. *Pit*, place; *allochain*, gen. of *allachan*, small stream.

PITENTEACH. Place near a mansion. *Pit*, place; *an*, of the; *teach*, house, mansion.

PITFANCY (for Pit Fangain). Place of the small fank. *Pit*, place; *fangain*, gen. of *fangan*, dim. of *fang*, fank, fold.

PITFICHIE (for Pit Chuithain). Place of the small fold. *Pit*, place; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold. *Ch* became *ph*, equivalent to *f*; *th* became *ch*; and *ain* became *ie*.

PITFODELS (for Pit Chuidail). Place at a fold). *Pit*, place; *chuidail*, gen. asp. of *cuidail*, fold. *C* asp. had become *p* asp., which is *f*. The Gaelic form of the name does not warrant the addition of final *s*.

PITFOSKIE, PITFORSKIE (1696), (for Pit Chrosaige). Place of the crossing. *Pit*, place; *chrosaige*, gen. asp. of *crosag*, crossing. At Pitfoskie there is an easy way over a height between two burns. *Ch* very often became *f* in the change from Gaelic to Scotch.

PITFOUR. Place of grass. *Pit*, place; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

Pitgair. Rough place. *Pit*, place; *garbh*, rough.

Pitgaveny. Place of the cattle-fold. *Pit*, place; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold. *Ai* and *nn* had been transposed.

Pitgersie (for Pit Dearsaidh). Place of brightness. *Pit*, place; *dearsaidh*, gen. of *dearsadh*, sunshine, brightness.

Pitglassie. Place of green ley land. *Pit*, place; *glasach*, green, grassy.

Pitheughie (for Pit Chuidhain). Place of the fold. *Pit*, place; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. *C* became silent after being aspirated and disappeared. *Dh* became *gh*, and *ain* normally became *ie*.

Pitjossie (for Pit Chosain). Place of the small fold. *Pit*, place; *chosain*, gen. asp. of *cosan*, dim. of *cos*, howe, fold. *Ch* had become soft.

Pitline. Green level place. *Pit*, place; *lein*, gen. of *leana*, level meadow.

Pitlurg. Place on a hillside. *Pit*, place; *luirg*, gen. of *lurg*, slope of a hill. At Pitlurg there is a trace of an ancient round cattle-fold 90 yards in diameter.

Pitmachie (for Pit Maghain). Place in a small piece of level ground. *Pit*, place; *maghain*, gen. of *maghan*, small plain. *Ain* became *ie*.

Pitmansy. Place of the female fairy. *Pit*, place; *bansith*, female fairy. Since *bh* and *mh* are both equivalent to *v* there was a great liability to mistakes by using the one for the other, and hence also in using *m* for *b* after dropping *h*.

Pitmedden. Middle place. *Pit*, place; *meadhoin*, gen. of *meadhon*, middle.

Pitmillan. Place at a small hill. *Pit*, place; *meallain*, gen. of *meallan*, dim. of *meall*, hill.

Pitmuckston. Place where swine were kept. *Pit*, place; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig. *Ton* being similar to *pit* is an improper addition. The citizens of Aberdeen were frequently interdicted by the Town Council from keeping swine within the burgh, and they had to be sent to the suburbs.

Pitmunie. Place of residence in a moss. *Pit*, place, farm; *moine*, gen. of *moine*, moss, moor.

Pitmurchie. Place of the great cattle-fold. *Pit*, place; *mor*, big; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. Final *th* had become silent and had been lost.

Pitnacalder. Place of the narrow land. *Pit*, place; *na*, of the; *caol-tire*, gen. of *caol-tir*, narrow land. Pitnacalder lies between two parallel burns.

Pitoothies (for Pit Chuithain). Place of a small fold. *Pit*, place; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold. *Ch* had been lost, and *ain* had become *ie* and afterwards *s*, making it both a dim. and a plural termination.

PITPRONE. Place of pounding. Perhaps the pounding referred to was bruising whins for food for horses and cattle. This was done sometimes with flails, sometimes by a large stone like a millstone revolving on its edge over a layer of whins. *Pit*, place; *pronnaidh*, gen. of *pronnadh*, pounding, bruising.

PITSCAFF. Place of a barn. *Pit*, place; *sgaimh*, gen. of *sgamh*, barn for hay or straw for cattle food. *Sgamh* seems to have been used for *sgamhan*, barns.

PITSCOW (for Pitan Cuith). Place of the cattle-fold. *Pitan*, dim. of *pit*, place; *cuith* (*ith* silent), gen. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *An* had been regarded as a plural termination and had been translated into *s*. *Cu* had been pronounced at first *coo*.

PITSCUR. Place where there is a gap in the rocky coast. *Pit*, place; *sgoir*, gen. of *sgor*, notch.

PITSCURRY. Place of sharp rocks. *Pit*, place; *sgorach*, abounding in sharp-pointed rocks.

PITSLIGO. Place abounding in shells. *Pit*, place; *sligeach*, shelly. The reference is to old beaches of shell-sand between Rosehearty and Fraserburgh.

PITSLUGARTY. Place at a cattle-fold in a slug or gorge. *Pit*, place; *sloc*, slug, gorge; *gartain*, gen. of *gartan*, enclosure, cattle-fold.

PITSTRUAN (for Pitsruthain). Place near a small burn. *Pit*, place; *sruthain*, gen. of *sruthan*, small stream. *Sr* in Gaelic becomes *str* in Scotch names, and *th* is silent in the middle of a word.

PITTENDAMPH. Small place where oxen were pastured. *Pittan*, small place; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox.

PITTENDERICK (for Pit an t-Airich). Place of the watch. *Pit*, place; *an t-*, of the; *airich*, gen. of *aireach*, watch.

PITTENDREICH, PITTENDREIGH. Place of the thorn-tree. *Pit*, place; *na*, of the; *draighe*, gen. of *draigh*, thorn-tree.

PITTENDRUM (for Pit an Druim). Place at a long ridge. *Pit*, place; *an*, of the; *druim*, gen. of *druim*, long hill. The nominative form *druim* had been used instead of the genitive *droma*.

PITTENGULLIES. Farm-town in the fork between two burns. *Pit*, place, farm; *an*, of the; *gobhalain*, gen. of *gobhalan*, dim. of *gobhal*, fork of a stream. *Ain* had been translated into Scotch by *s* in the belief that it was a plural termination.

PITTENHEATH. Place of the cattle-fold. *Pit*, place; *an*, of the; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *C* became silent after aspiration and disappeared.

PITTENTAGGART (for Pit an t-Sagairt). Place of the priest.

Pit, place; *an t-*, of the; *sagairt*, gen. of *sagart*, priest. After *t- s* is silent.

Pittentarrow (for Pit an Tairbh). Place of the bull. *Pit*, place; *an*, of the; *tairbh*, gen. of *tarbh*, bull.

Pittinnan (for Pitanan). Small places. *Pitanan*, plural of *pitan*, small place.

Pittrichie. Place on a hill slope. *Pitt*, place; *ruighe*, gen. of *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Pittodrie. Place of bleaching. *Pit*, place; *todhair*, gen. of *todhar*, bleaching, manure.

Pittulie (for Pit Uilinn). Place at the elbow in the coast-line. *Pit*, place; *uilinn*, gen. of *uileann*, elbow, bend. *Inn* had been made *ie* as if it had been a dim. termination.

Place Croft. Croft at the site of the mansion-house of Oldmaud, now wholly removed. Place meant a mansion with a courtyard.

Placemill. Mill near the mansion-house on the estate of Frendraught. Place in Aberdeenshire means proprietor's residence with a courtyard—the place where tenants paid their rent and delivered meal and other produce.

Plaidy. Plot of ground. *Plaide*, plot of ground.

Plainwell (for Baile Pliadhain). Farm-town on a small plot of ground. *Baile*, town; *pliadhain*, gen. of *pliadan*, plot of ground. After the meaning of the word had been lost Baile had been transferred to the end and aspirated. Bhaile, pronounced *waile*, had lapsed into Well. In Pliadain *d* had been aspirated and having become silent had been lost. Thus had been produced Pliain Well, which is now Plainwell.

Playgreen, Playhill, Playhillock, Playlands, Pley Fauld. *Play* and *pley* represent *bliochd*, milk. At these places there had been folds where cows were milked morning and evening. Lands in Playlands represents *lamhan*, small hill, which had become Land, and *s* had been subsequently added because *an* is sometimes a plural termination. The battle of Harlaw, 1411, was fought on Pley Fauld.

Plodhill. Hill. *Plod* is a corruption of *cnoc*, hill; which see.

Pluckhill. Round-headed hill at the west end of Mormond. *Pluc*, round hump.

Pluckrieve. Sheep-fold on a hill. *Pluc*, round-headed hill; *rath*, fold. *Th* of *rath* became *bh*, equivalent to *v*.

Podroch (for Ruigh Fod). Slope of a hill where peats were got. *Ruigh*, hill-slope; *fod*, gen. plural of *fod*, peat.

Point, The. Wedge-shaped bit of land between two roads at Auchleven.

Poiten. Small pot. *Poitean*, dim. of *poit*, pot. A pot on the coast of Cruden and Slains means a place where the

inner end of a tunnel communicating with the sea had fallen in.

Poldach, Pots of. Lochs in a marshy place. *Polldach*, abounding in pools, marshy.

Poldhu Chalybeate Wells. Wells impregnated with iron. *Poll*, pool; *dubh*, black; *chalybs* (Greek), steel, iron.

Poldullie. Pool of blackness. *Poll*, pool; *doille*, blackness.

Polesburn. Burn from a pool. *Poll*, pool. The Ordnance Survey map has Potesburn.

Pollhollick (for Poll h-Olach). Greasy pool. *Poll*, pool; *h* (euphonic); *olach*, oily. The name would be applicable to a pool with a scum on it due to iron in the water.

Polinar (for Poll na h-Airidhe). Pool of the shieling. *Poll*, pool; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Poll Bhat (for Poll Bhata). Pool of the boat. *Poll*, pool; *bhata*, gen. asp. of *bata*, boat.

Pollagach Burn. Burn having pools. *Pollagach*, full of little pools.

Pollswalls. Marsh at a small farm-town. *Poll*, marsh; *bhailein*, gen. asp. of *bailean*, small town. *Bh* had become *w*, and *ein* had wrongly been made *s*. This produced Pollwails, and by inserting *s* to produce the English possessive Pollswails, now Pollswalls. Perhaps the original form had been Bailean Phuill, small town at a marsh, and by transposition of the parts and change of aspirated letters the modern form had been evolved.

Polmuir. Pool on a moor. *Poll*, pool; *muir*, moor.

Poolfonte. Pool of heroism. *Poll*, pool; *foghainte*, gen. of *foghaint*, valour. The name indicates that a brave man rescued a person in danger of drowning in the pool.

Pools of Dee. Three pools in the course of the Lairig Ghru Burn, one of the head waters of the Dee. They had been excavated successively, the lowest first, by the end of the glacier of the Dee when it had nearly become extinct. They are fed by a burn coming down from the watershed between the Avon and the Dee, on the east side of the Lairig Ghru. The stream loses itself among the boulders in the bottom of the pass and reappears below the Pools of Dee.

Poor Man. A pile of stones in the form of a man, erected to mark a boundary or to indicate a route.

Port an Doon. Port of the hill. *Port*, haven; *an*, of the; *duin*, gen. of *dun*, hill.

Port Elphinstone. Port at the head of the Aberdeenshire Canal, named after the chief of the Logie-Elphinstone family.

Port Erroll. This is a name now given to a small town

with its harbour. Formerly it was called The Ward. *Port*, harbour; *Erroll*, the place-name in the title of a Scotch earl.

Port Keppies (for Port Ceapan). Haven of plots of ground. *Port*, haven; *ceapan*, gen. plural of *ceap*, small plot of ground.

Port Rae. Safe harbour. *Port*, haven; *reidh* (pronounced *rae*), safe.

Portie Shore. This name seems to mean shore where there is a small harbour. *Portan*, small harbour. *An* had become *ie*.

Portstown. Porterstown in Poll Book, 1696.

Posnett. Junction of burns. *Posadh*, marriage; *net*, gen. plural of *net*, stream.

Pot, Poit. Pot, deep pool in a river.

Pot Howie (for Poit Chuithain). Pot at a small fold. *Poit*, pot; *chuithain*, gen. asp. of *cuithan*, small fold. *C* and *th* being silent had been lost, and *ain* had become *ie*.

Pot Kello. Pot at a narrow place in the Don. *Poit*, pot; *caoile*, narrowness.

Potarch, Poterch. Pot of difficulty. *Poit*, pot; *airce*, gen. of *airc*, difficulty. Before the Bridge of Potarch was built cattle from Aberdeenshire going over the Cairn o' Mount had to cross the Dee by swimming at a deep pool. Sometimes men were drowned in trying to prevent cattle from going up or down the river.

Potside. Place at a deep hole in a stream. *Poit*, pot.

Potterton. Place where drink was sold. *Poitearachd*, drinking.

Pottie Martin. Pot where cows were watered. *Poitean*, small pot; *martan*, gen. plural of *mart*, cow.

Pouk Howe. Howe in which there was a small pool. *Pollag*, small pool.

Poundash (for Pund Eas). Pound at a burn. *Pund*, pound, enclosed space; *eas*, burn, water.

Pourin. Burn formed by the drainings from a hillside. *Pouran*, small stream. Pourins is the name given to water mixed with mealy sids when it has passed through a sieve. The pourins become sour and are used to make sowans, a term meaning drainings.

Pourleuchan. Wet harbour. *Port*, haven, harbour; *fliuchain*, gen. of *fliuchan*, wetness. *Fliuchan* had been aspirated and then *fh* had been lost, being silent.

Pout Pot. The last part is a translation of the first. *Poit*, pot.

Pow Ford, Powford. Ford in a slow burn. *Poll*, pool, stagnant water. In Perthshire deep ditches for carrying off water from fields are called pows.

Powdagie, Powdeggie. Marshy ground. *Polldach*, place abounding in pools or marshes.

Powie, Powis. Small burn. *Pollan*, softened to *powan*, small burn. *An* became *ie*, but in Powis it had afterwards been made *s*, which had been added to Powie, making first Powies and afterwards Powis.

Powlair. Burn land. *Poll*, burn; *lar*, land.

Poynernook. A nook of land about the south-west corner of the railway station house, where the Denburn turned east. It was on the west and south of the burn at the place where the rise of the tide ceased. It seems not to have belonged to the poyners or shore porters, but it may have been a place where they kept boats used in loading and unloading ships.

Pratt's Grave. David Prat, a servant of the Laird of Gight, was killed by a shot from the head of Towie Castle, May 10, 1639.—Spalding's "Memorialls," I., 182.

Prattshaugh. Perhaps for Sprothaugh. Pratt was formerly pronounced *prott* in Aberdeenshire.

Preas na Leitire. Bushes on the side of a hill. *Preas*, thicket, small wood; *na*, of the; *leitire*, gen. of *leitir*, hillside.

Preas nam Meirleach. Bush of the thieves. *Preas*, bush; *nam*, of the; *meirleach*, gen. plural of meirleach, thief.

Preasmor. Big group of trees. *Preas*, bush, small wood; *mor*, big.

Preas Whin. Bushy place on a hill. *Preas*, bush; *fin*, hill. In Aberdeenshire *f* and *wh* are interchangeable, and *whin* represents *fin*, hill.

Premnay (for Pramhan). Quiet gloomy place. *Pramhan*, quiet, gloom. *Pramhan* sounds *pravan* or *prowan*, but *h* had been dropped, and *a* and *n* had been transposed, producing *pramna*, now Premnay.

Prenstone. Stone which had small cups in it in which oats were pounded into meal. *Pronn*, to pound. Small slabs with only one cup are found, but usually there are several cups in a group on a large boulder or on a smooth place of a solid rock.

Pressendye. Black little wood. *Preasan*, dim. of *preas*, bushy place; *dubh*, black.

Pricker. Meaning not found. Perhaps hill of the shieling. *Braigh*, hill; *airidh* (*idh* silent), shieling.

Priest's Rig (for Preas Ruigh). Bushy hill slope. *Preas*, bushy place; *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Priest's Water (for Allt Preas). Burn of the bushes. *Allt*, burn, water; *preas*, gen. plural of *preas*, bush.

Priest's Wood. Both parts mean wood. *Preas*, bush, wood.

Proney, Prony. Place of pounding. *Pronnaidh*, gen. of *pronnadh*, pres. part. of *pronn*, to pound, bruise, bray.

The reference may be to fulling cloth, bruising whins with flails for food for cattle and horses, or pounding oats in cup-like hollows in rocks or stones to make meal. *Aite*, place of, must be understood before *pronnaidh*.

Pulwhite (for Poll Chuit). Pool at a fold. *Poll*, pool; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, fold.

Pumphel. See Golden Pumphel.

Pumphill Burn. Burn of the penfold for cattle. *Pund*, pen; *fauld*, Scotch for fold.

Punch Bowl. A deep circular hollow in shape resembling the bowls formerly in use when punch was made at festive meetings.

Pundler Burn (for Pund Al Airidhe Burn). Burn of the hill of the fold on a shieling. *Pund*, fold; *al*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Pundlercroft. Croft held in virtue of his office by the pundler of a barony. It was his duty, among other things, to put in a pound cattle, etc., found astray and doing damage to growing crops.

Purse, The. A long narrow opening in the rocky coast of Cruden, ending in a cave.

Putachie. Burn at a fold. *Acha*, burn; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, fold. The parts of the name had been transposed, and *cuit* had passed through the forms *chuit*, *phuit*, *puit*, *put*. There was a Putachie in Carnegie's Brae in Aberdeen, and others in Turriff, Keig, and Monymusk.

Pyke. Pointed hill. *Pic*, point of hill or rock.

Pykes Cairn (for Carn Piccin). Pointed cairn. *Carn*, cairn; *piccin*, gen. of *picean*, small sharp-pointed hill. Final *s* ought to have been *ie*.

Pyot Bush. Place where a magpie made a nest in a small clump of trees. *Pyot* is the same as *pied*, having various colours or designs mixed. *Bush* usually means a small plantation or group of trees or bushes.

Quarrian Knap (for Cnap Ciaran). Grey knoll. *Cnap*, knoll; *ciaran*, grey.

Quartains (for Cuairtan). Stone circle round a grave, fold. *Cuairtan*, dim. of *cuairt*, circle. In Scotch *an* should have become *ie*, but by a twofold error it had been made *s* and added to *cuairtan*.

Quartalehouse, Corthailhows, Cortailhows (1544). Alehouse at a place where there was a circular enclosure. *Cuairt*, circle, ring of stones round a grave, fold.

Quartz Cliff. A deep open crack in primary rock had been filled in wet seasons by water containing quartz in solution. In dry seasons the water had been absorbed and the quartz had been left in crystals on the sides of the crack.

If the rock on one side of the crack has been removed the white crystals remaining on the other side become visible in a cliff.

Quaynan. Strait. *Cuingean*, narrow passage.

Queel. Nook. *Cuil*, turn, nook.

Queel Burn. Burn from a nook. *Cuil*, nook.

Queels (for Cuilean). Small corner. *Cuilean*, dim. of *cuil*, nook. Having been regarded as a plural termination *an* had been translated into *s*.

Queelstone. Stone at a nook. *Cuil*, nook.

Queen's Ford (for Ath Cuinge). Ford of the water channel. *Ath*, ford; *cuinge*, channel.

Queen's Links. Meeting-place on the Links. *Choinne*, *coinne* asp., meeting.

Queenzie, Queenie. Local names for the natural channel between Peterhead and Keith Inch. It was covered with water at high tide and dry at low tide. When Peterhead harbours were made the channel was partially filled up, and afterwards again opened to admit of the passage of boats and small ships from one harbour to the other. Sometimes the name was given to the Keith Inch. *Cuinge*, narrow strait.

Queys, The. Small cattle-fold. *Cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, cattle-fold. *Cuith* had been corrupted into *quey*, and *s* had been added for *an*, which, however, is the dim. and not the plural termination here.

Quiddie's Mill. Mill at a small cattle-fold. *Cuidan*, dim. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. *An* had first been translated into *ie* as a dim. termination and afterwards into *s* as a plural.

Quillichan Burn. Little rill burn. *Coileachan*, dim. of *coileach*, rill. *Coileachan* is in Alltachoyleachan, the local name for the site of the battle of Glenlivet.

Quilquox. Place where reeds grew. *Cuilceach*, reedy, fenny place growing bulrushes.

Quinach (for Coinneamh or Coinneachadh). Meeting, assembly.

Quithel (for Cuithail). Cattle-fold. See Cuid.

Quittlehead (original form Cuitail). Cattle-fold. Cuitail had become Quittle, and its meaning having been lost *cuid*, fold, had been added and aspirated, producing Quittlechuid. *C*, being silent, had been lost, leaving Quittlehuid, which has become Quittlehead.

Quoich Water. Stream from a cup-shaped valley. *Cuach*, wooden bowl, cup.

Quhomery Burn. Burn formed by the union of two burns. *Chomaran*, plural asp. of *comar*, junction of two burns. *An* is a plural termination, but it has been translated by *y*, a Scotch dim. termination.

Rack Burn, Rack Moss. *Rack* represents *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Raebuss. Level place growing bushes. *Reidh*, level; *buss* (Scotch), bushy place, small wood. Raebuss may be a variant of *robhas*, violent death. See Roebuss.

Raecloch. Circle of stones. *Rath*, circle; *cloch*, gen. plural of *cloch*, stone.

Raedel Skellys. Perhaps Rocks at the red field. *Ruadh*, red; *dail*, field; *sgeilgan*, plural of *sgeilg*, rock, often a sea rock.

Raeden. Perhaps for Level den. *Reidh*, level; *dein*, den.

Raemurrack. Great plain. *Reidh*, plain; *morachd*, greatness.

Raich. Crooks in Glendronach burn. *Raich*, elbow.

Raigie Burn. Burn of the slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope of a hillside.

Raik, The. The reach or straight part of the Dee, where there was a salmon fishing. *Raik* in Scotch means to extend in a straight line. In Henryson's "Robin and Makyne" sheep feeding are said to "raik in raw."

Rainnieshill (for Coille Rainich). Hill of ferns. *Coille*, hill; *rainich*, gen. of *raineach*, fern.

Rainy Meall. Ferny hill. *Raineach*, ferny; *meall*, hill.

Raiths. Small circle. *Rathan*, small circle of stones. *An* had been regarded as the plural termination, and *s* had been affixed to *raith* improperly.

Raittshill (for Coill Rathain). Hill of the small circle. *Coill*, hill; *rathain*, gen. of *rathan*, small fold, stone circle round a grave. The name had been in succession Coill Rathain, Coill Raths, Raths Choill, Raits Hoil, Raittshill. *Ain* had been changed to *s* instead of *ie*. The meaning having been lost the parts of the name had been transposed, and Coill had been aspirated, subsequently becoming Hoil and Hill.

Rake Pot. Pot in a reach or straight part of a stream.

Ram Holes. Holes filled at spring tide. *Raimhe*, high water of spring tide.

Ram Pot. Grey stone pot. Ram Pot is in the Don at a grey stone which had been called Clach Riach, grey stone. Riach had become Riamh, and by loss of the aspirate Riam, which had subsequently become Ram. From the stone the pot had been called Ram Pot.

Ram Stone, Ramstone. Grey stone. Originally the stone had been called Clach Riach, which name had afterwards assumed the forms Clach Riamh, Clach Riam, Ram Stone. There are two places of this name in Aberdeenshire.

Ramshall (for Riabhach Choill). Grey hill. *Riabhach*,

grey; *choill, coill* asp., hill. Riabhach had become in succession Riamhach, Riamh, Riam, Ram. Choill had lost silent *c*, and had become first Hoill and then Hall. Ram had been regarded as a personal name in the genitive, and *s* had been added to convert it into the English possessive.

Ranna. Place at a point. *Ranna*, gen. of *rainn*, point.

Rantreeburn. Burn of the tree with red berries. *Ruadhan* (*dha* silent), little red berry.

Raongeodha (for Raongeadha). Field of geese. *Raon*, field, plain; *geadha*, gen. plural of *geadh*, goose.

Raplin. Noises. *Rapalan*, plural of *rapal*, noise. This is an opening of the sea with a cave at the end.

Rappla Burn, Rapplich Burn. Noisy burn. *Rapalach*, noisy.

Rashenlochy. Lochan with rushes on its margin. *Rashen*, Scotch for rushy; *lochan*, small loch.

Rashiebottom. If the nature of the place suits the name it must be English, but as it is on a slope it may be Gaelic and represent Bothan Ruigh, hut on a hillside. *Bothan*, hut; *ruigh*, hill slope. When Bothan became Bottom, Ruigh had been converted into the Scotch adjective Rashie and put first.

Rashieslack. Hollow descending a hillside. *Slòchd ruigh*, gorge of the hillside. When Ruigh became Rashie it had been put first.

Rashiewell (for Baile Ruigh). Town on the slope of a hill. *Baile*, town; *ruigh*, slope of a hill. The name had afterwards become Ruigh Bhaile, and Bhaile (pronounced *waile*) had become Well, and then Ruigh had been corrupted into Rashie.

Rashypans (for Ruigh Beann). Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *beann*, hill. Beann has been supplanted by Beinn in modern Gaelic. Final *s* had been added because Beann ended in *ann*.

Rashyward. Enclosed pasture ground on the slope of a hill for cows, calves, or sheep. The original form might have been Lios Ruigh. *Lios*, enclosure; *ruigh*, hill slope. When Lios was translated it had been put last, and Ruigh had been converted into an English adjective. If the place is on level ground it means enclosed place where rushes grow.

Ratch-hill (for Ruigh Choill). Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, lower slope on a hillside; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Rath. Circle, stones round a grave, cattle-fold, fank, pigsty, ditch, and dyke round a farm-steading. In Ireland Rath in names indicates a place where the dwelling-houses and property of a hamlet are surrounded by a dyke or wall which could be closed at night. *Th* is usually silent, and

Rath may become Rae, Rait, Ray, Ree, Reive, Rieve, Rie, Ry, Wrae, Wray.

Rathen. Small circle, fold, stones round a grave. *Rathen*, dim. of *rath*, circle. It assumes the forms Rathen, Raitts, Rayne.

Ratlich (for Rath Leac). Stone circle. *Rath*, circle; *leac*, gen. plural of *leac*, stone.

Rattray (for Rathrath). Circle. The second part is the oldest, and after it had become Ray, Rath had been prefixed to explain it. Rathray is now Rattray. See Rath. The circle had been a cattle-fold.

Raven Hill (for Ruigh Bheinne). Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. Ruigh Bheinne has generally become Ruthven or Rivin in names of places.

Ravenscraig. Rock on which ravens rested. Leave to build a castle on the rock was given by James IV. in 1491. The castle was ruined in the civil war in the reign of Charles I.

Rawn, The. The point. *Rann*, point. See Roan and Ron.

Raws of Noth. Rows of workers' houses at the foot of the Hill of Noth.

Raxton (for Baile Ruigh). Town on the slope of a hill. *Baile*, town; *ruigh*, hill slope. When *baile* was translated into *ton*, *ruigh* had been put first.

Rayne. Small circle. *Rathan*, small circle, stone circle round a grave. *Th* is often silent.

Reams Hill, Reemshill. Grey hill. *Riach*, grey. In passing into modern forms Riach had become successively Riamh (pronounced *ree-av*), Riam, Ream, and Reem. To these last 's had been added in the belief that they were personal names in the possessive.

Rechaish. Level ground at the foot of a hill. *Reidh*, plain; *chaish*, gen. asp. of *cos*, foot.

Red Bog, Redbog. Red here probably represents *reidh*, level.

Red Burn, Redburn. Burn whose water is tinged red in summer with iron oxide from the drainage of the ground.

Red Cairn, Red Craig, Red Creag, Red Hill, Redhill, Redhills. All these names have the same meaning. *Ruadh*, red; *carn*, hill; *creag*, hill; *craig*, Scotch form of *creag*, hill.

Red Cow's Haven. Red fold haven. *Cuith* (*ith* silent), cattle-fold. *Cu* had been pronounced *coo*. Redness on the rocks at the haven indicates that old red sandstone had extended along the coast eastward from Quarry Haven.

Red Lakes. Red flat rocks. *Leacan*, plural of *leac*, flat rock. In a glacial epoch an ice-sheet charged with stones

passed over the rocks at Cairnbulg, Inverallochy, and St Combs and ground down the surface to one uniform level. Traces of the ice-sheet are seen in scorings on the rocks.

Red Loch. Loch of the level place. *Reidh*, plain, level place.

Red Inches. Level islands. *Reidh*, level; *innsean*, plural of *innis*, island. *Es* in Inches represents *an* in *innsean*.

Red Moss, Redmoss. Level moss. *Reidh*, level.

Red Myre, Redmyres. Level marsh. *Reidh*, level; *mire*, marsh, bog. Final *s* may represent *an* in *bogan*, the Gaelic for a bog or myre.

Red Slinn. Red path. *Slighean*, dim. of *slighe*, road, way. *Gh* is silent.

Red Spout. Small gushing spring of water tinged red with iron oxide.

Red Well, Redwell. Spring or well whose water was tinged with red iron oxide. Red wells were visited by people who thought chalybeate water was beneficial to their health.

Redfold. Fold in a level place. *Reidh*, plain.

Redford. Ford at a level place. *Reidh*, level.

Redheugh. Red high bank.

Redbriggs. Bridge built of red sandstone.

Redhouse. Probably a house with red tiles on the roof.

Redleas (for Lios Reidhe). Fold of the plain. *Lios*, fold, enclosed space; *reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, level ground. When the meaning of *reidhe* had been lost it had been regarded as the English adjective *red* and put first, as being the qualifying part of the name.

Redlums. Red chimneys. *Lum* is a Scotch word meaning chimney. The red lums had been built of bricks. In Whitelums *lums* means hill. See Whitelums.

Ree, Earl of Mar's. Enclosed space said to have been the camp of the Earl of Mar before the battle of Harlaw. See Rath.

Ree Burn. Burn of the enclosure. *Rath*, circle, cattle-fold, sheep-fold. See Rath.

Ree Newe. Sacred fold. *Rath*, circle, fold; *naomh*, sacred, consecrated to a church. Ree Newe had been a fold for the cattle belonging to the chapel at Belhandy. See Rath and Newe.

Reedlaigh. Low level place. *Reidh*, level; *laigh* or *laich* (Scotch), low hollow.

Reed's Well (for Tobar Reidhe). Well of the plain. *Tobar*, well; *reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, level place. The parts of the name had been transposed after *reidhe* was made the qualifying word, and *'s* was added to convert it into an English possessive.

Reekie. Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope of a hill where cultivation begins.

Reekitlane. Smoking by itself alone. After the disastrous year 1782 many farmers in the Cabrach left their holdings. In one place only one chimney sent out smoke, and it was called Reekitlane.

Reem's Hill. See Ream's Hill.

Reesk, Reisque. Wet mossy ground growing tough grass. *Riasg*, wet grassy ground unfit for cultivation till it has been drained.

Reezielaw. Hill growing coarse mountain-grass. *Riasgach*, growing tough grass, riesky (Scotch); *lamh*, hill.

Refillan (for Allan Ruigh). Burn of the hill slope. *Allan*, small stream; *ruigh*, gen. of *ruigh*, hill slope. *Ruigh*, the qualifying word, had originally been last, but it is now first.

Reidford. Same as Redford.

Reid's Burn. Burn of the plain. *Reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, plain. The final *s* in Reid's had been added because *reidhe* is in the genitive.

Reid's Moss. Moss of the level plain. *Reidhe*, gen. of *reidh*, level place. *Reidhe* being in the genitive, *'s* had been affixed in English.

Reid's Well. See Red Well and Reid's Burn.

Reinchall. Point of the hill. *Rainn*, point; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill.

Reio Hill. Grey hill. *Riach*, grey.

Reive (for Rath). Fold. See Rath.

Reive of Shiels. Fold on a shieling. *Rath*, circle, fold; *sealain*, gen. of *sealan*, summer hill pasture. See Rath. Final *s* in Shiels represents *ain* of *sealain*, erroneously supposed to be a plural termination.

Reivesley. Grassy place at a cattle-fold. *Rathan*, dim. of *rath*, stone circle, cattle-fold; *ley*, grassy place. *Th* had become *bh*, equivalent to *v*. *S* is a mistaken translation of *an* in *rathan*.

Relaquheim. Grave by the footpath. *Reidhlic*, grave; *a'*, of the; *cheim*, gen. asp. of *ceum*, footpath.

Remicras. Plain of misfortune. *Reidh*, plain, level place; *migrais*, gen. of *migras*, bad luck, uncongenial place.

Remora. Big plain. *Reidh*, plain; *mor*, big.

Renatton. Level place at a small fold. *Reidh*, plain; *chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, small fold. By loss of silent *c chuitan* had in several places become *hatton*, and *atton* in Clova.

Resthivet, Rossochetis (1257), Rostheveot (1504), Rosseuiot (1506), Rothsyviot (1511), Ressavate (1511), Rasevat (1534). The original form had probably been

Roth a' Chuit. Hill of the cattle-fold. *Roth*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, cattle-fold.

Resting Cairn. Cairn on Mormond where funeral parties carrying coffins halted to rest.

Rettie (for Reidhean). Small plain. *Reidhean*, dim. of *reidhe*, plain. *An* had become *ie*.

Rhindbuckie. Projecting point in a bend. *Rinn*, projecting point; *bogha*, bow, bend.

Rhindstock. Projecting point of land. *Rinn*, projecting point; *stuc*, small hill projecting from a greater. Rhindstock is between two branches of a burn.

Rhynie. Small point. *Rinnan*, small point, promontory. The Hole of Rhynie is a quarry on a hillside. *Hole* may be a corruption of *choill*, hill, in which *c* is silent and liable to be lost.

Richard Pot. Pot in the Deveron at the base of a hill slope. *Ruigh*, slope of a hill where cultivation begins; *ard*, hill, height.

Richarkarie (for Coire Ruigh Ard). Corry of the slope of the hill. *Coire*, corry; *ruigh*, slope; *ard*, hill.

Richmond. Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, hill. This name helps to show that the ancient language of Aberdeenshire was identical with that of England.

Riddlehead (for Cuid Ruigh Dail). Fold on the slope of a field. *Cuid*, fold; *ruigh*, slope of a hill; *dail*, field. The name had in late time become Ruigh Dail Chuid, and afterwards *gh* of Ruigh and *c* of Chuid had been lost.

Ridhebreac. Dappled slope. *Ruighe*, slope of a hill; *breac*, variegated, grass mixed with patches of heather.

Riding Stone. Stone in a river by which riders could tell whether or not it was safe to try to cross.

Riding Hill, Ridinghill (for Ruighean Choill). Slight slope on a hill. *Ruighean*, dim. of *ruigh*, slope; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *C* is silent in *ch* and had been lost, leaving *hoill*, which had become hill.

Riegunachie Shiels (for Sealan Ruigh an Achaidh). Shieling on the slope of the field. *Sealan*, shieling; *ruigh*, slope; *na*, of the; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., fold. *C* and *th* of Chuith had been lost, being silent.

Riffin. Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill; *fin*, hill.

Riggin, Riggins (for Ruighean). Slopes of a hill. *Ruighean*, plural of *ruigh*, slope of a hill. Though *in*, for *ean*, is a plural termination this had been forgotten, and *s* had been added in one case, producing Riggins.

Righorach, Hill of. Hill of summer pasture for sheep.

Ruigh, summer pasture on the slopes of a hill; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, a sheep.

RINABAICH. Point of ground on which a cow-house stood. *Rinn*, point; *na*, of the; *baich*, cow-house.

RINALLOCH. Point projecting at a stream. *Rinn*, point; *allaich*, gen. of *allach*, water, stream.

RINASLUICK. High point near a burn howe. *Rinn*, point; *a'*, of the; *sluic*, gen. of *sloc*, gorge.

RINAVOAN. Point on which there was a small house. *Rinn*, point; *a'*, of the; *bhothain*, gen. asp. of *bothan*, hut, small house. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*, and *th* in the middle of a word is silent.

RINGING STONE. Stone which emits a metallic sound when struck.

RINLOAN. Point of the meadow. *Rinn*, point; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, moss, meadow.

RINMORE. Big point. *Rinn*, point; *mor*, big.

RINN DEARG. Red point. *Roinn*, point; *dearg*, red.

RINNACHARN LODGE. Sporting residence at a projecting part of a hill. *Rinn*, point; *a'*, of the; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

RINNAFENACH. Point of the declivity. *Rinn*, point; *a'*, of the; *fanaidh*, gen. of *fanadh*, gentle declivity.

RINNAGAILLOCH. Point of the whiteness. *Rinn*, point; *na*, of the; *gealaich*, gen. of *gealach*, whiteness.

RINTARSIN. Cross point. *Rinn*, point; *tarsuinn*, cross.

RIPE. Rough place. *Ribeach*, rough.

RIPPACHIE. Rough place. *Ribeach*, rough.

RISQUEHOUSE. House in a wet place growing tough herbage. *Riasg*, wet or soft mossy ground covered with coarse grass.

RIVEFOLD (for Ruigh Chuith). Slope of the fold. *Ruigh*, slope; *cuith*, fold.

RIVEHILL (for Ruigh Choill). Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *C* in *ch* is silent and had been lost.

RIVENPUMPHAL BURN. Burn at a cattle-fold on a hill slope. *Riven* (for *ruigh bheinne*), hill slope. *Ruigh*, lower slope of a hill; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. Ruigh Bheinne is usually made Ruthven and pronounced *rivven*.

RIVESTONE (for Clach Ruigh a' Bheinne). Stone of the slope of the hill. *Clach*, stone (translated and transposed); *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill; *a'*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

ROAD BURN (for Allt Roide). Burn of force. *Allt*, burn; *roide*, gen. of *roid*, force produced by motion.

ROADSIDE CRAIGIE. Little hill by the roadside. *Creagan*, little hill.

Roan. Point. *Rann*, headland.

Roanheads. Point. *Rann*, point. Heads is a translation of Rann, with *s* added because *ann* was supposed to be a plural termination.

Roar Hill. Red hill. *Ruadh*, red.

Robbie Rossie's Wood, Robie's Brig, Robertswells, Robie's Haven, Robie's Jetty, Robieston, Robin's Height, Rob's Butt, Rob's Nook, Rob's Pantry, Robslaw. In nearly every instance the first part of these names represents *roibeach*, rough, shaggy, bushy, filthy.

Robbie Rossie's Wood (for Bad Roibeach Rosach). Rough wooded place where wild roses grow. *Bad*, wood, bushy place; *roibeach*, shaggy, rough; *rosach*, productive of wild roses.

Robertswells (for Baile Roibeach). Rough farm-town. *Baile*, town; *roibeach*, rough, shaggy. When Roibeach became Robert Baile was put last and aspirated and pronounced *waile*, which became Well, afterwards improperly made Wells.

Robieston (for Baile Roibeach). Rough town. *Baile*, town; *roibeach*, rough. Roibeach became Robie, and *s* was added to make it possessive. Then Baile was aspirated and put last and translated into *ton* for Town. See Robertswells.

Robslaw, Rubislaw, (for Lamh Roibeach). Bushy hill. *Lamh*, hill; *roibeach*, bushy, shaggy. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *lamh* had become *law*, but its meaning had been lost. Then the parts of the name had been transposed and *roibeach* had been put first, retaining the accent but corrupted into *rob*. This being regarded as a personal name *s* had been added to convert it into the English possessive case.

Roch Ford. The ford is rough for riders and hardly passable for wheeled conveyances, and the name might well mean rough ford; but it is on a hillside, and Roch probably represents *ruigh*, slope on the side of a hill.

Rock Ernan. Rocky place near Ernan Water; which see. Rock may represent *ruigh*, slope.

Rockhill. Hillside. *Ruigh*, slope of a hill where cultivation begins.

Rocking Stone. A name erroneously given to a large block of white quartz on the top of the Hill of Auchmaliddie. It had once formed part of a stone circle round a grave, but it could never have been a rocking stone.

Rocks of Gleneilpy. See Gleneilpy.

Roddentree. Rowantree. *Ruadhan*, little red thing, red berry.

Roddick. Red. *Rodaidh*, ruddy, reddish brown.

Rodger Ford. Ford of the slope of the hill. *Ruighe*, hill slope. The approach is steep on the west side of the Deveron. Here, as in Cadger for *cadha*, road, *r* had been appended to the Gaelic word.

Rodshill (for Coill Roid). Hill of the road. *Coill*, hill; *roid*, gen. of *rod*, road. *Coill* had been put last and translated, and *roid* being in the genitive *s* had been affixed to change it into the English possessive.

Roebuss, Stone of the. Stone supposed to mark the place where a person was killed. *Robhais*, gen. of *robhas*, violent death.

Roger's Well (for Tobar Ruigh). Well of the slope of the hill. *Tobar*, well; *ruigh*, hill slope.

Rogerseat (for Suidhe Ruighe). Place on the slope of a hill. *Suidhe*, place; *ruighe*, gen. of *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Rogie Stripe. Wrinkled little stream. *Rocach*, wrinkled, crooked; *stripe*, very small stream.

Roinn Fad. Point of peats. *Roinn*, point; *fad*, gen. plural of *fad*, peat.

Rollomire. Slavering bog. *Roille*, slavering.

Roman Hill, Roman Mire. *Roman* (for Roth Man), hill. *Roth*, hill; *man*, hill.

Ron, Rona, Rawn. Point. *Roinn*, point.

Ronald's Pot. Pot at a point of land where a burn joins the Ythan. *Ron*, point; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

Rookfolds. Fold on the side of a hill. *Ruigh*, hill slope. *S* is an improper addition.

Rookford Bridge. Bridge which took the place of a ford at the slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill.

Rootie Linn. Fall of a stream. *Linne*, pool, fall; *ruithe*, gen. of *ruith*, stream.

Roquharold (for Allt Ruigh Airidhe). Burn of the hillside shieling. *Allt*, burn (transposed and corrupted into *old*); *ruigh*, slope of a hill, where cultivation begins; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, pasture among hills far away from a farm.

Rora. Red place. *Ruarach*, expansion of *ruadh*, red. Formerly Rora was covered with heather.

Rose Cairn. Cairn of the point. *Rois*, gen. of *ros*, point; *carn*, cairn. Roads and boundaries meet at Rose Cairn.

Roseachie. Place abounding in roses. *Rosach*, abounding in roses.

Rosehearty. Promontory of the shieling. *Ros*, point; *na*, of the (suppressed); *h* (euphonic); *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Roseseat. House at a point between two roads. *Ros*, point, promontory; *suidhe*, seat, place.

Rosullah (for Ros Sughaile). Point of wetness, or wet

point. *Ros*, point; *sughaile* (*gh* silent), gen. of *sughail*, wetness.

Rot, Roth. Hill. *Rot*, hill; *roth*, hill.

Rotan, Rothan. Little hill. *Rotan*, dim. of *rot*, hill; *rothan*, dim. of *roth*, hill.

Rothens (for Rathan). Small circular enclosure. *Rathan*, dim. of *rath*, circle, stone circle, sheep fank. *Rathan* had been supposed to be plural and *s* had been added to it.

Rothie (for Rothan). Hill. *Rothan*, dim. of *roth*, a variant of *rath*, hill of symmetrical rounded shape.

Rothiebrisbane. Part of Rothie given by Robert I. to Thomas Brisbane.

Rothienorman. Part of Rothie which belonged to the family of Norman of Leslie.

Rothmaise. Hill of a beautiful shape. *Roth*, hill; *maiseach*, handsome. *Roth* is a variant of *rath*, which in Irish means a mound. Rothmaise is a circular round-topped symmetrical hill, like a large mound.

Rothney. Village near Rothney Hill; which see.

Rothney Hill (for Rothan Hill). *Hill* is a translation of *rothan*. The letters in *an* had been transposed, and *na* had become *ney*.

Rotten Holes. Little hill. *Rotan*, little hill; *choillean*, *coillean* asp., little hill. *Ean* ought to have been made *ie* and not *s*.

Rotten Kaim. This is the name of a narrow ridge of rock on the coast of Cruden. If the ridge terminates seaward in a round knoll Rotten represents *rothan*, dim. of *roth*, hill.

Rotten of Brotherfield. This seems a combination of two names having similar meanings. Rotten is *rotan*, dim. of *rot*, hill; which see. Brotherfield is a partial translation of Achadh Bruthaich, field of the hillside. *Achadh*, field, place, farm; *bruthaich*, gen. of *bruthach*, brae, side of a hill.

Rotten Well. Well whose water has the smell of rotten eggs. These contain sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and water percolating long through soil containing decaying vegetation becomes charged with this gas and acquires medicinal virtues.

Rottenhill, Rotten Moss. Rotten is a corruption of *rotan*, little hill; which see.

Rough Bank, Rough Burn, Rough Craig, Rough Grip, Roughbush Burn. *Rough*, for *ruigh*, slope of hill; *grip*, channel, same as Scotch *greep*.

Roughouster Quarries (for Buidhinneachan Aosda Ruigh). Old quarries on the hillside. *Buidhinneachan*,

quarries (translated); *aosda*, old; *ruigh*, gen. of *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Round Lightnot (for Cruinn Fhliuchan Achaidh). Round wet place in a field. *Cruinn*, round; *fhliuchan* (*fh* silent), wet place; *achaidh*, gen. of *achadh*, field. The first *t* is a euphonic insertion

Round Tore, Round Torr. Round steep abrupt hill. *Cruinn*, round; *torr*, steep round hill, usually with a flat summit.

Roundabout. Site of a circular cattle-fold.

Roundhill, Roundhome. The two names have the same meaning. Both had originally been Cruinn Thom. Round hill. *Cruinn*, round; *thom*, *tom* asp., hill.

Roundie Law (for Cruinn Lamh). Round hill. *Cruinn*, round; *lamh*, hill. *Mh* is equivalent to *w*. Final *ie* represents *inn* of *cruinn*, supposed to be a dim. termination.

Rouplaw (for Ruigh Laimh). Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. *Gh* had become *ph*, and then the aspirate had been lost. *Mh* is equivalent to *w*.

Rowacks (for Ruadh Achaidhean). Red little field. *Ruadh*, red; *achaidhean*, dim. of *achadh*, field. *Ean*, a dim. termination, had been changed to *s* erroneously.

Rownie's Sclate. A coast name in Cruden. Meaning unknown.

Rowrandle. Red field. *Ruadhran*, expanded form of *ruadh*, red; *dail*, field. *Dh* is silent.

Royhall. House with a large kitchen on a farm occupied by a tenant named Roy. A farm kitchen was called a hall because it was open to all connected with the farm.

Roy Moss. Level moss. Originally the name had been Reidh Bac, level moss, and it had subsequently passed through the following forms:—Red Moss, Ruadh Moss, Roy Moss. *Ruadh* is red, but *red* in the name is a corruption of *reidh*, level.

Royston (for Roy's town). *Ruadh*, red.

Ruble. Rumbling. *Rubail*, rumbling, tumult.

Ruidh an Loin, Burn of. *Ruidh* is a mistake for *ruigh*, *dh* and *gh* both having the sound of *ye*. See Ruigh an Loin.

Ruigh an Loin. Part of a hill sloping down to a moss. *Ruigh*, hill slope, the lowest slope of a hill; *an*, of the; *loin*, gen. of *lon*, moss.

Ruigh nan Clach. Stony slope at the base of a hill. *Ruigh*, place sloping up to a hill; *nan*, of the; *clach*, gen. plural of *clach*, stone.

Ruigh Speanan. Dividing ridge. *Ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill, here the two slopes at the ridge; *spannadh*, pres. part. of *spann*, to divide.

Ruighachail. Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *a'*, of the; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill.

Ruighcosach. Slope of the ascent. *Ruigh*, slope; *casaich*, gen. of *casach*, ascent.

Ruin. Small slope. *Ruighean*, small slope.

Rumblie Burn. Burn whose water rises up in volumes. *Rumble*, to roll about.

Rumbling Gait. Chasm in which the water of the sea seems to boil up from the bottom. *Rumble*, to tumble about; *gja* (Norse), chasm, gwight.

Rumbling Gutter. Creek in which water rises in volumes from the bottom. *Rumble*, tumble about with noise; *gutter*, water channel, place for water falling from the eaves of a house. Latin *gutta*, drop.

Rumbling Pot, Rumbling Pots. A pot is a deep hole in a river or channel in the sea, where water striking on the bottom rises in volumes, with or without noise.

Rumfold. Fold at a marsh. *Rumaiche*, gen. of *rumach*, quagmire, bog.

Rummicrae (for Ro-meud Rath). Very large round enclosure, cattle-fold. sheep-fold. *Ro-meud*, excessive greatness; *rath*, circle. Final *th* is silent.

Rumplehead. Place like the head of the tail of cattle. *Rumpull*, tail, rump.

Runnygurnal (for Roinn a' Ghairnil). Point of the girnal—that is the point of land on which it was situated. *Roinn*, point; *a'*, of the; *ghairnil*, gen. asp. of *gairneal*, girnal, place where a proprietor stored meal rents brought by his tenants.

Rush. Hillside. *Ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Rushhead (for Cuid Ruigh). Fold on a hill slope. *Cuid*, fold; *ruigh*, lower slope of a hill. After *ruigh* had become *rush*, the parts of the name had been transposed, and *cuid* became *chuid*, subsequently losing *c*. Finally *huid* became *head*.

Rushlach, The. The slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Rushmill (for Ruigh Mill). Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *mill*, gen. of *meall*, hill.

Rushy Crook (for Ruighe Chnuic). Slope of a hill. *Ruighe*, slope; *chnuic*, gen. asp. of *cnoc*, hill. *Cnoc* is usually pronounced *crochg* by Gaelic-speaking people. The place is over 1000 feet above sea, on Kirkney Hill.

Ruskie Moss (for Bac Ruighe). Moss of the slope of the hill. *Bac*, moss (translated and put last); *ruighe*, hill slope.

Ruthrie Hill. Red hill. *Ruadh*, red, expanded into *ruadhran*, with *dh* changed to *th*.

Ruthrieston. Red town. *Ruadhran*, expansion of

ruadh, red, with *an* changed to *ie* and *dh* to *th*. *S* had been inserted in the belief that Ruthrie was a personal name in the possessive.

Ruthven (for Ruigh Bheinne). Slope of a hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*, and Ruigh Bheinne became Ruthven, frequently pronounced *rivvin*.

Ruthven Fauld. Enclosed place for sheep on a slope. See Ruthven.

Ryall, Ryehill, Ryhill. Slope of a hill where cultivation begins. *Ruigh*, slope; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *All* represents *choill* with *c* silent and lost, and *hill* is a translation of *choill*.

Ryntaing. Point of the tongue. *Rinn*, point; *tainga*, gen. of *teanga*, tongue. The place is on the point of a piece of land between two burns.

Saak. See Savoch.

Saddle Hill. Hill with a hollow between two tops.

Saggie Pot (for Poit Sacaidh). Pot where a boat could land a cargo to be put in sacks and conveyed on horseback to the high ground above. *Poit*, pot; *sacaidh*, gen. of *sacadh*, pressing into sacks. Probably the reference is to the obsolete practice of cutting seaweed from the rocks and conveying it to land to be used as manure. There is a road from the seashore to the high ground.

St Apolinaris Chapel. Chapel said to have been dedicated to a fictitious saint named Apolinaris. See Polinar.

St Bride's Chapel. Chapel at Kildrummy dedicated to St Bridget, an Irish saint reverenced in Scotland. Bride is a familiar form of Bridget.

St Catherine's Chapel. Prior to 1800 there was a hill of sand in Union Street at the entrance to Adelphi Court. On the summit there was an oratory dedicated to St Catherine. It is now commemorated by St Catherine's Wynd.

Saint Cloud. Both these words mean hill. Saint represents *sithean*, hill, with *th* silent and *t* added for euphony; and Cloud is a corruption of *cnoc*, hill. Cnoc is pronounced with the tip of the tongue resting on the lower teeth, and Cloud can be pronounced with the tongue in the same position. In cloudberry, a name for the mountain bramble or aivron, the first part is really Cnoc, and so is Clod in Clodhill.

St Combs. Church dedicated to St Columba. There is now a fishing village at the site of the church.

St Congan's Church. Church of Turriff, dedicated to St Congan, corrupted to St Cowan.

St Fergus. Church dedicated to St Fergus. The parish

in which it stands now bears the same name, and there is also a village called St Fergus.

St Machar's Chapel (Corriehoul). The idea that there had been at Corriehoul a chapel dedicated to St Machar must have originated after Gaelic ceased to be understood. *Machair*, alluvial plain by a river.

St Machar's Church (Aberdeen). Church dedicated to St Machar. This dedication is a mere supposition. *Machair*, level ground, haugh by a river.

St Mary's Chapel. King's College Chapel was dedicated to St Mary of the Nativity.

St Mary's of the Snows. An ancient parish in Aberdeen, dedicated to St Mary of the Snows, now suppressed.

St Nicholas Church. The ancient parish church of Aberdeen, dedicated to St Nicholas, the patron of sailors.

St Olaus's Well. Well in Cruden dedicated to Olaf, a Norwegian saint. A church in Lerwick dedicated to him is called St Ola's, and a street in London named after him is called Tooley Street, initial *t* being the last letter of *saint*.

St Peter's. An ancient parish in Aberdeen, now suppressed, on Spital Hill.

St Sairs. Market stance where an annual fair is held about July 1, St Serf's day.

St Thomas's Hospital. A hospital, dedicated to St Thomas à Becket of Canterbury, stood between St Nicholas Street and Correction Wynd, Aberdeen.

Sanatorium. Place where sick persons are cured. *Sanatorius* (Latin), pertaining to healing.

Sandbrigs. Sandy hill. *Bruch*, hill. *S* is a euphonic addition. Sand may be a corruption of *sithean*, hill.

Salter's Mire, Satter Hill, Satyr Hills. The first part of these names had been Tir Saith, land of plenty. *Tir*, land; *saith*, gen. of *sath*, plenty, abundance of grass. The position of the accent shows transposition of the parts of the names. *L* is inserted after *a* to show that it is long.

Salthouse Head. Point on which a house for making salt stood.

Satter Hill and Satyr Hills. See Salter's Mire.

Sanyne (for Sandend). Place at the south end of the Sands of Forvie.

Saphock. Same as Savock; which see.

Saplinbrae. Brae growing young trees. *Sapling*, young tree full of sap.

Satan's Howe. Howe of the droves. *Sathan*, gen. plural of *sath*, drove, flock. Final *'s* had been added to *sathan* to convert it into an English possessive. Satan's Howe is on the long drove road between Towie and Tarland, and droves had rested in it at night.

Satan's Well. Well of the droves. This well is on a hill near an old drove road from Buchan to Potarch. See Satan's Howe.

Sauch, Saugh. Willow. *Seileach*, willow. Willow is in Latin *salix*, *salicis*; in French *saule*; in English *sallow*.

Sauch Well. A dipping well with a willow tree planted near it to show its site when covered with snow.

Sauchen. Small quiet place. *Samhachan* (*mh* silent), dim. of *samhach*, quiet, pleasant.

Sauchen Stripe. Small stream bordered by willows.

Sauchenbog. Willow bog.

Sauchenbush. Thicket of willows.

Sauchend. Same as Sauchen.

Sauchenloan. Pleasant grassy place at a dwelling. *Samhachan*, dim. of *samhach*, quiet, pleasant; *loan*, grassy place before a dwelling-house.

Sauchentree. Willow tree.

Sauchenyard. Enclosed place growing willows.

Saughs. Willows.

Savey, Top of. Quiet hill top. *Samhach*, undisturbed, quiet. *Mh* is equivalent to *v*.

Savoch, Savock, Saphock, Saak. Pleasant place. *Samhach*, quiet, mild, pleasant. *Mh* is equivalent to *v*. It is also equivalent to *bh*, which is similar to *ph*. *Mh*, like other aspirated letters, is liable to become silent and to be omitted.

Scabbed Inch, Scabbit Fauld. In these names the first part represents *sguabaidh*, gen. of *sguabadh*, broom. *Innis*, island; *fauld*, small enclosed field of grass.

Scad Hill, Scald Craigs. Bare hill. *Sgall*, bald, bare. Craigs represents *creagan*, dim. of *creag*, hill. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*, the corresponding Scotch dim. termination.

Scantcairn. Drove hill. *Sgann*, drove; *carn*, hill. There is a small hill near a drove road, and there may have been a prescriptive right to rest cattle on it.

Scar Hill, Scare Hill, Scarehill. Hill with pointed rocky top. *Sgor*, sharp rock. The east end of Bennachie is a good example of a "scar hill."

Scareleys. Grassy place where there are rocky points. *Sgorach*, abounding in pointed rocks.

Scarfauld Hill. Hill on which there is an enclosure containing some pointed rocks.

Scars, The. The pointed rocks. *Sgoran*, plural of *sgor*, pointed rock. This name is given to sharp-pointed rocks on hills and in the sea.

Scarsoch (for Sgor Soc). Mountain with a rocky snout on the summit. *Sgor*, pointed rock; *soc* for *suic*, gen. of *soc*, snout.

Scarsoch Bheag. Little Scarsoch. *Bheag*, *beag* asp., little.

Scarth Craig. Rock on which cormorants sit. *Scart* or *scarth*, cormorant; *creag*, rock.

Scatter Burn, Scatterburn. Burn with a deep eroded channel. *Sgathta* (*th* silent), eroded; *tir*, land.

Scattertie (for Sgathta Tirte). Eroded lands. *Sgathta* (*th* silent), eroded; *tirte*, euphonic plural of *tir*, land.

Scattie Wood. Wood of the drove. *Sgata*, drove. Scattie might represent *sgathta*, eroded. *An* became *ie*.

Scaur Wood; Scaurs, The. Scaur and Scaurs represent *sgoran*, plural of *sgor*, rock. *An* had become *s* in the last name.

Scaurfauld Hill. Hill with a fauld on it in which there were pointed rocks.

Scavie. Hay or corn barn. *Sgamhan*, barn for storing hay or straw. *Mh* had become *v*, and *an* had become *ie*.

Schivas (for Seamhas). Good fortune. *Seamhas* (pronounced *shevas*), prosperity.

Sclattie. Ford protected against erosion by stems of trees laid down in the bed of the stream. *Slatach*, made *with* stems of trees. See Slateford.

Scobach. Place abounding in broom. *Sguabach*, broomy.

Scourgie (for Sgorach). Pointed, rocky.

Scourie Burn. Burn which had cut out a deep channel. *Sgorach*, cutting, gashing.

Scout Bog (perhaps for Bogan Sgeithe). Vomiting bog. *Bogan*, wet place, bog; *sgeithe*, gen. of *sgeith*, vomiting, throwing out. This name would be appropriate for a bog which in winter continuously discharged a small stream of thin watery clay.

Scotsbrae, Scotsmill, Scotston, Scotstown, Scott's Pool, Scottsbank, Scottsmill, Scottiesley, Scottiestone. Scot in these names represents *Eas Cuit*, burn at a fold. *Eas*, burn; *cuit*, fold. From the same roots come also Escott, Ascot, Ascott, Asquith, Ayscough, Askew, Scotlandwell, etc.

Scoube. Broom. *Sguab*, broom.

Scrapehard. Rough hill. *Sgrabach*, rough, rugged; *ard*, height.

Scraulac. Hill from which the surface had been pared to provide litter for a cattle-fold or to make divots for the roofs of houses. *Sgroilleach*, peeling, paring.

Scroghill (for Sgor Hill). Hill with one or more pointed rocks. *Sgor*, sharp-pointed rock.

Scurbank. Steep bare bank with rocky places. *Sgor*, *scaur* (Scotch), bare rock.

Scurdargue. Red steep brae with bare places in it. *Scaur*, bare steep brae; *dearg*, red.

Seal Skelly. Seal rock. *Sgeilg* (Irish), rock.

Seals Busk. Rock where seals lay basking in the sun.

Sealscrook (for Cnoc Sealain). Hill of the shieling. *Cnoc*, hill; *sealain*, gen. of *sealan*, summer hill pasture. *Cnoc* is usually pronounced *crochg*. Final *an* had erroneously been supposed to be a plural termination and made *s*.

Sean Choille or the Genechal. Site of a wood which had been cut. *Sean*, old; *choille*, *coille* asp., wood. Genechal is an imitation in English of the sound of Sean Choille.

Searghee Hillock. Dried up hillock. *Seargaichte*, withered, dried up.

Seatiton. Farm-town at a proprietor's residence. *Suidhe*, place, seat; *ton*, town.

Seaton. Farm-town near the sea.

Seats. Settlement. *Suidhean*, dim. of *suidhe*, seat. The dim. termination had been mistaken for the plural.

Seedhill. Hill on which courts were held. *Suidhe*, seat of a court, site, place.

Seelyhillock. Rocky knoll. *Sgeilgan*, dim. of *sgeilg* (Irish), rocky hill. *An* became *ie* in Scotch.

Seggat. Windy situation. *Suidhe*, site; *gaothach*, windy. The same root words transposed have given the name Gateside.

Seggiecrook, Seggiebog, Segybog, Seggieden, Seggiehole. In these names the first part represents *sedgy*, abounding in *Iris pseudacorus*, sedge, in Scotch *seg*.

Selbie Hill (for Tom Sealbhain). Hill of cattle. *Tom*, hill; *sealbhain*, gen. of *sealbhan*, cattle. The aspirate in *bh* had been lost.

Semeil. Quiet hill. *Seimh*, quiet; *al*, hill.

Seuch Burn. Draining burn. *Suigh*, gen. of *sugh*, moisture, drainings.

Sewage Farm. Farm where sewage water is purified by irrigating grass. *Sewer*, large drain, from Latin *ex-succare*, to drain.

Sgor. Upstanding rock on the summit of a hill, hill with a rocky summit. When an ice-sheet passed over the summits of mountains it swept away loose matter but sometimes left masses of solid rock.

Sgor an Eoin. Hill of the bird. *Eoin*, gen. of *eun*, bird.

Sgor an Lochain Uaine. Hill of the green lochan. *Lochain*, gen. of *lochan*, small loch, lochan; *uaine*, green.

Sgor Buidhe. Yellow hill. *Buidhe*, yellow.

Sgor Damh. Hill of deer. *Damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, stag, deer, ox.

Sgor Dubh. Black hill. *Dubh*, black.

Sgor Gorm. Blue hill. *Gorm*, blue.

Sgor Mor. Big hill. *Mor*, big.

Sgor na Cuileige. Hill of the fly. *Cuileige*, gen. of *cuileag*, fly. Cuileige may be a mistake for *culaige*, gen. of *culag*, turf for the back of a fire.

Sgor na h-Iolaire. Hill of the eagle. *Iolaire*, gen. of *iolair*, eagle. Eagles take flight from rocks because they cannot rise from level ground.

Shackle Cairn (for Ruigh Cairn). Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope near the base of a hill; *cairn*, gen. of *carn*, hill. Ruigh (*gh* silent), had been corrupted into Rye, and this had been translated into Gaelic by Seagal (pronounced *sha-gal*), rye. Seagal had subsequently been corrupted into Shackle. It must not be presumed that Gaelic forms of names are all old. Some of them are absurd renderings into Gaelic of what seemed to be English names but were really corrupt forms of ancient Gaelic names.

Shadowside. North side of a hill.

Shaggart (for Sean Gart). Old enclosure. *Sean* (pronounced *shan*), old; *gart*, circle, stone circle round a grave, fold.

Shallowplough. Farm in a sheltered place. *Asgall*, bosom, sheltered place. See Ashallow.

Shand's Loch, Shandscross. Shand represents *sithean* (*th* silent), hill, with euphonic *d* added. After the meaning of *sean* had been lost *s* had been added to convert it into the English possessive.

Shank of Corlich, Shank of Fafernie. Shank is *sithean* (*th* silent), hill, with euphonic *k* added. See Corlach and Fafernie.

Shannach Burn. Burn beside which meadow grass was made into hay. *Siannach* (pronounced *shannach*), place of piles of grass. Formerly there were on farms cottars whose chief employment was to cut grass and make hay for food for cattle in winter.

Shannach Moss, Shannock, Shannocks. In these names the root seems to be *sunnach* (Irish), summit. Shannach Moss is a high flat circular area, and Shannocks, near Turriff, is on high ground.

Shannas. Burn near which meadow hay was made. *Sian* (pronounced *shan*), hillock of grass, coil; *eas* (pronounced *as*), water, burn.

Shannel. Old burn course. *Sean*, old; *allt*, burn.

Shanquhar (for Sean Carr). Old stone monument. *Sean*, old; *carr*, monumental pillar.

Shantlerhill. Hill not under cultivation. *Seantalamh*, uncultivated land. Sean is pronounced *shan*.

Shants of Murdoch (for Sithean Murdorch). Hill of the

black wall. *Sithean* (*th* silent) hill, with *t* added for euphony and *s* added because sithean ends in *an*, sometimes a plural termination. See MURDOCH.

SHARP PICK (for Pic Sgarbh). Pointed rock, frequented by cormorants. *Pic*, pointed rock; *sgarbh*, gen. plural of *sgarbh*, cormorant, scart. In autumn immense numbers of young cormorants sit on rocks at the water edge in Shetland and other places where they breed, so that they can plunge in quickly for food or to escape danger.

SHARPER (for Ar Sgarbh). Ground of the cormorants. *Ar*, ground; *sgarbh*, gen. plural of *sgarbh*, scart, cormorant. Probably The Sharper had been bigger when it got its name than it is now.

SHARPERHILLOCK. Rough hillock. *Sgrabach*, rough, rugged.

SHAWHILL. Wood hill. *Shaw*, thicket.

SHAW'S SHIEL. Shieling hut at a thicket. *Seal*, hut on a shieling; *shaw*, bushy place, small wood. Final *s* had been added to Shaw when its meaning had been lost, to change it into the English possessive.

SHEAL, SHEAL BURN, SHEALING HILLOCK, SHEALS, BURN OF SHEALS. Sheal represents *seal*, a temporary summer residence among hills. In English it is usually made *shiel*. Shealing and Sheals represent *sealan*, summer pasture among hills at some distance from a farm. *An* has become *ing* in Shealing and *s*, improperly, in Sheals.

SHEARER HILL. Black shiel hill. *Sear*, dark, black; *airidh*, shiel.

SHEDDOCKLEY. Grassy place where people lived in temporary quarters in summer, probably when engaged in haymaking or dairy work. *Seideach*, having beds of hay or grass spread on the ground; *ley* (Scotch), grassy place. See MASTRICK. *S* before *e* is pronounced *sh*.

SHEELAGREEN. Green place at huts on a shieling. *Sealan*, plural of *seal*, hut on a shieling.

SHEELING TOR (for Torr Sealain). Steep bank with flat summit where cattle pastured in summer. *Torr*, steep, abrupt height; *sealain*, gen. of *sealan*, summer pasture.

SHELDON (perhaps for Dun Seala). Hill of summer pasture. *Dun*, hill; *seala*, gen. of *seal*, shieling.

SHELLING HILLOCK. Hillock where corn which had been shelled in a mill was riddled to separate the sids and the shelled grain.

SHENALT, EASTER and WESTER. Old burn. *Sean*, old; *allt*, burn. The digging of a long ditch between two burns gave rise to the name Shenalt applied to them.

SHENRAL, SHENVAL, SHENWALL (for Sean Bhaile). Old town. *Sean* (pronounced *shen*), old; *bhaile*, *baile* asp.,

town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. Shenral is a mistake for Shenval.

Shepherd's Cairn. See Cairns.

Sheriff Burn (for Sear Abh). Black water burn. *Sear* (Irish), dark, black; *abh*, water. *Se* is pronounced *she*.

Shethin (for Sith Fhin). Hill. Both parts of the name mean hill, and the second had been added to explain the first. *Sith* (pronounced *sheeth*), hill; *fhin*, *fin* asp., hill. *Fh* is silent and had been lost. The accent on the final syllable shows that it represents a qualifying word. Perhaps *fh* had become *th*.

Shevado (local pronunciation *shevada*—for Sith Bhadach). Bushy hillock. *Sith* (pronounced *she*), hillock; *bhadach*, *badach* asp., bushy. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*, and *ch* had become silent and had been lost.

Sheverock, The. The hawk rock. *Seabhaig*, gen. of *seabhag*, hawk. Several names of the rocky coast between Boddam and Collieston indicate that hawks bred among the rocks.

Shevock. Placid little burn. *Seimh* (pronounced *shev*), placid; *og*, small. *Mh* is equivalent to *v*. In the Chartulary of Lindores Abbey the Shevock burn is called the Ourie, which means small stream.

Shiel, Shield Know, Shield Knowe, Shielhill, Shiels. See Sheal. Shiels might represent either *sealan*, plural of *seal*, or *sealan*, pasture ground.

Shinnach (for Sitheanach). Abounding in knolls. *S* is pronounced *sh* before *i*, and *th* being silent had become lost, with its vowel *e*.

Shiprow. Row of houses on the north-west side of the road from the harbour of Aberdeen to the end of Broad Street. A row was the term for a single line of houses.

Shuen (for Sughan). Wet place. In passing into Scotch *s* had been aspirated; *gh* became silent; and *an* became *en*.

Shunies (for Sughanan). Wet places. *Sughanan*, plural of *sughan*, wet place. In passing into Scotch *s* had been aspirated, as is done in *sugar*, *sure*, *suit*. *Gh* being silent had been lost. *An* ought to have become *s*, but it became both *ie* and *s*.

Sidegate (for Suidhe Gaothach). Windy place. *Suidhe*, seat, place; *gaothach*, windy. The common form of the name is Gateside.

Siller Hill, Silverhillock. Hill where cattle fed. *Sealbhar*, cattle, wealth in cattle.

Sillerton (for Baile Sealbhar). Town of many cattle. *Baile*, town; *sealbhar* (*bh* silent and omitted), rich in cattle. *Sealar* had become *siller*, the Scotch term for wealth. Sillerton was long a local name for Gordon's Hospital,

Aberdeen. Gordon's Hospital was built on a farm called by this name because being near the Loch it had produced much grass. From Aberdeen the name had been transferred to a farm in Turriff on an estate purchased by the trustees of the hospital.

Silver Burn, Silver Cairn, Silver Cave, Silver Coral, Silver Gight, Silver Hillock, Silver Stone, Silver Well, Silverfield, Silverford, Silverley Head, Silvermoss, Silverwells. In these names Silver represents *sealbhar* (pronounced *sealvar*), cattle. In names in which Well or Wells forms a part there may be a reference also to a custom of visiting sacred wells on the first Sunday of May and drinking of the water or washing sores with it, in the hope of deriving benefit from the water. Visitors usually dropped small coins into the well. But the reference to money is much later than to cattle. Cairn means hill. Cave shows that cattle had been folded in caves. Coral is *cor*, round hill, together with *aill*, hill. Gight is a chasm which had been utilised as a pumphal. Stone shows that a pillar had served as a rubbing-post for cattle. In Silverley Head *ley* means grassy place, and *head* means a cattle-fold.

Simpson's Cairn. Cairn commemorating a person named Simpson who was found dead on the site of the cairn.

Sinclair Hills. Hills rising from a level plain. *Sithean* (*th* silent), plural of *sith*, mount, hillock; *clair*, gen. of *clar*, level plain.

Sinnaboth. Knoll at the hut. *Sithean* (*th* silent), knoll; *a'*, of the; *both*, hut.

Sinnahard (for Suidhe na h-Ard). Place on the hill. *Suidhe*, place; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *ard*, height.

Sinsharnie (for Sithean Charnach). Stony hill. *Sithean* (*th* silent); *carnach*, stony. The aspiration of *carnach* had taken place at a late time.

Sittinghillock. Both parts of the name mean the same thing. *Sithean*, small hill.

Skair, The. Rock on a hill. *Sgeir*, rock.

Skares. Rocks. *Sgeirean*, plural of *sgeir*, rock in the sea or on a hill standing apart from others. *An* became *s*.

Skate Lakes. Flat smooth rocks on which skate were dried. *Sgat*, skate; *leacan*, plural of *leac*, flat stone.

Skate Wood, Skatebrae. In these names Skate represents *sgitheach*, hawthorn.

Skellarts. Rocky little heights. *Sgeilg*, rock; *ardan*, plural of *ard*, height. *An* had been translated into *s*.

Skellater. Extensive land. *Sgaoilte*, extended; *tir*, land.

Skellies, Skellyis. Rocks. *Sgeilgan*, plural of *sgeilg*, rock. *An* had been regarded at first as a dim. termination

and changed to *ie*, and afterwards as a plural termination and *s* had been added to *ie*.

Skelly Rock, Skellybogs, Skellyhill. Skelly represents *sgeilgan*, dim. of *sgeilg*, rock, or *sgeilgan*, plural of *sgeilg*, rock.

Skelmonae, Skilmonae. Rock of the hill. *Sgeilg*, rock; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, hill.

Skelmuir (for Sgaoilte Muir). Extensive moor. *Sgaoilte*, extended. Muir may represent *mur*, hill.

Skene. Burn at a small fold. *Eas*, burn; *cuithan*, small fold. *Tha* is silent.

Skene Square (for Skene's Square). A block of buildings at the north-west corner where Rosemount Place meets Skene Square. See Skene.

Skene Street. Street on the road to Skene. Skene is for [Ea]s Cui[tha]n. Burn at a small fold. *Eas*, burn; *cuithan*, dim. of *cuith*, fold. The letters within brackets had been lost. *Ea* is sounded as in *head*, and would hardly have been heard before *s*. *Th* medial is silent and had been lost.

Skerry. Small sea rock. *Sgeirean*, dim. of *sgeir*, sea rock. *An* had become *y*.

Sketrie Burn. Burn whose water was purgative.

Skeugh Burn. Burn of the hawthorn bush. *Sgeach*, hawthorn.

Skillymarno (for Sgeilg na Bearna). Rock of the gap. *Sgeilg*, rock; *na*, of the; *bearna*, gap. *Bh* and *mh* are both equivalent to *v*, and hence by loss of the aspirate *b* may become *m*.

Skilmafilly (for Sgeilg na Fine). Rock of the hill. *Sgeilg*, rock; *na*, of the; *fine*, gen. of *fin*, hill.

Skilmonae. See Skelmonae.

Skinna Burn, Skinner's Pot. The first part of the names represents *sgannain*, gen. of *sgannan*, small herd or flock.

Skipleton (for Baile Sgiobail). Town of a barn. *Baile*, town (translated); *sgiobail*, gen. of *sgiobal*, barn, granary.

Skirl Naked. Rocky hill from which tidings were signalled. *Sgeir*, rock, rocky hill; *naigheachd*, tidings.

Skirts of Foudland. Places on the borders of the Hill of Foudland.

Skite Hole. Skate hole. *Sgait*, gen. of *sgat*, skate.

Skurrie. Sharp little rock at the mouth of the Ugie. *Sgorran*, dim. of *sgor*, sharp rock.

Skybrae. Brae growing hawthorns. *Sgeach*, hawthorn bush, hawthorn berry.

Slack. Hollow. *Sloc*, hollow, gorge, space between two heights near each other.

Slack Merlin. Hollow frequented by a small hawk. *Merlin*, small hawk.

Slack Methland. Hollow of the wet hill. *Sloc*, hollow; *maoth*, wet; *lamhan*, hill.

Slack o' Causeway. Slack along which a made road passed. *Slochd*, gorge, slack; *o'*, of the; *causeway*, road made with broken stones and gravel. See Causeway.

Slack of Etry. Hollow at a house on a hillside. *Sloc*, hollow; *aite*, place; *ruigh*, slope of a hill.

Slack of Larg. Hollow of the footpath. *Sloc*, hollow; *learg*, hillside, road on a hillside.

Slack of Menie. Hollow of the gap between two hills. *Sloc*, hollow; *meanain*, gen. of *meanan*, gap. *Ain* had become *ie*.

Slackadale. Hollow of the riverside field. *Sloc*, hollow; *a'*, of the; *dail*, for *dalach*, riverside field.

Slackmore. Big trench-like hollow. *Sloc*, slack, slug, den, gorge; *mor*, big.

Slacks of Cairnbanno. Hollow crossing a road at Cairnbanno. *Slocan*, dim. of *sloc*, gorge, hollow, low place in a road. *An* had been erroneously translated into Scotch by *s* instead of *ie*.

Slai na Gour. Mountain of the goat. *Sliabh*, mountain; *na*, of the; *gabhair*, gen. of *gabhar*, goat.

Slampton (for Baile Sleibh). Town on a hill. *Baile*, town; *sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, hill. *M* and *b* are often interchanged because *mh* and *bh* both sound *v*. *P* is a euphonic insertion.

Slains. Unbroken coast. *Slan*, whole, without opening. Final *s* represents *an* of *slan*, which though translated into *s* had been allowed to remain. A card term, *slam*, is the equivalent of Gaelic *slan*, whole.

Slaskie. Sloping. *Sliosach*, having sloping sides.

Slateheugh. Cliff of slate rock. *Heugh*, overhanging precipitous cliff.

Slatersford (for Ath Slatach). Ford laid with trunks of trees. *Ath*, ford; *slatach*, formed of trunks of trees. The stems of small trees were laid side by side across a stream to give a safe footing for horses.

Slaties Pot. Pot in the Ythan near Slateheugh.

Slaughter Head (for Cuid Tir Sleibh). Fold of the land of the hill. *Cuid*, fold; *tir*, land; *sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, hill. After being corrupted and losing its meaning the name had become Sliabh Tir Chuid, and by loss of *c* after aspiration *chuid* had become first *huid* and then *head*.

Sleac Gorm, Sleach. Sleac and Sleach both represent *sliabh*, hill. *Gorm* is blue.

Sleek of Tarty. Soft muddy place at the mouth of the Tarty burn. *Slike* (Middle English), greasy, smooth, soft and muddy.

Sleepy Hillock. The original form of this name may have been Cnapan Sleibh. Knoll of the mountain. *Cnapan*, hillock (translated); *sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, extensive mountain.

Sleepynook. Corner of the hill. *Sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, hill.

Sleepytown. Town on a hill. *Baile*, town (translated); *sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, hill.

Slewdrum (for Druim Sleibh). Ridge of the hill. *Druim*, ridge; *sleibh*, gen. of *sliabh*, hill.

Sliddery Brae. Brae on a road near Potarch, dangerous to cattle and horses from ice. If Sliddery is a word of Gaelic origin it represents *sliabh airidhe*, hill of the shieling.

Slidegate (for Slighe Gaothach). Windy path. *Slighe*, road, path; *gaothach*, windy. *Gh* and *dh* are pronounced alike, and hence they were liable to be used for one another.

Slioch. Hill. *Sliabh*, hill. *Bh* had become *ch* as the result of resemblance to *slochd*, pass between two hills.

Sliochd Hill. Hill of the gorge. *Sluichd*, gen. of *slochd*, slug, pass, gorge.

Sloc, Slog, Slug. Hollow. *Sloc*, gorge, howe.

Sloc of Dess. Gorge of the Dess burn. *Sloc*, hollow, gorge; *deas*, south.

Slochd Mor, Slockmore. Big gorge. *Slochd*, gorge; *mor*, big.

Slog, The. Narrow margin of the Don at Kildrummy. *Sloc*, gorge, valley.

Slogs, The. Narrow burn valley. *Slocan*, dim. of *sloc*, river valley. The Slogs is the valley of a very small stream, and *an* had erroneously been translated by *s* instead of *ie*.

Slogan, Sloggan, Sloggie. Small howe. *Slocan*, dim. of *sloc*, howe, gorge, burn valley.

Slogganbuidh Burn. Burn of the little yellow gorge. *Slocan*, dim. of *sloc*, gorge, river valley; *buidhe*, yellow.

Slogwell. Well in a gorge. *Sloc*, gorge.

Slouch Moss, Slouch of Bath, Slouch Well. Slouch represents *slochd*, howe, gorge, river valley. Bath is *beathach*, producing birches.

Slough, The; Slough Well. Slough represents *slochd*, gorge, stream valley, howe.

Sluie, Sluey, (for Sluigan). Little slug. *G* had been aspirated and afterwards lost. *An* became *ie*.

Sluievannochie. Happy little valley. *Sluigan*, little slug, valley; *bheannachaidh*, gen. asp. of *beannachadh*, blessing, blessedness.

Slydie (for Slighe). Roadside. *Gh* and *dh* are sounded alike, hence arose mistakes of *d* for *g* in passing into Scotch. Slydie is at the side of a road.

Small Burn, Smallburn. In Gaelic this had been *caochan*, small burn. In English it is sometimes by mistake made Blind Burn.

Smiddy Hillocks. Hillocks emitting smoke or white vapour. In a frosty morning hillocks covered with hoar frost seem to emit vapour when the sun shines on them. *Smuideach*, emitting smoke. The hillocks are at too great an altitude to be smithy hillocks.

Snarleshow. Howe is the translation of *iochd*. Snarles may represent Easan Airidh Lise. Burn of the shieling at the cattle-fold. *Easan*, dim. of *eas*, burn; *airidh*, shieling; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, fold, circle.

Sneck, The. The creeping burn. *Snaig*, to creep.

Snowy Slack. Hollow in which snow lies long. In Gaelic, Sloc Sneachdach. *Sloc*, slack, slug, gorge; *sneachdach*, snowy.

Snub, The. Short thick point of land looking as if the sharp end had been cut off. *Snub* (Teutonic), to cut off the point.

Socach, Socagh, Succoth. Hill with a projecting summit. *Socach*, snouted, beaked.

Socach Mor. Hill with a big snout on the summit. *Socach*, snout, beak; *mor*, big.

Soliken. Wet hillside. *Sogh*, wetness; *leacainn*, gen. of *leacann*, hillside.

Sonach. Fold for cattle made by a circle of trunks of trees let into the ground. *Sonach*, palisade. Near Aberdeen there were two folds of this kind, called Stockets. Sometimes skins or mats were attached to the tree-trunks to give shelter to the cattle.

Sourfold. Wet fold. *Soghar* (*gh* silent), wet; *fauld*, a small field outside the cultivated land on a farm, usually enclosed with a dyke made of sods. Sour as applied to land simply means wet. To sour lime means to pour water on roasted limestone.

Souterford, Souterhill, Souters' Hole, Souterton. In these names Souter represents *sogh tire*, wet land. *Sogh*, wetness; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land. Souterford is on the Ugie, a slow stream which is bordered by wet land.

South Allans. See Allans.

South Fardine, or Sweet Farding, (for Suidhe Fir-dain). Seat of the judge. *Suidhe*, seat; *fir-dain*, gen. of *fear-dain*, man of judgment, judge of a barony court.

Sow, The. Large rounded stone like a sow. Smaller stones round it are supposed to be pigs.

Spa Well, Spawell. Well with medicinal virtue. *Spa*, a town in Belgium, where there are springs whose water is impregnated with carbonate of iron. Hence chalybeate springs in Aberdeen and elsewhere were called Spa wells. The Spa Well near Fraserburgh is said to be sulphurous.

Spar Craigs (for Spardan Creag). The second part explains the first. *Spardan*, small hill; *creag*, hill. Spardan had erroneously been supposed to be plural, hence *an* had been changed into *s*, added to Craig.

Sparhillock (for Spardan). Hillock. *Spardan*, flat-topped hillock.

Spearrach Burn. Burn near which cows with fetters on their feet pastured. *Spearrach*, fetter for feet of cows or goats.

Spensal Brae, Spensal Mire. Spensal may represent *spinan aill*, spinney on a hill. *Spinan*, plural of *spin*, thorn; *aill*, hill. *An* had become *s*, normally.

Spillarsford (for Ath Speil Airidhe). Ford for cattle on a shieling. *Ath*, ford; *speil*, drove of cattle; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Spingie Mire. Spingie may represent *spinan*, plural of *spin*, thorn, and perhaps also bush.

Spital. House where entertainment is provided gratuitously for sick, poor, aged, and infirm persons or for travellers on long desolate roads. *Hospitale* (Latin), place pertaining to gratuitous entertainment.

Spital in Aberdeen. Hospital for infirm priests. It was on the east side of the street now called Spital, within St Peter's Cemetery. Its chapel became the church of St Peter's parish, now suppressed.

Spital Hill. Hill on which St Peter's hospital was situated.

Spittal of Kendal. Hospital, probably for poor old farmers, on the estate of Kendal. *Hospitale* (Latin), place where kindness was shown gratuitously. See Kendal.

Spittal of Glenmuick. House in Glenmuick where travellers unable to cross the Capel Mount found hospitality.

Springleys. Grassy places near a spring of water.

Spreader Hill. Hill of many cattle. *Spreidheach*, abounding in cattle. *Er* may represent *airidh*, shieling.

Sprottienook. Nook where sprots grow. Sprots are hollow rushes, formerly grown for use in making ropes for thatching ricks.

Spunkie's Knowe. Knowe on which lights were reported to have been seen at night. The general name for lucifer matches for many years after they were introduced was "spunks," meaning small lights. Spunkie was supposed to be a ghost who carried a light.

Sput Geal. White spout. *Sput*, gushing spring; *geal*, white. Probably *geal* represents white not as a colour but as a corruption of *chuit*, *cuit* asp., cattle-fold.

Spy Far. Place with a good view.

Sron a' Bhoidhche. Point of great beauty. *Sron*, point; *a'*, of the; *bhoidhche*, extreme beauty.

Sron a' Bhruic. Headland tenanted by badgers. *Sron*, projecting point of a hill; *a'*, of the; *bhruic*, gen. asp. of *broc*, badger.

Sron Aonghais. Point of the hill. *Aonghais* is a mistake for *aonaich*, gen. of *aonach*, hill.

Sron Bhuic. Projecting point of a hill where he-goats pastured. *Sron*, nose, promontory; *bhuic*, gen. asp. of *boc*, buck, he-goat.

Sron Dubh. Black point. *Sron*, point; *dubh*, black.

Sron Gharbh. Rough point. *Sron*, projecting mountain; *garbh*, rough.

Sron na Gaoithe. Windy point. *Sron*, projecting mountain; *na*, of the; *gaoithe*, gen. of *gaoth*, wind.

Sron nam Fiadh. Point of the deer. *Sron*, point; *nam*, of the; *fiadh*, gen. plural of *fiadh*, deer.

Sron nan Gabhar. Point of the goats. *Sron*, projecting point; *nan*, of the; *gabhar*, gen. plural of *gabhar*, goat.

Sqreuchaig, Coire na. Corry of the jackdaw. *Coire*, corry; *na*, of the; *sgreuchaig*, gen. of *sgreuchag*, jackdaw, kae. *Q* is a mistake for *g*.

Sron Riach. Grey point. *Sron*, point; *riach*, grey.

Stable Stank. Ditch from the point of a hill. *Stank* (Latin *stagnum*), standing water; *stob*, point; *aill*, gen. of *aill*, hill.

Stag's Well. In Gaelic this name had been Tobar Damh. Well of stags or Well of oxen. Till a recent date a mature male deer was called a hart, not a stag, and probably Stag's Well should be Oxen's Well.

Stale Head. Steep rocky head. *Stalla*, rock, precipice.

Standing Stones. Circle of upright stones guarding a sepulchral chamber or an urn containing incinerated bones.

Stane of Heebreem. Boundary stone. *Clach*, stone; *chuibhrinn*, gen. asp. of *cuibhrionn*, partition. The Gaelic *i* is pronounced *ee*.

Staners, The. (In Gaelic Airidhean Clachach.) Stony pasture grounds. *Airidhean*, plural of *airidh*, pasture; *clachach*, stony. *R* in Staners represents *air* of *airidhean*, and *s* represents *an*, a plural termination.

Stankside. Ditch side. *Stagnum* (Latin), pool, standing water. Stank usually means a deep ditch with water nearly at rest.

Stanryford. Probably *ry* represents *ruigh*, slope, and

the original form of the name might have been Ath Ruigh Clachaich. Ford of the stony brae. *Ath*, ford (translated); *ruigh*, slope, brae; *clachaich*, gen. of *clachach*, stony (translated).

Star Bog, Star Hill, Starbridge, Starhill, Starnafin, Starnakeppie. Star means stepping-stones over a burn, or stems of trees or wickerwork for crossing a wet place. At Starbridge a bridge had taken the place of the stones. On Starhill a burn was crossed by stepping-stones. Starnafin is for Stair na Fin, stepping-stones at a hill. *Stair*, stepping-stones; *na*, of the; *fin*, hill. Starnakeppie is for Stair na Ceapaich, stepping-stones at a plot of cultivated ground. *Stair*, stepping-stones; *na*, of the; *ceapaich*, gen. of *ceapach*, small piece of ground.

Starry Red Craig (for Stairean Reidh Creige). Stepping-stones of level rock. *Stairean*, plural of *stair*, stepping-stones; *reidh*, level, smooth; *creige*, gen. of *creag*, rock. Several glacially smoothed rocks off the coast of Peterhead have some resemblance to a row of stepping-stones.

Stay Know (for Stey Knowe). Steep knoll. *Stey* (Scotch), stiff; *knowe*, knoll.

Steenynook. Stony corner.

Stein, The. The stone. A solitary rock near the land in Peterhead parish.

Steinmanhill. Stony hill. *Stein*, Scotch for stone; *man*, hill. *Man* occurs also in Longmanhill and Fourman. *Man* is represented in English names by *mynd*, hill.

Stells, The. The stations. The Stells were salmon fishings on the south side of the Dee, east of Torry, where fish were caught when the tide flowed by a net attached to a rope. One end of the rope was fastened to a post on the shore and the other to a boat in the river. Stells is the same word as Stalls.

Sterin. Stepping-stones. *Stairean*, plural of *stair*, stepping-stone.

Stevensburn (for Allt Stuib Bheinne). Burn from the head of the hill. *Allt*, burn; *stuib*, gen. of *stob*, point; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill. Final *e* is silent in names.

Stewart Park. Pleasure park at Woodside, named in honour of Sir David Stewart, Provost of Aberdeen.

Stey Well (for Tobar Staibh). Well at a roadside with an iron cup chained to it. *Tobar*, well; *staibh* (*bh* silent), gen. of *stabh* (Irish), drinking cup.

Steybrae. Steep brae. *Stey* (Scotch), steep, difficult.

Stillswells. Gushing well. *Steall*, gushing spring. *S* is needless after Still and Well.

Stirling, Stirling Craig, Stirling Hill, Stirling Hillock. Stirling in these names seems to represent Stor

Lein. Steep high rock rising from low ground. *Stor*, high cliff; *lein*, gen. of *lean*, plain. *G* is a euphonic addition to *n*.

Stithivage—Ellon—(for Sith Chuithail). Hill of the fold. *Sith*, hill; *chuithail*, *cuithail* asp., fold. Sith became Stith; Chuith lost *ch* with its vowel, and *th* became *bh* or *v*; and Ail became Hill, which was turned into Gaelic by *aod*, brae, pronounced nearly as *age*. This produced Stith-iv-age, accented on *a*. The name is now extinct, but it was supposed to be a corruption of Stay-the-voyage.

Stob Cors, Stob Dubh, Stob Liath, Stobhall. *Stob* in these names means point. *Cors* may represent *coran*, round little hill, with *an* made *s*. *Dubh* is black, and *liath* is grey. *Hall* may be the kitchen or public place in a farm-house situated on a point.

Stob Dubh an Eas Bhig. Black-pointed hill near the small burn. *Stob*, high promontory; *dubh*, black; *an*, of the; *eas*, water, waterfall; *bhig*, gen. of *beag*, little.

Stobhall. Farm-house on a point of land. *Stob*, point; *hall*, farm-house with a large kitchen—the public room of the house.

Stockbridge, Stockbriggs. Trunk of a tree laid across a burn to serve as a bridge. *Ggs* represents the sound of *dge* with *g* soft.

Stocked Head, South Stocket, Stocket, (for Cuid Stocaichte). Fold made with trunks of trees or posts planted upright in the ground so close that cattle could not pass between them. *Cuid*, fold; *stocaichte*, planted with posts or stocks. Folds of this description are in common use in Argentina at the present time. When the name had been corrupted *cuid* and *stocaichte* were transposed and *cuid* was aspirated. *C* being silent *chuid* became first *huid* and then *head*. The Stocked Head or South Stocket was between Oakbank School and Maryville. There was also a Stocket Head in Gamrie.

Stockethill. Hill where there was a cattle-fold made with stocks or trunks of trees planted in the ground. *Stocaichte*, planted with posts. See Stocked Head. The site of the cattle-fold had been in the angle between Cairncry Road and Long Walk Road, perhaps in a rectangular plot where there is a well in the line of Mastrick Road. This had been the North Stocket.

Stockie Bridge (for Drochaid Stocach). Bridge made of trunks of trees laid side by side on bearers. *Drochaid*, bridge; *stocadh*, made of tree trunks.

Stodfold. Fold formed of posts set in the ground. *Stochd* (*ch* silent), trunk, post.

Stone of Midgate. Stone half-way on a long road. See Midgate.

Stone of the Roebuss (for Clach Robhais). Stone commemorating a violent death and where prayers ought to be said for the soul of the deceased. *Clach*, stone; *robhais*, gen. of *robhas*, violent death. *Robhais* is also the gen. of *robhas*, information, notification, and the stone might have been set up to mark a boundary or to indicate the way to a place.

Stonefolds. In Gaelic the name had been Cuidan Clachach, small fold with a stone wall. *Cuidan*, dim. of *cuid*, fold; *clachach*, made of stones. *Cuidan* had been supposed to be the plural of *cuid*, hence the final *s* in Stonefolds.

Stonegate. Road made with stones and gravel.

Stonebriggs (for Stonebridge). *Ggs* and *dge* are like one another in sound.

Stonegavel. House with end built of stones and surmounted by a chimney. The early houses in Scotland were built of sods, and the fire was necessarily at some distance from the end. The gables were round at the top, but in the newer style they ended in a point. *Gabhal*, fork.

Stonehead. Stone circle. *Chuid*, *cuid* asp., circle, stone circle round a grave, cattle-fold. See Cuid.

Stonehouse. This name indicates that it was the first house in the locality built of stones and mortar. Old houses were built of courses of clay, mossy sods, or alternate courses of stones and sods. The ends of couples were supported by legs resting on the ground.

Stonekiln. Primitive kilns for drying oats to be made into meal were circular towers built of sods with wooden rafters supporting a bed of straw or divots, on which the grain was laid. Hot air from a fire outside the tower passed through the divots and the grain. A stone kiln was such an improvement on the ancient structures that it gave a name to a place.

Stot Hill. Steaming hill. *Stoth*, steam. A hill facing the south-east often steams on a calm frosty morning. The sun melts the hoar-frost on it and turns the water into vapour, which is again condensed on rising into the cold air.

Stotwell Burn. Burn of a well which steams in a cold calm morning. *Stoth*, steam. A well with a supply of water coming up from a great depth gives off invisible vapour into the air. In a cold calm winter morning the vapour is condensed and the well seems to steam.

Strabathie. Burn valley growing birches. *Srath*, strath, river valley; *beatheach*, abounding in birches.

Straggles (for Srath Glas). Green strath. *Srath*, strath, flat river valley; *glas*, green.

Straitinnan (for Srath Tainain). Strath of the little

burn. *Srath*, river valley; *tainain*, gen. of *tainan* (Irish), small burn.

Straloch. Strath in which there was a loch. *Srath*, flat river valley; *loch*, lake.

Stranduff (for Srondubh). Black point. *Sron*, nose; *dubh*, black.

Stranled (for Leathad Srathain). Side of the small strath. *Leathad*, side; *srathain*, gen. of *srathan*, small river valley.

Strath. Level place in the valley of a stream. *Srath*, wide alluvial river valley.

Strath Bogie, Strathbogie. Valley of the Bogie. *Srath*, alluvial flat valley; *bogain*, gen. of *bogan*, quagmire, burn draining a quagmire.

Strath Isla. Alluvial valley of the Isla. *Srath*, flat-bottomed river valley; *Isla*, stream name. *S* shows that *i* is long. Isla perhaps represents All Laimh, burn of the hill. *All*, burn; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. An old form is Hilefs.

Strath Howe. The second part explains the first. See Strath.

Strathbeg. Small strath. *Srath*, river valley; *beag*, small.

Strathdon. Level valley of the Don. *Srath*, level river valley; *donn*, brown river.

Strathellie. Valley of the small burn. *Srath*, river valley; *allain*, gen. of *allan*, small stream.

Strathgirnock. Broad valley of the Girnock. *Srath*, broad river valley. See Girnock.

Strathgyle. White strath. *Srath*, strath, broad-bottomed valley; *geal*, white. *Geal* probably represents *cuit*, cattle-fold, which had been corrupted into *white* and afterwards translated into Gaelic by *geal*.

Strath-horn. River valley between two hills. *Srath*, strath; *charn*, gen. plural asp. of *carn*, hill.

Strathlunach (for Srath Fhliuchanach). Valley abounding in wet places. *Srath*, river valley; *fhliuchanach*, abounding in wet places. *Fh*, *i*, *cha*, had become silent and had been lost.

Strathmore. Big level place through which a burn flows. *Srath*, alluvial ground beside a river; *mor*, big.

Strathnaterick (for Srath Netan Ruigh). Strath of the little burn from the hillside. *Srath*, strath, alluvial river valley; *netan*, dim. of *net*, burn; *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill. In passing into Scotch *an* of *netan* had become *ie*, and then *netie* lapsed into *nate*.

Strathray. Level haugh. *Srath*, strath, alluvial valley; *reidh*, level.

Strathstodley. River valley where there is pasture for

cattle. *Srath*, strath; *stuichd*, gen. of *stochd*, cattle; *ley*, grassy place.

Strathweltie. River valley in which there are farm-towns. *Srath*, flat part of a valley; *bhailtean*, gen. plural asp. of *baile*, farm-town, village. *Tean*, the euphonic plural termination, becomes *te* by loss of *an*.

Strathwhapple (for Srath Chapull). Strath where horses fed. *Srath*, strath, alluvial valley of a stream; *chapull*, gen. plural asp. of *capull*, horse. *Ch* had become *wh*.

Strathy. Little strath. *Srathan*, dim. of *srath*, flat river valley. *An*, the Gaelic dim. termination, became *y*, a Scotch dim. termination.

Street of Monaltrie. *Street* is evidently a corruption of *srath*, low-lying ground by a river. See Monaltrie.

Strichen. Small river valley. *Srathan*, small alluvial valley.

Stripe of Netty. Netty represents *netan*, dim. of *net*, stream. Stripe and Netty have the same meaning.

Strocherie, Straquharie (1696), Strathairy (old local). In Gaelic Srath Airidhe. Valley of the shiel. *Srath*, burn valley; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shiel, hut on a shieling.

Stroin, Stron, Strone. These are forms of the Gaelic word *sron*, nose, point. *Sr* at the beginning of Gaelic words became *str* in passing into Scotch.

Stron na Crois Araich. Promontory of the cross of the battlefield. *Sron*, nose; *na*, of the; *crois*, cross, crossing, cross-road; *araich*, gen. of *arach*, field of battle.

Stronagaich. Windy point. *Sron*, nose, point; *na*, of the; *gaothaiche*, windiness.

Stronagoar. Point of the goat. *Sron*, promontory; *a'*, of the; *gobhair*, gen. of *gobhar*, goat.

Strone Baddoch. Bushy point. *Sron*, projecting point; *badach*, bushy.

Strow Burn. *Sruth*, burn. The second part is a translation of the first. *Th* is silent.

Struach Ford. Ford in the Deveron at burns. *Sruthach*, abounding in burns. *Th* is silent.

Stuartfield. Village in Deer named after the proprietor of the site.

Stuc Gharbh Bheag, Stuc Gharbh Mhor. Little rough projecting hill, and big rough projecting hill. *Stuc*, projection on a hill; *gharbh*, fem. of *garbh*, rough; *bheag*, fem. of *beag*, small; *mhor*, fem. of *mor*, great.

Studdy Stone, Study Stone. Stone like an anvil. *Studdy* (Scotch), anvil.

Stuic, The. The sharp point of a hill. *Stuic*, for *stuc*, pinnacle on a hill. *Stuic* is the gen. form.

Stulan. Small waterfall. *Steallan*, dim. of *steall*, spring, spout of water.

Stulan Burn. Burn from a gushing spring. *Steallain*, gen. of *steallan*, small spring.

Sturdy, Sturdy Hill. Sturdy is a disease in the brain of sheep caused by swallowing with their food the embryos of tapeworms, voided by sheep-dogs. Formerly it was supposed that the disease was caused by a particular kind of food, and the places where it was supposed to grow were called Sturdy Hill, Sturdy Loch, etc.

Stypleton (for Baile Sgiobail). Town of the granary. *Baile*, made *ton* and transposed; *sgiobail*, gen. of *sgiobal*, barn, granary.

Succoth. Snouted hill. *Socach*, having upstanding rocks like snouts.

Succothbeg. Little snouted hill. *Socach*, snouted; *beag*, small.

Sughallan. Little wet place. *Sughail*, wet; *an*, dim. termination.

Summer Craig (for Creag Sughmhor). Wet hill. *Creag*, hill; *sughmhor*, wet. *Gh* is silent, and *mh* has lost the effect of the aspirate.

Summerhill. Same as Summer Craig.

Suie. Watery. *Sughach*, watery, oozy. *Gh* is silent and *ach* had become *ie*.

Suie Cairn. Cairn on Suie hill. *Carn*, cairn, hill. See Suie.

Suie Hill. Wet hill. See Suie.

Sundayswells. Well visited on the first Sunday of May (old style) by people afflicted with diseases. Some washed their sores with the water of the well, and all drank of it.

Sunhoney (for Sithean a' Choinne). Hillock of the assembly. *Sithean*, hillock; *a'*, of the; *choinne, coinne* asp., assembly. *Sithean* is pronounced *she-an*, which by loss of the aspirate had become *sun*. *Choinne* had lost *c*, which is silent in *ch*, and *hoinne* is now *honey*. There is a fine stone circle on the knoll, which had led to its selection as a meeting-place.

Suttie. Seat. *Suidhe*, site, seat, place where a house is built.

Swailend. The end of an oozing bog. *Sughail* (*gh* silent), wet, emitting water. Swailend may represent *sughailan*. See Sughallan.

Swanford (for Athan Uan). Small ford for lambs. *Athan*, dim. of *ath*, ford; *uan*, gen. plural of *uan*, lamb. By mistake *an* of *athan* had been turned into *s* instead of *ie*, and the name had become first Ath Suan, and then Swanford by translation of *ath* into *ford*.

Swanny Hill. Watery hill. *Sughanach*, watery.

Sweetiehillock. Place at a hillock. *Suidhe*, place.

Swell Burn, Swellend, Swelling Well. Swell in these names represents *sughail* (*gh* silent), wet. See Swailend.

Swineden (for Dein Sughain). Den of wetness. *Dein*, den; *sughain*, gen. of *sughan*, moisture. *Gh* had become silent and had been lost.

Swinton (for Baile Sughain). Town of wetness. *Baile*, town; *sughain* (*gh* silent), gen. of *sughan*, wetness. Swinton might be an imported name. Margaret, Countess of Mar, had for her second husband Sir John Swinton of Swinton. She died about 1389.

Syllavethie (for Suil a' Bheithe). Well-spring at the birch. *Suil*, eye, well-eye; *a'* of the; *bheithe*, gen. asp. of *beith*, birch. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*.

Syde. Site, situation, place where a court met. *Suidhe*, site, place.

Syde, Mill of. Perhaps mill at a proprietor's residence or the seat of a barony.

Taarty Burn. See Tarty.

Tachore Pot. Pot in the Deveron well supplied with fish. *Tacar* or *tachdar*, fish, multitude. *Tacar* is pronounced *tachgur*.

Taitswell. Hot well. *Teth*, hot. *S* had been inserted to convert *teth* into a possessive in English. The well had sometimes seemed to emit steam as if hot.

Tallin Burn (for Allt Tollain). Burn of the little howe. *Allt*, burn (translated and transposed); *tollain*, gen. of *tollan*, little howe.

Talnamounth. Howe of the mountain. *Toll*, hollow; *an*, of the; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, mountain.

Talpabrae. Mole brae. *Talpa* (Latin), mole.

Tam, Little (for Toman). Little hill. *Tam* is Scotch for Tom, and before the name assumed its present form its meaning had been quite lost.

Tamclay. Hill of stones. *Tom*, hill; *clach* (*ch* silent), gen. plural of *clach*, stone.

Tamduff. Black hill. *Tom*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Tamhead (for Tom Chuid). Hill of the fold. *Tom*, hill; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, fold. By loss of *c* *chuid* had become *huid* and subsequently *head*. A few thousands of years ago Tamhead had been large enough to be of some value as a grazing place. It is now a small islet off the coast at Pennan.

Tamley Head (for Tom Liath Chuid). Grey hill of the cattle-fold. *Tom*, hill; *liath*, grey; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold.

Tammies Burn (for Allt Tomain). Burn of the little hill.

Allt, burn; *tomain*, gen. of *toman*, little hill. *S* had been affixed to convert the Gaelic genitive into the English possessive.

Tamnagorn (for Toman Guirn). Knoll of cinders. *Toman*, small hill; *guirn*, gen. of *gorn*, ember, firebrand.

Tampie (for Tom Beith). Hill of birches. *Tom*, hill; *beith*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch. *Tom* becomes *Tam* in Scotch, and *beith* becomes *bae*, which had lapsed into *pie*.

Tam's Trink (for Slochd Tomain). Gorge in a small hill. *Slochd*, gorge, trench, trink in Scotch; *tomain*, gen. of *toman*, knoll, small hill.

Tana, Tanar, Tanner. Burn of the narrow glen. *Tana*, slender. Tanner is the spelling in the O.S. maps.

Tangland (for Lamhan Taine). Small hill where cattle fed. *Lamhan*, small hill; *taine*, gen. of *tain*, cattle. The parts of the name had been transposed after *lamhan* became the English word *land*.

Tantons, perhaps for Saint Anthony's Well. By prefixing *t* of Saint to Anthony and omitting *h* and *y* the form Tanton is obtained. There is a personal name Tant, supposed to be a derivative from Saint Anton, the short form of Anthony.

Tap o' Mast. Summit of a hill where red berries grow. *Tap*, top; *o'*, of the; *masaig*, gen. of *masag*, small red berry.

Tap of Noth. Vitrified wall of a cattle-fold on the top of the hill of Noth. *Tap*, something rising above the head of an object; *noaidh*, gen. of *noadh*, watching, guarding.

Tappie Crunnich. Small round knoll. *Tapan*, small top; *cruinneach*, round.

Tappies (for Tapan). Small top. *An* had been made both *ie* and *s*.

Tarty, Tauarty (1461), Tawartie (1461), Taaertie (1589), Taartie (1696). Productive place. *Tabhartach* (*bh* silent), ready to give, generous. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, or is silent. *Ach* became *ie*.

Tarbothill. Hill of the hut. *Torr*, steep round hill; *botha*, gen. of *both*, hut, house. There is a house on the summit of the hill.

Tarbuckle Hill. Hill of the cowherd. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *buachaille*, gen. of *buachaille*, protector of cows, herd.

Tardight Eye (for Cuith Torr Dubh). Fold of the steep black hill. *Cuith*, fold; *torr*, steep hill; *dubh*, black. *Cuith* had afterwards been made *chuith* and had been put last. Subsequently *ch* and *th* had been lost and *ui* became *eye*.

Tarfat. Hill of the fold. *Torr*, steep hill; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, fold. *Ch* had become *f*, equivalent to *ph*, and *fuit* had subsequently become *fat*.

Tarmair (for Torr Maoir). Hill of the officer of a court of justice. *Torr*, steep flat-topped hill; *maoir*, gen. of *maor*, steward, officer of a court.

Tarmoir. Big hill. *Torr*, steep flat-topped hill; *mor*, big.

Tarland (for Torr Lamhan). Hill. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. The second part had been added to explain the first when it had been corrupted into *tar*.

Tarness Haven. Haven at a cape on which there is a steep, abrupt knoll. *Torr*, steep flat-topped knoll; *ness*, promontory.

Tarntoul (for Torr an Tuill). Steep flat-topped hill in a howe. *Torr*, hill; *an*, of the; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, howe.

Tarsan, Burn of (for Allt Tarsuinn). Cross burn. *Allt*, burn; *tarsuinn*, perpendicular to something else.

Tarves. Old forms are Tarueys, Taruays, Tarwas, Tarvas, Tarvays. The accent on the first syllable shows that it had originally been last. The original form may have been Bathas Torr, brow of the hill. *Bathas*, brow; *torr*, steep abrupt hill. This is appropriate for the site of the church. When the meaning of the parts of the name had been lost they had become transposed, and it had become Torr Bhathais (pronounced *torvais*). Hill of the brow. *Torr*, hill; *bhathais*, gen. asp. of *bathas*, brow: *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. *Th* is silent.

Tarwathie (for Torr Bheathach). Birch hill. *Torr*, hill; *bheathach*, producing birches. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Tassack. Warm place. *Teasach*, warm.

Tassatshill. Warm hill. *Teasach*, warm.

Tavelty (for Tamhach Alltan). Sluggish burn. *Tamhach*, slow; *alltan*, dim. of *allt*, burn. *Mh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*; *ach* had become silent and had been lost; and *an* had become *y*, its Scotch equivalent.

Tayloch (for Taithleach—*th* silent). Bright pleasant place. *Taithleach* (Irish), bright, quiet, peaceful.

Techmuiry. House on a hill. *Teach*, house; *murean*, dim. of *mur*, hill. *Ean* became *y*.

Teller's Well (for Tobar Toathaill Airidhe). Well of resort on a shieling. *Tobar*, well; *taothaill* (*th* silent), frequented; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *S* is an addition converting the last part into a possessive.

Temora. Big house. *Tigh*, house; *mor*, big. Temora is an Ossianic name in which *mor* had been extended to *mora*.

Temple, Temple Burn, Temple Croft, Temple Hill, Temple Stripe, Templand, Templeland. In these names Temple indicates that the places were on land which once belonged to the Knights of the Temple at Jerusalem. Many

persons bequeathed lands and rents of houses to the Knights Templar.

Temple Feu. A feu in Turriff which had been bequeathed to the Knights of the Temple at Jerusalem.

Templefold. Fold for cattle near an ancient stone circle, which was for a time believed to be a Druidical temple.

Tennen Burn. Small burn. *Tainan*, dim. of *tain* (Irish), water, burn.

Termanity Hill (for Der Man Aite Hill). Place on a little hill. *Der*, little; *man*, hill; *aite*, place.

Terpersie. Little row of houses. *Der*, little; *peirse*, row.

Terpersie Castle. Castle at a little row of houses. *Der*, little; *peirse*, row.

Terry Chapel. Chapel situated on a small plot of land. *Tirean*, dim. of *tir*, land. *An* became *y*, its Scotch equivalent.

Terryfield. Field of cultivated land. *Tire*, gen. of *tir*, land.

Terryoron. Hill of the little burn. *Tulach*, hill; *ourain*, gen. of *ouran*, small burn. *Tulach* usually becomes *tilly* or *tully*, sometimes *tirry*, which here had become *terry*.

Terryvale (for Baile Tire). Town on the land. *Baile*, town; *tire*, gen. of *tir*, land. Tire became Terry, and the meaning of the name having been lost it became Terry Bhaile. Baile had been aspirated, being in the qualifying place; but *bh* being equivalent to *v* Bhaile had become first Vaile and afterwards Vale. There are two places called Terryvale—Upper and Nether Terryvale.

Tersets. Small place. *Der*, small; *suidhean*, dim. of *suidhe*, place. *He* being silent disappeared, and *an* became, improperly, *'s* instead of *ie*.

Tersiinty (for Der Sithean Aite). Place on a little hill. *Der*, small; *sithean* (pronounced *shin*), hill; *aite*, place.

Tertowie. Small house. *Der*, small; *tollan*, dim. of *toll*, house.

Teuchan. Small dry pace. This place is on the margin of an O.S. map.

Teuchar. Dry shieling. *Teuch*, dry; *airidh*, shieling.

Teuchitfold, Teuchithaugh. Teuchit is the Scotch name for a lapwing. The name doubtless represents some Gaelic words which the bird was supposed to utter. Lapwings frequent heathery ground when they arrive in spring, because they find food among the heather and safe places for their nests. In autumn they descend to the lower ground.

Thain's Burn. Burn named after a man named Thain, who lived near it.

Thainston, Thainestone. Seat of the Thane of Kintore.

The thanes paid fixed rents for their estates but did not give military service.

THERNIE (for Charnach). Hilly place. *Charnach, carnach* asp., abounding in knolls. *Ch* had become *th*, and *ach* had become *ie*. See KNAPS OF THERNIE.

THIEF'S CRAIG, THIEF'S ROCK. Places where thieves were hanged. Craig and rock are both translations of *creag*, which in names means hill and sometimes rock. Hill is the appropriate meaning here.

THIEF'S BURN, THIEF'S POT, THIEF'S WELL. Places where thieves convicted at a barony court were drowned. At a well a hole had been dug and filled with water from the well. Usually men were hanged, and young lads and women were drowned.

THIEF'S EYE (for Tigh-suidhe). Site of a house. *Tigh*, house; *suidhe* (*dh* silent), site.

THIEF'S LOUP. A place in a long narrow chasm near Boddam, into which the sea enters. It is nearly 100 feet wide, but the name implies that a thief jumped across it to escape from pursuers.

THIEF'S SLACK. Place in a hollow where thieves lurked to rob travellers.

THIEF'S WELL (perhaps for Tigh Well). Well at a house. There is not a house near the well now.

THINDAM (for Dig Fine). Dam of the hill. *Dig*, dam; *fine*, gen. of *fin*, hill. *F* is an aspirated letter and it had been changed to *th*, another aspirated letter, when *dig* was translated into *dam*. Thus *fine* became *thine*, which was made *thin* to convert it into an adjective qualifying *dam*. It was also put first to be in the qualifying place in the English manner.

THINFORDS (for Ath an Fine). Ford of the hill. *Ath*, ford; *an*, of the; *fine*, gen. of *fin*, hill. But the name had come to be regarded as Athan Fine, fords of the hill, and when *athan* was translated it was made *fords* instead of *ford of*. *F*, an aspirated letter, had been changed to *th*, another aspirated letter. See THINDAM.

THOMASTOWN (for Baile Tuim). Town on the hill. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill. Tom had been supposed to be an English colloquial name and had been changed to Thomas.

THOMSON BURN. This must be a modern name, for the burn appears to have been identified with one mentioned in a modern song. But Thom might be for *tom*, hill, and *son* for *sithean* (*th* silent), hill.

THORNDALE. Small vale growing thorn trees. In an ancient name *thorn* would represent *charn*, *carn* asp., hill.

Thornhill. Both parts mean hill. *Carn*, hill. *C* had become *ch*, which had been changed to *th*.

Thornroan (for Roinn Chairn). Point of the hill. *Roinn*, point; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. *Ch* had become *th*, and the second part of the name had been put first. This is shown by its being aspirated and by retaining the accent.

Thornton (for Baile a' Chairn). Town on the hill. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill. *Baile* had been translated and put last, and then *a'* had been omitted.

Thornyford (for Ath a' Chairn). Ford of the hill. *Ath*, ford; *a'*, of the; *chairn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Thornymuick (for Torr na Muich). Hill of the mist. *Torr*, steep flat-topped hill; *na*, of the; *muich*, gen. of *muc*, mist.

Thornywest Well (for Tobar Carn a' Bheiste). Well of the hill of the beast. *Tobar*, well; *carn*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bheiste*, gen. asp. of *beist*, beast. The ancient Celts had a dread of many imaginary animals. *Beist* is masculine here.

Threepleton. Three farms held under the same lease. Before 1782 it was the custom to let a large farm, called a "plough," to three tenants jointly, who were bound to furnish each a specified number of oxen for the common plough. After 1782 the large farms were divided. Hence the names Upperthird, Middlethird, and Netherthird.

Threepnook (for Cuil a' Threith). Nook of the hill. *Cuil*, nook; *a'*, of the; *threith*, gen. asp. of *triath*, hill. To become *threep triath* passed through the following forms:—*triath*, *threith*, *threiph*, *threip*, *threep*. When *cuil* was translated and put last *a'* had to be omitted because it could not qualify *cuil*.

Thriepfield (for Achadh a' Threith). Field of the hill. *Achadh*, field; *a'*, of the; *threith*, gen. asp. of *triath*, hill. See Threepnook.

Throat, The. Gorge, ravine. The use of this term for gorges seems to have originated in throat being the English for Latin *gula*, the throat, from which *gullet* and *gully* are derived.

Throopmuir (for Moine a' Threith). Moor of the hill. *Moine*, moor; *a'*, of the; *threith*, gen. asp. of *triath*, hill. See Threepnook.

Thunder Hole (for Toll Feun Airidhe). Howe of the hill of the shieling. *Toll*, howe; *feun*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Toll* had been aspirated, and then initial *t* had been lost. *Feun* is a provincial variant of *fin*, hill. *F* became *th*, and *d* had been inserted after *n*, as in sound, thunder.

Thunderton (for Baile Feun Airidhe). Town of the hill of the shieling. *Baile*, town; *feun*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of

airidh, shieling. *Feun* is a variant of *fin*, hill. *F* had become *th*, and *d* had been inserted for euphony after *n*.

Tiberchindy. Well at a small fold. *Tobar*, well; *chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., small fold. *A* and *n* had been transposed, and *d* had been inserted for euphony.

Tiffery. House on a shieling. *Tigh*, house; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. Aspirated *g* became aspirated *p* or its equivalent *f*.

Tifty. House of rest. Originally the name had been Tigh Taimh (pronounced *tee tave*), but the order of the parts had been changed in post-Gaelic times to get the qualifying word first, as in English words of two parts. *Tigh*, house; *taimh*, gen. of *tamh*, rest. Tifty is on the old main road from Aberdeen by the old Bridge of Don, Oldmeldrum, and Fyvie to Gamrie, and the name would have been suitable for a roadside inn.

Tile Burn. Burn by which small vessels and boats had access to the brick and tile works at Seaton. *Tuile* (French), tile, from Latin *tegula*, little cover. The Tile Burn is the lower part of the Powis Burn.

Tillakae. Hill of the fold. *Tulach*, hill; *a'*, of the; *cuith*, gen. of *cuith*, fold.

Tillathrowie (for Tulach Fraochach). Heathery hill. *Tulach*, hill; *fraochach*, heathery. *F*, which is equivalent to *ph*, had become *th*; *ch* had become *bh*, which is equivalent to *w*; and *ach* had become *ie*.

Tillenhilt. Hill of the burn. *Tulach*, hill; *an*, of the; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

Tillenteach (for Tulach an Teach). Hill of the house. *Tulach*, hill; *an*, of the; *teach*, house, mansion.

Tillenturk. Hill of the boar. *Tulach*, hill; *an*, of the; *tuirc*, gen. of *torc*, boar.

Tillery (for Tulach Reigh). Hill of the gallows. *Tulach*, hill; *reigh*, gen. of *regh*, gallows, cross. In a rhyme regarding the Church of Deer in which Tillery is named it probably means hillock of the cross. *Eigh* sounds *ae-yc*.

Tilliescook. Hill of clumsy shape. *Tulach*, hill; *sgugach*, clumsy.

Tillyboy. Yellow hill. *Tulach*, round hill; *buidhe*, yellow, growing broom.

Tillioch. Hill of the howe. *Tulach*, hill; *iochd*, howe.

Tillishogle, Tillyshogle, (for Tulach Sughail). Wet hill. *Tulach*, hill; *sughail*, wet.

Tillyangus (for Tulach Aonach). Both parts mean hill. *Tulach*, small round hill; *aonach*, hill, heath. Probably the place had been known by both names and after a time the two had been combined.

Tillybin. Both parts mean hill. *Tulach*, hill; *beinn*, hill.

Tillybirloch (for Tulach Bior Laimh). Hill of the burn of the hill. *Tulach*, hill; *bior*, burn; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill. *Lamh* has sometimes become *loch*.

Tillybo. Hill of the cows. *Tulach*, hill; *bo*, gen. plural of *bo*, cow.

Tillybreedless. Hill of the judgment-seat enclosure. *Tulach*, hill; *breith*, judgment; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, enclosure.

Tillybreen. Hill of filth. *Tulach*, hill; *brein*, filth. When a hill covered with peat-moss has lost its natural coat of heather it becomes unspeakably filthy and almost impassable after rain. Breen might represent *braoin*, gen. of *braon*, hill burn.

Tillybrigg. Hill of moisture. *Tulach*, hill; *brigh*, sap.

Tillybrother (for Tulach Treith Airidhe). Hill of the hill of the shieling. *Tulach*, hill; *treith*, gen. of *triath*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Tulach* is an addition prefixed after the meaning of the second part had been lost. *Brother* had been at first pronounced *brither* in the Scotch way. *T* of *treith* had passed through the following stages:— *t*, *th*, *bh*, *b*. *Triath* is an Irish word, but it is in Threepnook, Thriepfold, Throopmuir, Troup, with the meaning hill.

Tillycairn. Both parts mean hill. The first part had been prefixed to the second to explain it after its original meaning had been lost. *Tulach*, rounded knoll; *cairn*, for *carn*, hill.

Tillychaddy. Long hill. *Tulach*, hill; *fada*, long.

Tillychardoch (for Tulach Ardan). Both parts mean height, the second having been added to explain the first. *Tulach*, hill; *ardan*, dim. of *ard*, hill. *Ardan* had become first *ardie*, then *ardo*, and lastly *ardoch*, as if it were an adjective.

Tillychetly (for Tulach Chuitail). Hill of the fold for cattle. *Tulach*, hill; *chuitail*, *cuitail* asp., fold.

Tillyching (for Tulach Choinne). Knoll of assembly. *Tulach*, knoll; *choinne*, *coinne* asp., meeting, probably at a barony court.

Tillycorthie. Hill of the small circle. *Tulach*, hill; *corthain*, gen. of *corthan*, small circle, stone circle guarding a grave.

Tillychrad (for Tulach a' Chradh). Hill of the wild duck. *Tulach*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chradh*, gen. asp. of *cradh*, large wild duck, shelldrake.

Tillycroy. Both parts of the name mean hill. *Tulach*, hill; *cruach*, steep high hill.

Tillydaff. Hill of the oxen. *Tulach*, hill; *damh*, gen. plural of *damh*, ox, deer.

TILLYDESK. Hillside facing the south. *Tulach*, hill; *deas*, south.

TILLYDRINE. Hill of the sloe. *Tulach*, hill; *droighinn*, gen. of *droigheann*, sloe.

TILLYDRON. Hill of the ridge. *Tulach*, hill; *dronn*, ridge, back.

TILLYDUFF. Black hill. *Tulach*, hill; *dubh*, black.

TILLYDUKE. Hill of darkness. *Tulach*, hill; *duibh*, gen. of *dubh*, darkness, blackness. The steps of the change from *duibh* to *duke* had been *duich*, *duic*, *duke*. Not infrequently one aspirated letter is changed into another.

TILLYEVE. Hill of the fold. *Tulach*, hill; *chuith*, *cuith* asp., fold. *Chu* had become silent and had been lost; *th* had become *bh*, sounded *v*; and *ibh* had become *eve*.

TILLYFAR. Hill land. *Tulach*, hill; *far*, land under cultivation.

TILLYFAUD, TILLYFAULD. Hill of peats. *Tulach*, hill; *fad*, gen. plural of *fad*, peat. The letters *u* and *l* had been intended to show that *a* was long.

TILLYFODDIE. Hill abounding in peats. *Tulach*, hill; *foideach*, abounding in peats.

TILLYFOUR. Hill of grass. *Tulach*, hill; *feoir*, gen. of *feur*, grass.

TILLYFOURE. Grassy hill. *Tulach*, hill; *feurach*, abounding in grass.

TILLYFOURIE. Hill of the spring. *Tulach*, hill; *fuarain*, gen. of *fuaran*, spring. Or, Hill abounding in grass. *Tulach*, hill; *feurach*, grassy.

TILLYFRO. Hill of the wattled fold. *Tulach*, hill; *cro*, sheep-fold.

TILLYFRUSKIE. Hill of the crossing. *Tulach*, hill; *chraisg*, gen. asp. of *crasg*, crossing. *Ch* had become *fh*, then the aspirate *h* had been dropped.

TILLYFUNTER HILLOCK. *Tulach*, hill, the first part of the name, is an addition made to explain the last part whose meaning had been lost. The original form of the last part had been Tir Fine, land of the hill. *Tir*, land; *fine*, gen. of *fin*, hill. *Fin* becomes *fund* in Ord Fundlie.

TILLYGARMONTH. Hill of the rough moor. *Tulach*, hill; *garbh*, rough; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, moor, hill.

TILLYGREIG. Both parts mean hill. *Tulach*, hill; *crcag*, hill.

TILLYHERMACK. Hill of the buzzard. *Tulach*, hill; *armuigh*, buzzard. Before grouse were preserved the buzzard (*Circus aeruginosus*) was abundant among the heathery hills. Now it is extinct. Newton ("Ency. Brit." IV.) says it was not destructive to game. It bred on hills and islands

in lochs. See "Gaelic Names of Beasts, Birds, etc.," by A. R. Forbes.

TILLYHILT. Hill near a burn. *Tulach*, hill; *uillt*, gen. of *allt*, burn.

TILLYKERRIE, TILLYKIRRIE. Hill of sheep. *Tulach*, hill; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, sheep.

TILLYLODGE (for Tulach Lodach). Hill abounding in pools. *Tulach*, hill; *lodach*, abounding in wet places.

TILLYMAIR. Hill of the judge. *Tulach*, hill; *maoir*, gen. of *maor*, officer of justice, mair. The place may have been the seat of a court.

TILLYMANNOCH. Middle hill. *Tulach*, hill; *meadhonach*, middle.

TILLYMAUD. Hill of the seat of judgment. *Tulach*, hill; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice.

TILLYMAULD (for Tulach Maol). Bare hill. *Tulach*, hill; *maol*, bald.

TILLYMORGAN. Hill of the big cattle-fold. *Tulach*, hill; *mor*, great; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattlefold. There are traces of a circular enclosure 260 feet in diameter on the east brow of the hill.

TILLYMUICK. Hill of the swine. *Tulach*, hill; *muc*, gen. plural of *muc*, pig. A swine-fold on Bennachie gives the name to this hill. Swine were sent to hill pastures along with dairy cows.

TILLYNAMOLT (for Tulach nan Mult). Hill of the wedders. *Tulach*, hill; *nan*, of the; *molt*, gen. plural of *molt*, wedder.

TILLYNECKLE (for Tulach na Faicille). Hill of the watch. *Tulach*, hill; *na*, of the; *faicille*, gen. of *faicill*, watch. *F* being an aspirated letter, equivalent to *ph*, is liable to be lost. *Fh* is nearly always silent and is lost.

TILLYORN (for Tulach Charn). Hill. *Tulach*, hill; *charn*, *carn* asp., hill. *Ch* of *charn* had been lost under the influence of final *ch* in *tulach*.

TILLYPESTLE. Small hill. *Tulach*, hill; *paisdeil*, diminutive.

TILPHOUDIE. Peat hill. *Tulach*, hill; *foideach*, abounding in peats.

TILLYPRONIE. Knoll of pounding or bruising. *Tulach*, knoll; *pronnaidh*, gen. of *pronnadh*, pounding. The reference might be to a hill where whins were bruised for winter food for cattle and horses by a large millstone revolving on its edge. Meal was made in primitive times by pounding dried oats in small cups made in earth-fast stones and in small slabs.

TILLYREACH. Grey hill. *Tulach*, hill; *riach*, grey, brindled.

Tillyronach. Pointed hill. *Tulach*, knoll; *roinneach*, having a sharp point.

Tillyshogle. See Tillishogle.

Tillyskukie. Hill of clumsy shape. *Tulach*, hill; *sgugach*, clumsy.

Tillysnaught. Bare hill. *Tulach*, hill; *nochd*, bare, naked. *S* is sometimes inserted before *n*, as in *snip*, to nip.

Tillysoul. Wet hill. *Tulach*, hill; *soghail*, wet. *Gh* had been silent and had been lost.

Tillytarmont (for Tulach Torr Monadh). All the three parts mean hill. The oldest had been *torr*, which had been corrupted into *tar* and then needed additions to explain it.

Tillywater (for Tulach Uachdar). Upper hill. *Tulach*, hill; *uachdar* (*ch* silent), upper.

Tilquhillie (for Tulach Choille). Both parts of the name mean the same thing. *Tulach*, hill; *choille*, *coille* asp., hill. The first part had been added to give the meaning of *coille* after it had been forgotten.

Timberford. Ford laid with wood. The trunks of trees were laid close to one another, up and down, to prevent the excavation of holes in the river bed in spates.

Tippercowan. Well of the howe. *Tobar*, well; *cobhain*, gen. of *cobhan*, howe.

Tipperty (for Tobairte). Wells. *Tobairte*, plural of *tobar*, well, formed by adding *te* to the gen. singular. The plural is sometimes used in names of places where there is only one well. See St John's Wells, Fyvie.

Tippet Hill, The Tippoch. Lumpy mass of a hill. *Taipeach*, lumpy, rough.

Tirebagger (for Tulach Bac Airidhe). Hill of the peat-moss of the shieling. *Tulach*, hill; *bac*, peat-moss; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling.

Tirrygowan (for Tillygowan). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Tulach*, hill; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, cattle-fold.

Titaboutie, Tabourtee (1696). Titaboutie is for Tigh a' Buailteach, dwelling-house at the cow-byre. *Tigh*, house; *a'*, of the; *buailteach*, cow-byre. The cow-byre had been a large hut accommodating all the cows on a summer shieling, and the house had been the residence of the dairy-women. Tabourtee represents Tamh a' Buair-teach, house of the cow-byre. *Tamh*, house; *a'*, of the; *buair-teach*, gen. of *buar-teach*, cow-byre.

Toberairy. Well of the shiel. *Tobar*, well; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shiel or summer hut for women in charge of cows at pasture.

Tobar Fuar. Cold spring. *Tobar*, well; *fuar*, cold.

Tobar Machar. Well of the level place. *Tobar*, well;

machair, gen. of *machair*, plain. The usual gen. of *machair* is *macharach*.

Tobar Ruadh. Red well. Well whose water is tinged red with iron oxide. *Tobar*, well; *ruadh*, red.

Tocher. Casay. *Tocher*, casay or raised road through a wet place, footpath made by laying down wickerwork in a muddy place.

Tocher, Over. Farm above a place where a marsh and a burn were crossed by a casay and stepping-stones. See Tocher.

Tocherford. Ford at a place where there was a row of stones across a burn. *Tochar*, casay, stepping-stones.

Tochy Burn. North burn. *Tuathach* (*th* silent), northern.

Toddlehill, Toddlehills. Hills in which there are tod holes or foxes' dens.

Toddley Hill. Grass land on a hill where there were foxes. *Tod* (Scotch), fox; *ley*, grassy place.

Todfold, Tod's Fauld. Small enclosed field outside the cultivated area on a farm. It was manured by keeping cattle on it at night, and then it was cropped for a short time. *Todhar*, field manured by cattle.

Todholes. Foxes' dens. In old raised marine beaches foxes excavate long tunnels which by friction and scraping increase greatly in diameter. Long-occupied holes are of great size internally. There is a raised beach at 400 feet above sea, and some of the todholes are at this level.

Todlachie (for Tod Lamhan). Tod's hill. *Lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Mh* had become *ch*, and *an* had been changed to the Scotch dim. *ie*.

Tod's Fauld. See Todfold.

Tod's Hill. Fox's hill. *Tod* (Scotch), fox.

Tod's Strath. Fox's howe. *Tod* (Scotch), fox; *srath*, level valley of a river.

Todstone. Stone of the fox. *Tod* (Scotch), fox.

Todswells. Warm well. *Teodh*, verb, to warm.

Tofthills. Uncultivated hill where a small clearance had been made and a dwelling had been built.

Tolbooth, Toll Booth. Tent or office where toll was levied on cattle entering a market or on provisions entering a burgh. In connection with the toll-booth of a town there was usually a place where offenders could be detained for a time. Hence a toll-booth came to mean a prison.

Toldhu. Black hollow. *Toll*, hollow, howe; *dubh*, black, dark.

Tolduquhill. Hollow of the black hill. *Toll*, hollow; *dubh*, black; *choille*, gen. asp. of *coille*, hill.

Tolla. Hill. *Tulach*, hill.

Tollafraick. Hill of heather. *Tulach*, hill; *fraoich*, gen. of *fraoch*, heather.

Tollohill. Both parts mean hill, the second being a translation of the first. *Tulach*, hill.

Tolly, Tollybrae. Tolly means little howe. *Tollan*, dim. of *toll*, howe. Tollybrae, brae above a little howe.

Tolm Buirich. Hill of the rutting of deer. *Tolm*, hillock, hill; *buirich*, gen. of *buireach*, rutting, bellowing of deer.

Tolmaads, Tolmauds. Hollow where there was a small hillock at which courts of justice were held. *Toll*, howe; *modain*, gen. of *modan*, dim. of *mod*, mound where courts were held. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*.

Tolmount. Both parts mean hill. *Tolm*, hill; *monadh*, hill, heath.

Tolophin. Hollow on the side of a hill. *Toll*, howe; *finc*, gen. of *fin*, hill.

Tolquhon (for Toll Chon). Howe of dogs. *Toll*, howe; *chon*, gen. plural asp. of *cu*, dog, fox, water-rat, squirrel, badger, or any other small quadruped.

Tom. Hill, round hillock, rising ground, eminence.

Tom, The (for An Tom). The hill. *An*, the; *tom*, hill.

Tom a' Bhealaidh. Hill of the broom. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhealaidh*, gen. asp. of *bealaidh*, broom. The hill is nearly 2000 feet high and it is crossed by a road. This makes it likely that the last word should be *bhealaich*, the gen. asp. of *bealach*, pass, road.

Tom a' Bhealuidh. Hill of the broom. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhealuidh*, gen. asp. of *bealuidh*, broom.

Tom a' Bhuraich (for Tom a' Bhuiridh). Hill of the rutting of deer. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bhuiridh*, gen. asp. of *buireadh*, rutting, roaring, bellowing.

Tom a' Chaisteil. Hill of the castle. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chaisteil*, gen. asp. of *caisteal*, castle. The castle hill had been the seat of the courts of the barony of Glenbucket, and the place where criminals were hanged.

Tom a' Chaoruinn. Hill of the rowan-tree. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chaoruinn*, gen. asp. of *caorunn*, rowan-tree.

Tom a' Char, Tomachar. Hill of the fen. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *char*, gen. asp. of *car*, fen, level hilly ground. There is a pool on the top of the hill.

Tom a' Charraigh. Hill of the stone. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the *charraige*, gen. asp. of *carraig*, pillar, rock.

Tom a' Chatha. Hill of the path. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chatha*, gen. asp. of *cath*, path. See Ca.

Tom a' Chuir, Tom a' Churr. Hill of the hole. *Tom*, hill; *chuir*, gen. asp. of *curr*, pit, hole. The normal form of

the gen. of *curr* is *corra*, but *cuir* and *curr* are also found in names.

Tom a' Gharraidh. Hill of the enclosure. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *gharraidh*, gen. asp. of *garradh*, garden, fold, any enclosed place.

Tom an Lagain. Hill of the little howe. *Tom*, hill; *an*, of the; *lagain*, gen. of *lagan*, little howe.

Tom an Totaich (for Toman Tothach). Vapoury knoll. *Toman*, knoll; *tothach*, vapoury. Probably the knoll is so named because in a calm, frosty winter morning when the sun shines on it the hoar-frost on the ground is converted into invisible vapour, which afterwards becomes visible when it rises into the cold atmosphere.

Tom an Uird. The top of the high ground. *Tom*, hill; *an*, of the; *uird*, gen. of *ord*, hill, upland.

Tom Anthon (probably for Tom an Chona). Hill of the cotton-grass. *Tom*, hill; *an*, of the; *chona*, gen. asp. of *cona*, cotton-grass, cat's-tail (*Eriophorum angustifolium*). *Ch* often became *th*.

Tom Bad a' Mhonaidh. Hill of the grove on the moor. *Tom*, hill; *bad*, bush; *a'*, of the; *mhonaidh*, gen. asp. of *monadh*, moor, hill.

Tom Ban. White hill. *Tom*, hill; *ban*, white. See Chuithail.

Tom Beith, Tombay. Hill of birches. *Tom*, hill; *beith*, gen. plural of *beith*, birch-tree.

Tom Bheithe. Hill of the birch. *Tom*, hill; *bheithe*, gen. asp. of *beith*, birch-tree.

Tom Breac, Tombreck. Hill showing patches of different colour from the main part. *Tom*, hill; *breac*, spotted, dappled.

Tom Buailteach. Hill of the cow-houses. *Tom*, hill; *buailteach*, gen. plural of *buailteach*, byre, cow-house occupied only in summer.

Tom Buirich. Hill of rutting. *Tom*, hill; *buirich*, rutting of deer.

Tom Cholige. Hill of the Cholige burn. *Tom*, hill; *choilleig*, gen. asp. of *coilleag*, loud cheerful sound.

Tom Dubh. Black hill. *Tom*, hill; *dubh*, black.

Tom Dunan. Both parts mean hill. *Tom*, hill; *dunan*, dim. of *dun*, hill. The first had been added to explain the second.

Tom Full (for Tom a' Chuil). Hill of the bottom. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the (suppressed); *chuil*, gen. asp. of *cul*, bottom. The name is given to a hillock having on the top a hollow with a closed curved end, between two borders of higher ground. The letter *c* had been aspirated and *ch* had been changed to *ph*, which is *f*.

Tom Garchory. Hill of the rough corry. *Tom*, hill; *garbh*, rough; *choire*, gen. asp. of *coire*, corry.

Tom Giubhais. Fir hill. *Tom*, hill; *giubhais*, gen. of *giubhas*, fir.

Tom Glady Wood. Wood of the protected hill. *Tom*, hill; *gleidhte*, protected, preserved, retained from general pasturing.

Tom Harlach (for Tom Airidh Laimh). Hill of the shieling on the hill. *Tom*, hill; *airidh*, shieling; *laimh*, gen. asp. of *lamh*, hill. Tom is probably a late addition.

Tom Lair. Hill of the cultivated ground. *Tom*, hill; *lair*, gen. of *lar*, ground.

Tom Liath. Grey hill. *Tom*, hill; *liath*, grey.

Tom Meann. Hill of the kids. *Tom*, hill; *meann*, gen. plural of *meann*, kid.

Tom Mor. Big hill. *Tom*, hill; *mor*, big.

Tom na Croich, Tom na Croiche. Hill of the gallows. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *croiche*, gen. of *croich*, gallows.

Tom na Dubh Bhruaich. Hill of the black bank. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *dubh*, black; *bhruaich*, gen. asp. of *bruach*, bank.

Tom na Gabhar. Hill of the goat. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *gabhair*, gen. of *gabhar*, goat.

Tom na h-Elrig. Hill of the rocky slope. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *ail*, gen. of *al*, hill, rocky hill; *ruigh*, slope at the base of a hill.

Tom na h-Ola. Hill of the oil. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *h* (euphonic); *olaidh*, gen. of *ola*, oil. Scum on water impregnated with iron is supposed to be oil.

Tom na Moine. Hill of the moor. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *moine*, gen. of *moine*, moor.

Tom na Wan Wood. Wood of the hill of the lambs. *Tom*, hill; *nan*, of the; *uan*, gen. plural of *uan*, lamb.

Tom of Balnoe. Hill of new town. *Tom*, hill; *baile*, town; *nodha*, new.

Tom Odhar. Dun hill. *Tom*, hill; *odhar*, dun.

Tom Tough's Well (probably originally Tobar Tulaich). Well of the hill. *Tobar*, well; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill. When *tobar* was translated into *well* and put last, *tom*, hill, had been prefixed.

Tom Ullachie. Hill of preparation. *Tom*, hill; *ullachaidh*, gen. of *ullachadh*, preparation. The name seems to refer to sorting cattle collected at markets and arranging them for their journey southward. See Loch Ullachie.

Tomachal. Hill of the narrow place. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chaoil*, gen. asp. of *caol*, narrow.

Tomachallich (for Tom a' Choilich). Hill of the burn. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *choilich*, gen. asp. of *coileach*, hill burn

Tomachon (for Tom a' Chona). Hill of cotton-grass. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chona*, gen. asp. of *cona*, cotton-grass, cat's-tail grass (*Eriophorum angustifolium*).

Tomachuirn. Hill of the hill—a tautological name. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *chuirn*, gen. asp. of *carn*, hill.

Tomanchapel (for Tom an Seipeil). Hill of the chapel. *Tom*, hill; *an*, of the; *seipeil*, gen. of *seipeal*, chapel.

Tombay. See Tom Beith.

Tombeg. Little hill. *Tom*, hill; *beag*, little.

Tombreck. See Tom Breac.

Tomcur (for Tom Curra). Hill of the bend in the Deveron. *Tom*, hill; *curra*, gen. of *curr*, pit, hole, corner.

Tomdarroch. Oak hill. *Tom*, hill; *daraich*, gen. of *darach*, oak tree, oak wood.

Tomdubh. See Tom Dubh.

Tomhearn. Hill of the sloes. *Tom*, hill; *h* (euphonic); *airne*, sloe.

Tomiedhu. Black hillock. *Toman*, hillock; *dubh*, black.

Tomintoul. Knoll of the hollow. *Toman*, knoll; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, howe.

Tommy's Castle. Perhaps the first part of this name had been *toman*, little hill.

Tomnahay (for Tom na Chuidh). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, cattle-fold. *C* had become silent after aspiration. *Dh* is equivalent to *y*, and *huidh* had been at first pronounced *hoo-i-y*, later *hey*, and finally *hay*.

Tomnamoine. Same as Tom na Moine.

Tomnakiest (for Tom na Ciste). Hill of the cist. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *ciste*, cist, stone grave chamber.

Tomnavan. Hill of the women. *Tom*, hill; *nam*, of the; *bhan*, gen. plural of *ban*, woman.

Tomnaverie (for Tom na Faire). Hill of the watch. *Tom*, hill; *na*, of the; *faire*, guard. *F* is an aspirated letter, and it had been changed to *bh*, equivalent to *v*.

Tomnvey (for Tom a' Bheithe). Hill of the birch-tree. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *bheithe*, gen. asp. of *beith*, birch-tree.

Tomnavone (for Tom a' Mhoine). Hill of the moss. *Tom*, hill; *a'*, of the; *mhoine*, gen. asp. of *moine*, moss, moor.

Tom's Cairn, Tomscairn, Tam's Hill. Both parts of these names mean hill. *Tom*, hill; *carn*, hill. The insertion of *'s* had been made in the belief that Tom was a personal name in the possessive.

Tom's Forest. Forest on a hill. *Tom*, hill. *S* is non-significant, being an affix made in the mistaken belief that Tom was a man's name.

Ton Burn. Burn in the bottom of a hollow. *Ton*, bottom.

Tonley (for Ley Tona). Grassy place in the bottom of a valley. *Ley*, grass land; *tona*, gen. of *ton*, bottom.

Tonnagaoithe. Back of the wind. *Ton*, back, backside; *na*, of the; *gaoithe*, gen. of *gaoth*, wind.

Tonrin Burn. Burn at the bottom of a promontory. *Ton*, bottom; *rinne*, gen. of *rinn*, point.

Tophead. Top of the cattle-fold. *Top*, upper end; *chuid*, gen. asp. of *cuid*, cattle-fold. After aspiration *c* had become silent.

Toppies. Small tops. But perhaps the original form had been *tapan*, small top, and *an* had been made both *ie* and *s*, representing *an* both as a dim. and a plural termination.

Tor Hill (for Torr). Hill. *Torr*, steep abrupt hill.

Torandarroch. Hill of the oak wood. *Torr*, hill; *an*, of the; *daraich*, gen. of *darach*, oak, oak grove.

Torbeg. Small hill. *Torr*, steep hill; *beag*, little.

Tore Burn. Hill burn. *Torr*, steep abrupt hill.

Torgalter. Coward's grave. *Torr*, grave; *gealtaire*, gen. of *gealtair*, coward.

Torhendry (originally Ruigh Fhin). Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *fhin* (*f* silent), *fin* asp., hill. *Ruigh* was put last, and *torr*, hill, was prefixed to explain *fhin*. *D* is a euphonic insertion.

Torminade. Flat-topped abrupt hillock on a moor. *Torr*, hillock; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, moor.

Tornabuckle. Hill of the shepherd. *Torr*, steep hill; *an*, of the; *buachaille*, shepherd, cowherd.

Tornagawn. Hill of the fold. *Torr*, hill; *na*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, fold.

Tornahaish. Steep hill. *Torr*, hill; *na*, of the; *chais*, gen. asp. of *cas*, steep ascent.

Tornahatnach (for Torran Chatanach). Steep, rough hillock. *Torran*, steep, abrupt hillock; *chatanach*, *catanach* asp., rough, shaggy.

Tornamean. Hill of the kid. *Torr*, hill; *na*, of the; *minn*, gen. of *mean*, kid.

Tornauran. Hill of the little water. *Torr*, steep flat-topped hill; *na*, of the; *ourain*, gen. of *ouran*, small stream. See Our.

Tornaveen (for Torr na Bheinne). Hill of the hill. Both parts mean hill. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *na*, of the; *bheinne*, gen. asp. of *beinn*, hill.

Torphins (for Torr Finain). Both parts mean hill, and the first is a late addition to explain the second. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *finain*, gen. of *finan*, little hill. *Ain* had been changed to *s* in the belief that it was a plural termination.

Torquhandallochy (for Torr Ceann an Allachain). Hill at the head of the small stream. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *ceann*, head; *allachain*, gen. of *allachan*, dim. of *allach*, burn.

Torr Hill. The second part is a translation of the first. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hillock.

Torr na Sithinn. Hill of the fairy knoll. *Torr*, abrupt hill; *na*, of the; *sithein*, gen. of *sithean*, fairy hill.

Torr nan Sithean. Hill of the fairies. *Torr*, small steep hill; *nan*, of the; *sithean*, gen. plural of *sith*, fairy.

Torr Uainean. Hill of the little lambs. *Torr*, steep hill; *uainean*, gen. plural of *uainean*, little lamb.

Torra Duncan (for Torr an Dun Can). Hillock of the white hill. *Torr*, hillock; *an*, of the; *dun*, hill; *can*, white. Duncan is a late translation into Gaelic of Whitehill, a corruption of *chuithail*, cattle-fold.

Torran. Small, steep, abrupt hill. *Torran* is the dim. of *torr*, steep, flat-topped hill.

Torran Buidhe. Yellow little hill. *Torran*, small, steep, abrupt hill; *buidhe*, yellow.

Torran Deallaig (for Torran Deallaichte). Little steep hill cut off from others. *Torran*, little hill, *deallaichte*, separated.

Torran Dubh. Black knoll. *Torran*, knoll; *dubh*, black.

Torran Toll. Hillock in a howe. *Torran*, steep hillock with flat top; *tuill*, gen. of *toll*, howe.

Torranbuie. Yellow little knoll. *Torran*, small knoll; *buidhe*, yellow.

Torrancroy. Hard little hillock. *Torran*, small knoll; *cruaidh*, hard.

Torrandarroch. Knoll growing oaks. *Torran*, small hillock; *darach*, producing oaks.

Torrandhu. Black little hill. *Torran*, small steep hill; *dubh*, black.

Torrangin. Hillock of sand. *Torran*, small hill; *gainimh*, gen. of *gaineamh*, sand.

Torries. Small knoll. *Torran*, dim. of *torr*, knoll. *An* had been made first *ie* normally, and secondly *s* improperly.

Torrnaflossie (for Torr na Fleosga). Hill of the crown. *Torr*, hill; *na*, of the; *fleasga*, gen. of *fleasg*, crown. The hill gets its name from the appearance of its summit.

Torrnagawn. Steep round hill at a cattle-fold. *Torr*, abrupt, flat-topped hill; *na*, of the; *gabhainn*, gen. of *gabhann*, pen-fold for cattle, sheep, goats. See Cachna-minniegawn.

Torry. Small hill. *Torran*, steep, abrupt hillock. *An* became *y*.

Torry Been (for Torran Beinn). Abrupt, steep hill. *Torran*, small hill; *beinn*, hill. In post-Gaelic time *torran* had been added to *beinn* to explain it.

Torryburn. Burn from the little hill. *Torran*, dim. of *torr*, steep hillock with flat top.

Torrycrien. Small steep knoll. *Torran*, little hill; *crion*, small.

Torryhillock. Hillock. *Torran*, dim. of *torr*, steep, abrupt hill.

Torryleith, Torrylieth. Grey hill. *Torran*, little hill; *liath*, grey.

Torshinach. Fox hill. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *sionnaich*, gen. of *sionnach*, fox.

Torterston (for Baile Torr Teasach). Town at a warm hill. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *torr*, steep, flat-topped hill; *teasach*, warm. The second *r* in Torterston had been introduced under the influence of the first.

Tough. Hill. *Tulach*, hill. Tough, parish name, is not entered in the six-inch O.S. map.

Tournament Hillock. This name simply means hillock. *Torr*, hillock; *an*, of the; *monaidh*, gen. of *monadh*, hill.

Toux, Touxhill. Hill. Tulach had been corrupted to Touch, to which *s* had been added in the belief that it was a name in the possessive. *Ch* and *s* combined had made *x*, as in Bruxhill, for Bruchshill.

Towanreef (for Ruigh an Tuim). Slope of the hill. *Ruigh*, slope; *an*, of the; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill. When the meaning of the name had been lost its parts had been rearranged and the name had become Tom an Ruigh, hill of the slope, and subsequently *tom* had become *tomh*, pronounced *tow*. *Gh* of *ruigh* had been changed to *f*, which is itself an aspirated letter equivalent to *ph*.

Towie, Tolly. Small howe. *Tollan*, dim. of *toll*, howe. *O* before *ll* is usually sounded *ou*.

Towie Barclay. The part of Towie belonging to the Barclay family.

Towie Turner. The part of Towie belonging to the Turner family.

Towmill. Mill of the hollow. *Toll* (*o* pronounced *ou*), hollow.

Towleys. Grassy places in a howe. *Toll* (pronounced *toull*), hollow; *ley*, grassy place.

Tramaud (for Torr Moid). Hill of the court. *Torr*, hill; *moid*, gen. of *mod*, court of justice.

Trancie Hill. Hill of the trench. *Treinse* (Irish), trench.

Trefor Hill (for Tir For). Front land. *Tir*, land; *for*, in front of a farm or house. Sometimes *tir* and *for* become Fortrie.

Trefynie (for Tir Finain). Land of the little hill. *Tir*, land; *finain*, gen. of *finan*, small hill.

Treeroot. Perhaps the place had got this name from the root of an oak tree having been found there under moss.

Trinity Quay. This name is given to the part of the quay of the harbour of Aberdeen on the east of Market Street. The Red Friars, called also Trinitarians, had prior to 1560 a convent in the angle between Market Street and Guild Street, and this has given the name Trinity to a part of the quay and a street and a lane. *Trinitas* (Latin), the union of three in one.

Trochie. Rock like a dwarf. *Troich* or *droich*, dwarf.

Trotten Slack. Hollow along which droves of cattle passed. *Treudan*, plural of *treud*, drove; *slochd*, slack, slug, hollow between heights.

Truffhill, Truff Hillock, Truffhillock. Hillock where mossy sods with short heather on them were cut for fire-backs or for building walls. *Turf*, sod.

Troupsmill. Mill of the hill. *Threith*, gen. asp. of *triath* (Irish), hill. *Triath* passed through the following forms in becoming *troup*:—*threith*, *threiph*, *threip*, *throop*, *troup*.

Trumpeter Hillock. Hillock from which a trumpeter made signals.

Truncher Craig. Rock resembling a wooden plate on which loaves are cut into slices. *Trancher* (French), to cut. In Scotland a bread-basket is also called a truncher, in ignorance of its true meaning.

Truttle Stones. Nothing is known of the meaning of this name. It has a slight resemblance to the Gaelic word *treudail*, pertaining to a herd of cattle, being *treud*, herd, with the terminal *ail*, pertaining to. Truttle stones might mean stones set up to mark the boundary of a shieling.

Tuach Burn, Tuach Hill. North burn, North hill. *Tuach*, north.

Tula, Tullich, Tullo, Tulloch, Tullos, and Tully at the beginning of names represent *tulach*, a round-headed hill.

Tula Mutton. Middle hill. *Meadhonach*, middle.

Tullich. Hill.

Tullich Burn. Hill burn.

Tullo. Hill.

Tulloch. Hill.

Tullocharroch. Hill of the sheep. *Chaorach*, gen. plural asp. of *caora*, a sheep.

Tullochbeg. Little hill. *Beag*, little.

Tullochcoy. Hill of the cup-like hollow. *Cuach*, cup.

Tullochleys. Grassy places on a hill. *Leys*, plural of *ley*, grass land.

Tullochmacarrick. Hill of the rock. *Na*, of the; *carraige*, gen. of *carraig*, rock.

Tullochmuir. Muir on a hill.

Tullochpark. Enclosed place on a hill.

Tullochs. Little hill. *Tulachan*, dim. of *tulach*, hill. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Tullochvenus (for Tulach Bheannain). Hillock of the little hill. *Bheannain*, gen. asp. of *beannan*, little hill, which had been aspirated to show that it was a qualifying word. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*, and *bheannain* had been pronounced *veannain*. *Ain* had been regarded as a dim. termination and had been made *ie*, but afterwards it had been regarded as a plural termination and *s* had been added to *ie*, making *veannies*, which is now *venus*.

Tullochwhinty (for Tulach Choinnte). Hill of meetings. *Choinnte*, euphonic plural asp. of *coinne*, meeting.

Tulloford. Ford on a hill.

Tullos House. Mansion on a small hill. *Tulachan*, dim. of *tulach*, hill. *An* had been made *s* instead of *ie*.

Tullykeira. Hill of sheep. *Tulach*, hill; *chaorach*, gen. plural of *caora*, sheep.

Tullynessle (for Tulach an Iseil). Hill of the glen. *Tulach*, hill; *an*, of the; *iseil*, gen. of *iseal*, glen, hollow.

Tully's Cairn. This is a cairn on a long hill road, serving as a guide. The name had probably been at first Carn Tulaich, cairn of the hill. *Carn*, cairn; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill. The order of the parts had been changed, and *tully* having been supposed to be a personal name *'s* had been added to convert it into the possessive.

Tumuli. Heaps. *Tumulus* (Latin), heap of stones or earth. In some places heaps have been formed of stones gathered off the ground to let more grass grow, or to facilitate the cultivation of the ground. Many tumuli have been found to cover urns and cists containing calcined bones or skeletons of uncremated bodies. More modern cairns mark the site of places where persons were killed or found dead. Tumuli are supposed to mark the site of an engagement between Lulach and Malcolm Canmore in 1057.

Turaraich. Dry Plain. *Tur*, dry; *araich*, plain.

Turclossie. Hill of peace. *Torr*, steep hill; *closaidh*, gen. of *closadh*, quiet.

Turfcraig, Turfgate, Turfhill, Turfslack. Turf means peaty soil growing heather or grass, from which were cut sods suitable for building walls or for placing at the back of hearth fires. *Craig* means hill, *gate* is a road, and *slack* is hollow between two heights.

Turk Wood (for Coille Tuirc). Hill of swine. *Coille*, hill, wood; *tuirc*, gen. of *torc*, pig, hog, boar. *Coille* in old Gaelic means hill, not wood.

Turlundie (for Torr Fhliuchanach). Wet hill. *Torr*,

hill; *fhliuchanach, fliuchanach* asp., wet. *Fh* being silent had been lost; *ch* had also been lost, and *ach* had become *ie*, giving Liuanie. *D* had been inserted after *n*.

Turnalief (for Torr na Laimh). Hill. Both parts mean hill. *Torr*, hill; *na*, of the; *laimh*, gen. of *lamh*, hill.

Turner Hall. Mansion on an estate belonging about 1732 to a man named Turner.

Turnishaw Hill (for Torr na Sithe). Hill of the fairy. *Torr*, steep, abrupt hill; *na*, of the; *sithe* (pronounced *shee*), gen. of *sith*, fairy. *Sith* also means hill, and the second part may have been added to explain the first. In Poll Book (1696) Turnishaw is made Turnasse, which would represent Torr an Eas, hill of the burn. *Torr*, hill; *an*, of the; *eas* (pronounced *ass*), burn. In names *eas* is often rendered *ash*.

Turquschoonach. Frosty hill. *Torr*, hill; *chuisneach, cuisneach* asp., frosty.

Turriff. Hill of the circular enclosure. *Torr*, steep, flat-topped hill; *rath*, circle round a grave, fold. *Th* had become *ph*, equivalent to *f*. Riff may represent *ruigh*, slope of a hill. The accent on *tur* indicates transposition of the parts, and the name may mean slope of the hill, referring to the site of the castle and the manse.

Tuskie Braigh (for Braigh an t-Uisge). Hill of the water. *Braigh*, hill; *an t-*, of the; *uisge*, water. When *braigh* was put last *an* had been dropped as not being appropriate for it, but *t* had been left and annexed to *uisge*.

Tweed-dale (for Dail Tuid). Field of the haycock. *Dail*, riverside field; *tuid*, gen. of *tud*, cock of hay. The name had been given to a riverside haugh where grass was cut and made into hay.

Tyaksnook (for Tigh na Cuile). House at a corner. *Tigh*, house; *na*, of the; *cuile*, gen of *cuil*, nook, corner.

Tynabaich. House of the cow-byre. *Tigh*, house; *na*, of the; *bathaich*, gen. of *bathach* (*th* silent), cow-byre.

Tyrie (for Tirean). Small place. *Tirean*, dim. of *tir*, land. *Ean* had become *ie*.

Tyries. Bit of land. *Tirean*, small bit of land. Final *an* had been translated into *ie*, and afterwards *s* had been added in the belief that it was the plural termination.

Tyrebagger (for Tulach Bac Airidhe). Hill of the moss of the shieling. *Tulach*, hill; *bac*, peat-moss; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Tulach* becomes *tilly*, and this is sometimes corrupted into *tirry*.

Tyronhill. Hilly places. *Tirean*, plural of *tir*, land.

Udny (for Uchdan). Brae of a slight eminence. *Uchdan*, dim. of *uchd*, breast. The letters *a* and *n* had been transposed, as in nearly all names ending in *ny* or *nie*.

Ugie. River flowing with an unbroken surface. *Uidh*, smooth-flowing river. The sound of *dh* resembles that of *gh*, and in both the sound of *ye* is audible. The last ten miles of the course of the river have little fall.

Ulaw (for Lamh Chuith). Hill of the fold. *Lamh*, hill; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*. Lamh and Chuith had lost the aspirated letters and had then been transposed to get the accented syllable first. This had produced Ui La, which is now Ulaw.

Uisge na Meann. Water of the kids. *Uisge*, water; *nan*, of the; *meann*, gen. plural of *meann*, kid.

Uncle's Hillock. Perhaps the first part represents An Coillean, the hillock. *An*, the; *coillean*, hillock, with *an* changed to *s* instead of *ie*.

Une. Old form of Oyne. See "Collections," p. 120.

Union Street. Street whose name commemorates the Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

Upperthird. The uppermost of three parts into which a large farm had been divided after 1782. See Netherthird and Middlethird.

Uppertown. In Gaelic Baile Uachdar. *Baile*, town; *uachdar*, upper.

Upper Watererne. See Waterene.

Urie, Ury. River. *Ouran*, dim. of *our*, stream. In the Chartulary of Lindores Abbey the Shevock is called Ourie. The modern Urie rises on the north side of Wind's Eye hill. It is called The Glen Water and The Kellock, and it joins the Don at Inverurie.

Valentine Burn (for Allt Bhaile Taine). Burn of the town of wealth in cattle. *Allt*, burn; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town; *taine*, gen. of *tain*, herd, wealth in cattle. *Baile* had been aspirated because it is a qualifying word, and as *bh* is equivalent to *v* it had become *vaile*, now *vale*.

Vat, The. In Gaelic Am Bat. The bath. *Bat* had been aspirated, and as *bh* is equivalent to *v* it had been pronounced *am vat*, meaning the bath.

Vennie (for Bheannan). Little hill. *Bheannan*, *beannan* asp., little hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *v*, and *an* had been translated into *ie* in Scotch.

Veshels, The. In Gaelic Am Bhasailan. The dangerous rocks. *Am*, the; *bhasailan*, *basal* asp., with the plural termination *an* added. Then, by translating *am* into *the* and *an* into *s* and changing *bh* to its equivalent *v*, the name becomes The Vasails. The Veshels are rocks very near to the coast of Cruden.

Viaduct. A road on arches crossing a hollow at a high

elevation. The name represents the Latin words *via ducta*, way led over something.

Vine. Old form of Oyne. See "Collections," p. 120.

Vitrified Fort. Places called by this title are ancient cattle-folds. Attempts had been made in the course of erection to fuse the walls together by means of wood ashes, salt, or dry seaweed. On Dunnideer the fusion had been successfully effected but not on the Tap of Noth.

Waggle Hill (for Bhagach Aill Hill). Big hill. *Bhagach*, *bagach* asp., big; *aill*, hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*. *Ach* had been lost, *c* being silent.

Wagley (for Bhagach Lamh). Big hill. *Bhagach*, *bagach* asp., big; *lamh* (*mh* silent), hill.

Walla Kirk. Kirk at a town. *Bhaile*, gen. asp. of *baile*, town. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. The church is said to have been dedicated to a fictitious fifth-century bishop named St Volick.

Walton. Perhaps both parts mean town. *Bhaile*, asp. form of *baile*, town, might become *wal* since *bh* is equivalent to *w*.

Wakendale (for Uachdar an Dail). Upper field. *Uachdar*, upper; *an*, of the; *dail*, field.

Wakenwae (for Bhac an Bheath). Moss of the birch. *Bhac*, *bac* asp., moss; *an*, of the; *bheath*, gen. asp. of *beath*, birch. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*.

Walker Dam. If Walker is of Gaelic origin the name means upper dam. *Uachdar*, upper.

Walkerhill (for Uachdar Tulach). Upper hill. *Uachdar*, upper; *tulach*, hill.

Wanton Wells. Town at a fold. Wanton was originally *chuitail*, *cuitail* asp., which was corrupted into Whitehill. This was turned into Gaelic by *bhandum*, white hill (*bhan*, *ban* asp., white; *dun*, hill). Wells was originally *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*, and *bhandun* became Wanton, and *bhaile* became *waile*, variously made Wall, Well, Walls, Wa's, and Wells.

Ward. Enclosed place. When the cattle on a farm were sent to distant pastures cows, calves, and work oxen were sometimes kept at home and tethered or put into wards. A small plot of grass that could be irrigated and protected was also called a ward.

Ward, The. The prefix "the" indicates a public ward to which all the cows in a district or hamlet could be sent. The village now called Port Erroll was formerly called The Ward.

Ward Hill, Wardend, Wardford, Wardhead, Ward-

HOUSE, WARDS. These places had all taken their name from being enclosed or in the neighbourhood of enclosed places. Small plots reserved for cutting grass or for hay were called wards.

WARDHOUSE. The residence provided for a person in charge of cattle in a ward.

WARDS OF FAICHHILL. Enclosed places in which live stock were guarded. *Ward*, enclosed protected place; *faicille*, gen. of *faicille*, guard, watching.

WARDLESEND. An out-of-the-way place.

WARELAND. If Scotch this name means land on which seaweed was frequently laid down for manure.

WAREY CRAIGS. Rocks overgrown with seaweed. Till the middle of last century seaweed collected on beaches or cut from rocks was used as manure for grass and grain crops. It was also burned for the soda and potash in the ashes, called kelp, which were used in glassworks to fuse sand. Iodine was also extracted from the ashes. The use of seaweed for manure and manufacturing purposes is now nearly obsolete.

WARK. The hill. This place is over 1000 feet above sea. The original form had been Am Braigh, the hill. *Am*, the; *braigh*, hill brow. Subsequently the name had passed through the following forms:—*am bhraigh* (pronounced *am wraigh*), *wraich*, *warich*, *warch*, *wark*.

WARM BURN. Burn which steams in a calm, cold morning in winter by the condensation of vapour rising from it.

WARRACKSTON. If this is a Gaelic name it means high town. *Bharrach*, *barrach* asp., high up.

WARTHILL, WARTLE. Hill on which there was a ward for cattle.

WASHING HIVE. Narrow opening in the rocky coast at Inverallochy, where people went to wash clothes. *Hive*, Scotch for haven.

WATCH CRAIG. Hill on which a watch was kept for cattle thieves. *Creag*, hill.

WATCH MOUNT. Mount on which a watch was kept. *Monadh*, mount, hill.

WATCHMAN. Translation of the Gaelic *gocaman*, domestic sentinel. Meikle and Little Watchman are the names of two hills in Rhynie.

WATER. Scotch name for a large burn or a river. In Aberdeenshire North Water and South Water mean the Don and the Dee.

WATER OF ALLACHY. Small burn. *Allachan*, little burn.

WATER OF GAIRNEY. Rushing burn. *Garbh*, rough, rushing; *abhainn*, water.

WATER OF THE BOGIE. River Bogie.

Watererne, Upper. This name means upper stock of cattle. It represents Uachdar Uachdar Airne. *Uachdar*, upper; *airne*, stock of cattle. After the second *uachdar* had been corrupted into *water*, the first had been prefixed and subsequently translated into *upper*.

Waterfolds. Upper folds. *Uachdar* (*ch* silent), upper.

Wateridgemuir. Upperhill moor. *Uachdar*, upper; *aod*, hill, brae; *muir* (Scotch), moor, heathery ground. *Aod* has become *edge* in several names.

Waterloo. Wet meadow. A Belgian name imported into Britain after 1815. At the battle of Waterloo the French and the British armies were separated by a low place which had been excavated by running water.

Waternaldy. Far up place on the Corntulloch burn. *Uachdar*, upper, summit; *na*, of the; *alltain*, gen. of *alltan*, little burn.

Wateryslack, Waterryslacks. Wet hollow. *Sliochd*, slack, howe in which a burn runs. A single hollow is often spoken of as The Slacks.

Watthill (perhaps for Chatt Hill). Hill of the drove road. *Chatt*, *catt* asp., drove road, hill road.

Watt's Gwight. Boat haven. The original form of the name might have been Gja Bhatan, gap of boats. *Gja* (Norse), chasm, opening into the land; *bhatan*, gen. plural asp. of *bat*, boat. *Bh* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*, and *an*, the plural termination, is equivalent to *s* in Scotch, hence *bhatan* might have become first *wats* and then *watt's*, and being regarded as a personal name it would have been put first.

Waughton (for Bhagach Dun). Big hill. *Bhagach*, *bagach* asp., big; *dun*, hill. *Bh* is equal to *w*.

Waulkmill. Mill where cloth was fulled by beating it while wet. This made the fibres of wool creep along one another and so thickened the cloth. Originally fulling was done by walking on the cloth while wet. Hence came the personal name Walker. In Gaelic fuller is *luadhadair* (*dh* silent), which has become Lauder.

Wealthyton (for Baile Sealbhan). Town of a great herd of cattle, which represented wealth. *Baile*, town; *sealbhain*, gen. of *sealbhan*, large number of cattle.

Weaverwells (for Baile Beath Airidhe). Town of the birch-wood on a shieling. *Baile*, town; *beath*, birch-wood; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. By aspiration of *baile* and *beath* and change of *th* into *bh* the name had become Bhaile Bheabh Airidhe, sounded *waile weav ari*. Waile had been transferred to the end and the name had then lapsed into its present form.

Wedderhill, Wedderlairs, Wether Hill, Wether

Lairs. Wedder and Wether represent *uachdar* (*ch* silent), upper. Lairs is *laran*, plural of *lar*, ground.

Weetingshill (for Coille Chuitain). Hill of the cattle-fold. *Coille*, hill; *chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, dim. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. *Ch* became *wh*, which afterwards lost *h*. *Ain* became *ing*, and afterwards *s* was inserted because *ain* or *ing* was erroneously supposed to be plural. See Cuid.

Weets. Small cattle-fold. *Chuitan*, *cuitan* asp., small fold. *Ch* had become *bh*, equivalent to *w*, and *an*, a dim. termination, had erroneously been translated by *s*.

Weistern, Hill of. This name might have been originally Druim Tirean Bheithan, ridge of the lands growing birches. *Druim*, long hill; *tirean*, plural of *tir*, land; *bheithan*, gen. plural asp. of *beith*, birch-tree. Weistern Hill is a long ridge. The accent on *weis* shows that this part of the name had been last at first. Beithan would become Weis by aspiration of *b* (which would make it equivalent to *w*) and change of *an* into *s*. *Th* is normally silent in Beithan.

Well of Auchlaws. Well at a place on a little hill. *Achadh*, place; *lamhain*, gen. of *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. The well is far up on the slope of a hill. *Ain*, the dim. termination, had been supposed to be a plural termination and had been translated into *s*.

Well of Don. The source of the Don. The Don rises on a hillside at 2000 feet above the sea, very near the western boundary of Aberdeenshire. A small stream of clear water spouts out between a layer of moss and a bed of clay in the side of a small pot-shaped hole.

Well Robin. Well in which long green hair-like vegetation grows. *Roibein*, gen. of *roibean*, beard-like growth.

Wellheads. Town at a small fold. *Baile*, town; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, small fold. Baile had become Bhaile, which had been corrupted into Well. Chuidain had become Huids, *c* being lost and *ain* becoming *s* instead of *ie*.

Wellhow (for Howe of the town). *Bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. Bhaile is pronounced *wally*, and this had lapsed into Well.

Wells, Hill of (for Baile an Tulaich). Town of the hill. *Baile*, town; *an*, of the; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, hill. When *tulach* had been translated Hill had been put first and *baile an*, made one word, had been put last. *Bailean* is the plural of *baile* and means towns. By aspiration and change of *ean* into *s* it had become Bhails, pronounced *wails*, which is now Wells.

Wells of Dee. The sources of the river Dee. The longest and largest branch of the Dee rises on Braeriach at 4000 feet above sea. Five springs unite and form the Allt a' Garbh-choire. For a short distance it is lost to sight among

debris. It receives the Allt an Lochain Uaine from Lochan Uaine, and is soon after joined by the Allt Lairig Ghru from Ben Macdhui. At the junction the west branch is 2 miles 1100 yards long, and the east branch is 2 miles 440 yards long. Below the junction the stream is called the Dee.

Wells of Rothie. As a large district bears this name *wells* must represent *bhailean*, plural asp. of *baile*, town. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*, and *ean* had become *s*, producing Wails, which had become Wells. The usual plural of *baile* is *bailte* or *bailtean*, euphonic forms. See Rothie.

Wester Kirn. By the O.S. map Western Kirn appears to be the west branch of a burn; but Kirn represents *cirein*, crest of a ridge or long hill.

Westhall, Vesthall (1451), Wasthall (1549). Both Old Westhall and Westhall are in the Poll Book, 1696. There is no place called Easthall, and it is certain that Westhall must be a corrupted form of a Gaelic name, because it is accented now on the first syllable. Probably the original name had been descriptive of the site of Old Westhall, and it may have been Coill Uisge, hill above the burn (the Gadie). *Coill*, hill; *uisge*, water, burn. After Uisge had been corrupted into West and its meaning had been forgotten the parts of the name had been transposed to get the qualifying word first as in English. This had produced West Choill, *coill* being now aspirated because it followed its adjective. *C* in *choill* is silent and had been lost, the name becoming West Hoill, which is now Westhall. See Westlewie. Gaelic names corrupted into English forms are usually meaningless or not appropriate.

Westlewie (for Uisge Luath). Swift water. *Uisge*, water, burn; *luath*, swift.

Wet Fold, Wetwards. These places both mean an enclosure in a wet place, which therefore could be used only in dry weather. Wet may be a corruption of *cuit*, fold.

Wetlands. Probably this name had been originally Fliuch Lamhan, wet little hill. *Fliuch*, wet; *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, hill. *Fliuch* had been translated and *lamhan* had been corrupted into lands, *an* becoming *s*.

Wetness (for Chuit an Eas). Fold at the burn. *Chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold; *an*, of the; *eas*, water.

Wharlish Burn (for Allt Char Lise). Burn of the mossy plain on which there was a fold. *Allt*, burn; *char*, *car* asp., mossy plain; *lise*, gen. of *lios*, fold. *Ch* had become *wh*.

Wheedlemont (for Monadh Chuidail). Hill of the fold. *Monadh*, hill; *chuidail*, gen. asp. of *cuidail*, fold.

Wheel Burn (for Allt Chuile). Burn of the nook. *Allt*, burn; *chuile*, gen. asp. of *cuil*, nook. *Ch* had become *wh*.

Whigabuts (for Uig a' Bhuthain). Corner of the hut.

Uig, nook; *a'*, of the; *bhuthain*, gen. asp. of *buthan*, hut. When the meaning of the name had been forgotten *ain* had become *s* instead of *ie*, and the aspirate had been transferred from Bhuthain to Uig. This had produced Huig a' Buths, now Whigabuts.

Whin Burn. Hill burn. *Fin*, hill.

Whin Hill (Old Aberdeen). Hill where whins grow.

Whinhill (Aberdeen). As there is no indication of whins at this place the name may be a duplicate, both parts meaning hill. *Fin*, hill.

Whinear (for Fin Airidhe). Hill of the shieling. *Fin*, hill; *airidhe*, gen. of *airidh*, shieling. *Idhe* had been lost, *dh* being silent.

Whineye (for Fin Chuidh). Hill of the fold. *Fin*, hill; *chuidh*, gen. asp. of *cuidh*, fold. *Ch* had become silent and had been lost, and so also had *dh*. This left *ui*, pronounced *wee*, which had become first *ee* and then *eye*.

Whinnyfold. Fold in a place where whins grew. Old Whinnyfold is on a knoll, and Whinny might represent *finain*, gen. of *fin*, hill.

Whistlebare Hillock. Sheet of water at the top of a knoll. *Uisge*, water; *barr*, point; *tulaich*, gen. of *tulach*, knoll. For euphony Barr had been put at the end of the name.

White Cairn, White Cairns. *Cairn* is *carn*, hill, even though there may be a cairn on the hill-top.

White Goose (for Giubhas Chuit). Fir tree at a cattle-fold. *Giubhas* (*bh* silent), fir; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. Giubhas had been corrupted into Goose, and Chuit had been corrupted into White and put first as being a qualifying word.

White Horse. The figure of a horse on Mormond, formed with white quartzite stones. The natural coat of heathery peat moss had been removed, and stones gathered on the hill had been laid down in the excavation.

White Inch, Whiteinches, (for Innis Chuit). Enclosure forming a cattle-fold. *Innis*, enclosure; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, fold. Chuit had been corrupted into White and had then been put first because it was thought to be an English adjective. Final *s* in Whiteinches represents *s* in Innis.

White Lady (for Leathan Chuit). Broad fold. *Leathan*, broad; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., fold. Leathan had become successively Leadhan, Leadan, Leady, Lady. Chuit had been aspirated because its adjective preceded it. When it had been corrupted into White it had been put first as being an adjective in English.

White Mounth, White Mountain. *Hill* had been trans-

lated into *monadh*, hill, mountain, and it had been made *mounth* and *mountain* when it was turned again into English.

White Rock. This name is purely English. It represents a white rock in a field.

White Well, Whitewell, (for Baile a' Chuit). Town of the fold. *Baile*, town; *a'*, of the; *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, fold. When Chuit became White it had been put first, and Baile had become Bhaile, pronounced *waile*, which had become Well.

White Whins. *Whins* means small hill. It was originally *finan*, small hill. By aspiration of *f* and change of *an* into *s* it became first *fhins* and then *whins*.

Whitebog, Whiteburn, Whitemyre, Whitestripe. In these names *white* represents *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. Cattlefolds were usually near a supply of water. The English or Scotch part of the names had originally been Gaelic words preceding *chuit*.

Whitebrow. *Brow* represents *bruch*, hill, with *ch* silent.

Whitecross (for Crasg Chuit). Crossing at a cattle-fold. *Crasg*, crossing; *chuit*, *cuit* asp., cattle-fold.

Whitefield, Whitefields, Whitehaugh, Whiteley, Whiteleys, White Links, Whitelinks, Whiteside, White Spot, Whitespot, White Stone, Whitestone, Whitestones. White in these names represents *chuit*, gen. asp. of *cuit*, cattle-fold. It had originally been last in the names, but having been corrupted into an English adjective it had been put first. The second parts had been Gaelic words descriptive of something at the folds or places around them, and these had afterwards been turned into English, unless they are recent additions. See Links. Side and Spot mean site, place. Side represents *suidhe*, site, and Spot is a translation of *suidhe*. Stones were frequently set up at folds to let the cattle rub their necks, and stone circles were sometimes made into folds.

Whitehall. From the situation of this place Hall may be held to mean farm-house, and White is probably also modern.

Whitehill, Whitebrow, White Cairn, Whitecairn, White Cairns, White Hill, Whitehills, Whitehillock, Whitehillocks, White Knowe, Whiteknowes, Whitelam, Whitelums, White Mounth, White Mountain, Whiterashes, Whiteshin, White Whins, Whythal. All these names had originally been *chuithail*, fold for cattle, which had been corrupted into Whitehill, an English term of similar sound. There are more than thirty places in Aberdeenshire called White Hill, Whitehill, Whitehills, Whitehillock, or Whitehillocks, the slight variations from the original form having been made in comparatively recent times; but in a

large number of cases the name Whitehill had been turned into Gaelic by two words, one meaning white and the other hill or some part of a hill. These new names have no reference to folds or resemblance to *chuithail*, from which they originally sprung. Geal Charn, Torbane, Melvin, Bainshole, Pinkie, Duncan are specimens of this class. In another large class the first part of Whitehill has remained unchanged, but the second part has been translated into Gaelic by words meaning hill or part of a hill. Some of these have preserved the hybrid form of White combined with a Gaelic word, but others have been made wholly English, either by corruption of the second part (as in Whitebrow, Whiteshin, Whiterashes, White Whins) or by translation again into English (as in White Mounth, White Mountain, White Knowe, Whiteknowes). Usually final *s* is a euphonic, non-significant addition; but it may represent final *an* in a Gaelic word, as in *cnapan*, dim. of *cnap*, small hill, where *an* had improperly been regarded as a plural termination and Cnapan had become Knowes, instead of Little Knoll.

Whiteknowes. *Hill* had been made *cnapan* because there had been no hill but only a knowe at the place, and Cnapan had afterwards been translated by Knowes, instead of Knappie or Small Knoll.

Whitelam, Whitelums. Lam represents *lamh*, hill, *h* being dropped, and Lums represents *lamhan*, dim. of *lamh*, in which *an* had been made *s* instead of *ie*. The reason of introducing the dim. form was that there was nothing fit to be called a hill at the place.

Whiterashes. *Rashes* is for *ruighean*, dim. of *ruighe*, slope of a hill. *An* had become *s* instead of *ie*. *Ie*, however, is used in Reekie, a farm on a slope, and in Auld Reekie, the local familiar name for Edinburgh, meaning the town on the high slope between the Castle and Holyrood.

Whiteshin. *Shin* is *sithean*, small hill, with *th* and its vowels omitted because silent.

Whiting Craig (for Creag Chuitain). Rocky place of the small fold. *Chuitain*, gen. asp. of *cuitan*, small fold. After being converted into an English word the last part had been made the first.

Whynietown (for Baile Choinne). Town where assemblies were held. *Baile*, town (translated and transposed); *choinne*, gen. asp. of *coinne*, meeting, perhaps to hold a barony court.

Whythal. *Hal* represents *choill*, *coill* asp., hill. *C* being silent had been dropped. Whythal was the name of a cattle-fold on the south side of the Don, half-way between the Brig of Balgownie and the site of the new bridge.

Wicket Well (for Tobar Uige). Well of the nook. *Tobar*, well; *uige*, gen. of *uig*, corner, bay, nook.

Wicketslap. Hill of the corner. *Sliabh*, hill; *uige*, gen. of *uig*, nook. Very likely the original form of the name had been Uig Sleibhe, corner of the hill.

Wicketwalls (for Baile Uige). Town of the nook. *Baile*, town; *uige*, gen. of *uig*, nook. The parts of the name had been transposed, and Baile had become Bhaile, pronounced *waile*, which had become first Wall and afterwards Walls.

Widdie Hillock. There is said to be the site of a camp on this hillock, which shows that the names means cattle-fold hillock. The name had originally been Toman Chuidain, hillock of the cattle-fold. *Toman*, hillock (translated); *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *chuidan*, small cattle-fold. *Ch* had been changed to *wh*, and subsequently *h* had been dropped.

Wife's Step (for Chuidh, cuidh asp.) Fold. Wife represents *chuidh* with *ch* lost and *dh* made *ph*, equivalent to *f*. Final *'s* had been added to convert *wife* into the possessive case. Step is the translation of the Gaelic word Uidh left after loss of *ch* in Chuidh. Wife's Step is a combination of two corruptions of Chuidh.

William's Stones, Williamston, Willie Wood's Hole, Williehead, Willie's Fauld, Willie's Haven, Willie's Well, Willings, Wills Forest. The first part of these names represents *uileann*, corner, turning. *Ie* represents *ann* regarded as a dim. termination, and *s* represents it as a plural termination. In Willings *ann* became *ing*, and *s* had been added in the belief that it was a plural termination. Wood's and Head both represent *chuid*, *cuid* asp. fold. In the first *ch* had become *wh*, and afterwards *h* had been dropped. In the second *c* had been lost, being silent, and Huid had become Head. Willings is a place where a burn makes a turn at a right angle.

Windhill. In Gaelic Coill Gaothach. Windy hill. *Coill*, hill; *gaothach*, windy.

Wind's Ee, Wind's Eye, Windseye, Windyside, (for Gaothach Suidhe). Windy site. *Gaothach*, windy; *suidhe*, site. In some of the names *s* had been transferred from Suidhe to Wind. Suidhe had lost *dhe* in some of the names, but had kept it in Windyside. Suidhe by loss of *s* and *dhe* became *ui*, pronounced *we*, but this had become *ee*, supposed to be a Scotch word and therefore changed to *eye* with a new sound. In many cases Gaothach Suidhe became Gateside.

Windy Edge (for Gaothach Aod). Windy brae. *Gaothach*, windy; *aod* (*o* silent), brae. *Ge* in Edge arises from the forcible sounding of *d* in Aod. The same change of Aod into Edge is seen in Edgehill.

Windyheads (for Gaothach Chuidan). Windy little fold. *Gaothach*, windy; *chuidan*, *cuidan* asp., dim. of *cuid*, fold. Cuidan had been aspirated because it follows its adjective. *Ch* in Chuidan, being silent, had been lost, and *an* had been regarded as a plural termination, wherefore *s* had been added to Huid, and it is now Heads.

Windy Hills. In Gaelic Coillean Gaothach. *Coillean*, plural of *coill*, hill; *gaothach*, windy.

Windywalls Bog. The original form of Windywalls had been Gaothach Bhaile, windy town. *Gaothach*, windy; *bhaile*, *baile* asp., town. Gaothach had been translated into Windy and Bhaile had been corrupted into Walls. See Baile. There had been shieling huts at Windywalls Bog at an early time.

Wine Well (for Tobar Laimh). Well of the hill. If Tobar had been translated into Wells and Laimh had as usual become Lamb the name would have become Lamb's Well. By translating Lamb's into *uain*, gen. of *uan*, lamb, the name would have become Uain Well, which would readily have become Wine Well. There was a tendency to change Gaelic names into somewhat similar English names, but at a later time many of these were translated into Gaelic words quite different in meaning from the original name.

Wineburn (for Allt Uan). Burn of lambs. *Allt*, burn (translated and transposed); *uan*, gen. plural of *uan*, lamb. The banks of the burn had been the feeding-place of lambs.

Wisdom How (for Iochd Uisge Tuim). Howe of the loch of the hill. *Iochd*, howe; *uisg*, water; *tuim*, gen. of *tom*, hill. There is a loch near this hill farm.

Wishach Hill. Watery hill. *Uisgeach*, watery.

Witches Hole. Hole in the rocks on the coast of Cruden supposed by fishermen to be inhabited by witches.

Witchhill (for Coill Bheith). Hill of birches. *Coill*, hill; *bheith*, gen. plural asp. of *beith*, birch-tree. *Bheith* had been strengthened by the insertion of *c* between *t* and *h*, and *bh* had been sounded like *w*.

Witchock Loch. Loch in a place growing birches. *Bheathach*, abounding in birches. Bheathach is *beathach* asp., which changes its pronunciation to *weathach*, and it had lapsed into Witchock.

Witter, The. In the first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps Witter was the name given to a survey mark. In the second it is made a place name, but this seems a mistake.

Wogle Burn (for Allt Bhaoghail). Burn of danger. *Allt*, burn; *bhaoghail*, gen. asp. of *baoghal*, danger. *Bh* is here equivalent to *w*. Wogle may be the same as Waggle.

Wolf Grain. Branch of a burn once haunted by a wolf.

Wolf Hill. Perhaps hill of the grave. *Uamh* (pronounced *oo-av*), grave. Wolf is pronounced *oof* in Scotch. The hill seems unlikely to have been the haunt of a wolf.

Wolflaw. Hill of the wolf. *Lamh*, hill, law.

Wolfstone, Woofstone. Perhaps these stones marked places where graves had been made.

Womblehill. Hill of assembly. *Chomhdhala*, gen. asp. of *comhdhail*, meeting, assembly.

Woodhead. This is likely to be a modern name given to a place at the upper side of a wood. In ancient names *head* represents *chuid*, *cuid* asp., cattle-fold.

Woodie Knowe, Wuddy Hill. These names may be wholly English, but they seem to represent Tom Chuidain, hill of the small fold. *Tom*, hill, knowe; *chuidain*, gen. asp. of *cuidan*, dim. of *cuid*, fold. *Ch* had become first *wh* and afterwards *w* by losing the aspirate. *Ain* became *ie*.

Woodthorpe. Village at a wood. *Dorp* (Dutch), village.

Woolhillock (for Toman Uileinn). Hillock in a corner of an estate. *Toman*, hillock; *uileinn*, gen. of *uileann*, corner. Einn had been regarded as a dim. termination and *uileinn* had become *u-il-y*, resembling *woolly* in sound. From this had been developed Woolhillock.

Woolmanhill, Woollen Hill, Woman Hill. Hill at the corner. *Uileann*, corner. These three names are found applied to the high ground beside Schoolhill Railway Station, Aberdeen. The corner is the bend in the course of the Denburn, which is now covered up. The turn is at the east end of Skene Street. See Woolhillock.

Worldsend. Out-of-the-way place.

Wormiewell. Well with drowned worms at the bottom. Worms enter drains to get water and are swept on to a well or burn into which the drain discharges. They breathe by the skin and drown if long immersed in water.

Wormyhillock. Hillock growing wormwood. *Bhurmaid*, *burmaid* asp., wormwood. Bhurmaid is pronounced *wurmaid*, and the local pronunciation of wormwood is *wurmit*. This plant was formerly grown to supply a decoction to be used in curing children and domestic animals affected by intestinal worms.

Wrae. Hill. *Bhraighe*, *braigh* asp., hill. *Bh* is equivalent to *v* or *w*, and Bhraighe is locally pronounced *vrae*. The spelling *wrae* shows that *bh* had at first been sounded *w*; now *w* is silent.

Wraes. Small place on a hill. *Bhraighean*, *braighean* asp. dim. of *braighe*, hill. *An* had improperly been regarded as a plural termination and had been changed to *s*. *Bh* is equivalent to *w*, and Braighean had become Wraes.

Wrangham (for Bhran Thuim). Hill burn. *Bhran, bran* asp., burn; *thuim*, gen. asp. of *tom*, hill. *Bh* in *bhran* is equivalent to *u*, *v*, or *w*. *Th* of Thuim had been lost after being aspirated.

Wreaton (for Baile Bhraigh). Town at a hill. *Baile*, town; *bhraigh*, gen. asp. of *braigh*, hill. When Bhaile was translated the parts of the name had been transposed.

Wrightstone. Stone on a hill slope. *Ruigh*, slope on a hill near the base.

Wyndford. This name may mean Ford on a country lane or narrow road. If of Gaelic origin it represents Ath Uan, ford of the lambs. *Ath*, ford; *uan*, gen. plural of *uan*, lamb. The ford is near the Brimmond Hill, where sheep had pastured.

Yad, Yaud. These names are probably corruptions of *gja* (Norse), chasm, passage into a place.

Yearly Auld Hole (for Airidh Allt a' Choill). Shieling of the burn of the hill. *Airidh*, shieling; *allt*, burn; *a'*, of the; *choill*, gen. asp. of *coill*, hill. *Dh* in *airidh* is sounded *y*, and *c* of *choill* is silent.

Yokieshill (for Tulach Iochdain). Hill of the small howe. *Tulach*, round-topped hill; *iochdain*, gen. of *iochdan*, dim. of *iochd*, howe. *Ain* had properly been changed to *ie*, the Scotch dim. termination, but it had also improperly been made *s*, and this letter had been added to *ie*.

Yarrowhillock. Hillock growing *Achillea millefolium*, yarrow.

Yonder Bognie, for the farthest off of three farms called Bognie. *Bognie*, for *bogan*, wet place, bog. The two letters in *an* had been transposed. See Yonderton.

Yonderton. Farther off town. After the bad year 1782 large farms which had been held jointly by three tenants were divided into three parts, often called Oldton, Midton, and Yonderton, or Netherthird, Middlethird, and Upperthird.

Youlsfold (for Cuit Phollain). Fold near a small pool. *Cuit*, fold; *phollain*, gen. asp. of *pollan*, small pool. Subsequently the name had passed through these forms:—Cuit Fhollain, Cuit Ollain, Olls Fold, Oulsfold, Youlsfold. *Ain* had improperly been changed to *s* instead of *ie*. *O* before *ll* sounds *ou*. *Y* is a euphonic addition.

Yowlie Burn (for Allt Phollain). Burn of the little pool. *Allt*, burn (translated and transposed); *phollain*, gen. asp. of *pollan*, little pool. After Phollain was put first it had lost *ph*, and, as *o* before *ll* sounds *ou*, Phollain had become Oulain; but *ain* represents *ie* in Scotch, and thus the name had become Oulie, which had lapsed into Yowlie.

Ythan. Broad river. *Othainn*, broad river.

Ythan Wells. Wells of Ythan. The parish church and the public school are near the sources of the Ythan.

Ythanside. Bank of the river Ythan.

Ythsie (for Suidhe Chuith). Place near a fold. *Suidhe*, site, place; *chuith*, gen. asp. of *cuith*, fold. By transposition the name had become Chuith Suidhe. *Ch* had become silent and had been lost with *u*. Suidhe had lost *dh*, which is often silent. There remained Ith Suie, which is now Ythsie.

VOCABULARY OF WORDS AND MEANINGS

Required for the Etymology of the Names of Places in Aberdeenshire but not contained in Macleod and Dewar's Gaelic Dictionary.

In working out the etymology it was found that for some names the meanings of words given in dictionaries were not suitable. Though many mountain names begin with *carn* the nearest meaning given is a heap of stones. In names it generally means a mountain or hill rising above its neighbours. *Creag* or *craig* is very common in names with the meaning of hill. In dictionaries the only meaning is rock or cliff.

For a considerable number of names it was necessary to postulate the existence of Gaelic words not to be found in any dictionary. *Allan*, stream; *fin*, hill; *calla*, marsh; *lamh*, hill, are not in dictionaries, but they are in Aberdeenshire place-names. It became evident that the ancient language of Scotland had been fuller than modern literary Gaelic, and that the etymologist must to a great extent fall back on his own resources. *Carn* and *creag* were easily made out by studying the look of objects with these words in their names. *Calla* is not found in any dictionary, but the look of the Ordnance Survey map suggested that in Callamalish it must mean marsh, and this guess was confirmed by the level meadow-land at Loch Callater. *Coill*, according to dictionaries, means wood; but this meaning is not appropriate for Glaschoil, Collylaw, Collyhill, Coilsmore, etc. The Latin word *collis* means hill, and this meaning suits almost every place with *coill* in its name. *Fin* is the first syllable of several names, and as it is not in any dictionary it was supposed to be connected with *fionn*, fair. To an old woman who lived on a bleak hillside at a place called Finlarig the question was put—"Do you think Finlarig a pretty place since its name begins with *fionn*, beautiful?" Her answer was that the name began with *fin*, a hill. It was

seen at once that this would suit the place and many others besides. *Fin*, hill, explains the names Findlater, Findlay, Torphins, Blairfindy, Finnygauld, and others with *fin* in them.

It had been observed that many names were composed of two parts, both meaning the same thing. This gave a key to the meaning of names of which only one part was to be found in a dictionary. Lamh-bheinn is a name in Islay. *Lamh* was guessed to mean hill, the same as *bheinn*, *beinn* aspirated, hill, which proved to be true, and this gave the root and meaning of names beginning with *lam* or *lamb*, and of others ending in *lam* or *law*.

The Scotch word *cuid*, tub, suggested that from the same root had come the names Cuidhe Crom, Quiddie, and Fiddie, and that they must mean something like a large tub. This was found in a cattle-fold made by letting into the ground a circular row of the trunks of trees, as in an Argentine corral at the present day..

There are in Aberdeenshire several places named Fittie—one of them in the city of Aberdeen. This was a puzzle to the inhabitants of the place long ago, and no new light could be got till it was remembered that one of the Fitties is also called Whitehill. As it is neither white nor a hill it was thought that Whitehill must be a meaningless corruption of some Gaelic word. A search for a word corruptible into Whitehill discovered *cuitail*, meaning cattle-fold. Then other names possibly from this word were found in Whittlesea, Cuttlehill, Kettle, and Quithel. It was also seen that Fittie might be a corruption of *cuit*, cattle-fold, or some of its other forms—*chuit*, *chuith*—and that Footie, Keith, and Hythie might come from the same root.

Old Gaelic and Old Irish were identical, and though modern Gaelic and modern Irish have diverged from one another it was imagined that some words which had dropped out of Gaelic might still be found in Irish. O'Reilly's Irish dictionary has supplied the roots of many Gaelic names not to be found in Gaelic dictionaries.

The following list contains words and meanings which it was found necessary to postulate in writing the Etymology of the Gaelic Place-Names of Aberdeenshire :—

Ach, *Acha*, water.
Aill (Irish), hill.
Airbheadh (Irish), division.
Airmheadh (Irish), herd of cattle.
Airne, *Airnean* (Irish), watching cattle at night.
Aisir, hill.
Aitionnach, growing junipers.
All, burn—Allamne.
Allach, burn—Rinallach.
Allachan, dim. of allach—Inverallochy.
Allan, dim. of all, burn—Inverallan.
Alt (Irish), high, cliff—Old Head of Kinsale.
Alltan, small burn.
Alpan, small hill.
Aod, hill, brae—Aad Braes.
Aodann, dim. of aod, hill.
Aonach, high—Angus.
Aonachadh, meeting of burns—Annachie.
Aran, hill.
Ard-ar, high land.
Ath, ford, stream.
Bac, peat moss—Backburn.
Bacan, dim. of bac, peat moss—Backie.
Bailean, *Bailtean*, small town.
Bard, meadow—Red Beard.
Bardan, dim. of bard, meadow—Glenbardy.
Bealach, road over a hill or between two hills—Balloch.
Beann, hill.
Beanntan, dim. of beann, hill.
Bearna (Irish), gap—Bairnie.
Bearnas, gap, notch—Barns.
Beathach, growing birches—Behitch.
Beitheach (Irish), growing birches.
Biorach, watery—Berryden.
Bioran, dim of bior, water.
Blaigh, part.
Boc, leap, fall—Bucksburn.
Bog, marsh, quagmire—Bogbuie.
Bogan, soft wet place—Bogengarrie.
Boghan, small bend—Buchan.
Braid (Irish), braigh, hill—The Braids.
Braidean, dim. of braid, hill.
Braighean, dim. of braigh, hill.
Braon, hill burn—Brawnsbog.
Braonan, dim. of braon, hill burn—Brony.
Breacach, spotted.
Breith, judgment.
Brig, cairn, pile of stones.
Brod, point.
Brodan, small sharp point—Brodie.
Brog (Irish), house.
Brogan (Irish), dim. of brog, house.
Bruch, hill—Brux.
Bruchach, steep ascent.
Bruchan, dim. of bruch, hill—Bruxie.
Buaileag, dim. of buaile, fold—Builg.
Buicead (Irish), knob, boss—Glenbucket.
Buidhneach, commanding a good prospect.
Cabar, branch of a burn.
Cula, *Calla*, wet meadow—Callater.
Callan, dim. of calla, wet meadow—Kittycallin.
Camach, crooked.
Caoch, stream, howe—Coachford.
Car, mossy plain, fen.
Carn, hill—Cairnhill.
Carnach, stony, hilly—Cairnie.
Carr, sepulchral stone pillar, shelf of rock.
Carrach, rocky hill.
Cas, ascent—Baldyfash.
Ca, *Cadha*, *Cath*, *Catha*, *Catt*, hill road. drove road—Cadger Road, Glencatt.
Cattan, dim. of catt, hill road—Ardchattan.

Ceannan, bold-faced—Benchinnan.
Ceap, stake.
Ceap, *Ceapach*, plot of ground—Starnakeppie.
Ceathach (Irish), showery.
Ciomadh, combing wool.
Ciste, stone-lined grave chamber.
Claigcann, round dry hill.
Claiseag, dim. of clais, howe, trench.
Clar, open, clear.
Cleathan, small wattled fold.
Clidh (Irish), assembly.
Clidhean, dim. of clidh, assembly.
Coill, *Coille*, hill—Glaschoil.
Coillean, *Coilltean*, dim. of coill, hill.
Coire, corry—Corrybeg.
Coireall, quarry—Coral Howe.
Conland (Irish), assembly—Conland.
Cop, hill—Coplandhill.
Cor, *Corr*, round hill—Corehill.
Coran, *Corran*, dim. of cor and corr, round hill.
Cort, *Corth*, stone circle.
Cortan, *Corthan*, dim. of cort and corth, stone circle.
Cos, fold.
Cra, sheep-cot, fold.
Crasg, crossing of a hill.
Crasgan, dim. of crasg, crossing.
Creach, mountain.
Creag, hill—Craighill.
Creagan, dim. of creag, hill—Craigie.
Croile, fold.
Crubhan, *Crudhan*, small fold.
Cruinneach, round.
Cuid, *Cuidh*, *Cuidail*, *Cuidhail*, fold.
Cuidan, *Cuidhan*, dim. of cuid and cuidh, fold.
Cuileachan, deep oval hollow.
Cuiltean, dim. of cuil, nook—Cults.
Cuit, *Cuith*, *Cuitail*, *Cuithail*, fold—Keith, Quithel.
Cuitan, *Cuithan*, dim. of cuit and cuith, fold.
Cuingach, narrow.
Damhaireachd, rutting of deer.
Darach, wooded.
Darn, ford—Darnabo.
Darnoch, *Dornoch*, stony, rocky.
Dart (Irish), herd of cattle.
Dath, burn, blacken.
Deimhe, darkness.
Dein, den.
Deinan, dim. of dein, den.
Der (Irish), small.
Dile (Irish), whortleberry.
Dir, steep.
Disert (Irish), deserted place.
Dobhran, water, stream.
Domhan, depth.
Dorbh (Irish), grass.
Dornach, *Durnach*, stony—Durno.
Dorsan, dim. of dorus, door, gap.
Draigh, thorntree.
Drogh, drove of cattle.
Droighnean, hawthorn.
Druaip, dropping.
Dual, curve in a burn.
Dubhach, blackness, sad.
Dubhag, little black person or thing.
Dubhan, blackness.
Dur, firm, strong, strength.
Eas, burn—Asquith, Ascott, Scott.
Easan, dim. of eas, burn—Essie.
Easg, burn, ditch.
Easgach, full of marshes.
Eibhir, castrated goat—Aver Hill.
Eidil (Irish), prayer, priest—Idlestone.
Fan, gentle slope.
Fanach, *Fanadh* (Irish), declivity, slope.
Fangan, *Faingan*, dim. of fang, fank.
Far, land—Tillyfar.
Faran, *Farran*, *Fearan*, dim. of far, land.
Farc, oak.
Farcan (Irish), oak.
Fasgidh (Irish), sheltered.

Fath, *Fatha* (Irish), land, lawn.
Fathan, dim. of fath—Fathie.
Feudan, spring, burn—Inverveddie.
Fear, heap of stones—Shampher.
Fear-bogha, bowman, soldier.
Fearnach, abounding in alders.
Feith, moss, burn, marsh.
Feithach, boggy.
Fiacail, tooth.
Fin, *Feun*, hill—Findon, Finlarig.
Finan, dim. of fin, hill—Finnylost.
Fir-bhreig, false men, upright stones.
Flaith, *Flatha* (Irish), session, court.
Fleasc, *Fleasg* (Irish), land.
Fliuchanach, watery—Lownie.
For, in front of.
For, land.
Forran, dim. of for, land—Bogforran,
Fosadh (Irish), rest, staying.
Froinneach, ferns.
Gabhal, *Gobhal*, fork between burns—Gaval, Goval.
Gabhann, *Gobhann*, cattle-fold—Gawn, Gowan.
Gabhdach, treacherous.
Gadh (Irish), danger.
Gainneach (Irish), sandy.
Gall (Irish), rock, pillar.
Gallan (Irish), dim. of gall, rock—Gallon.
Gamhann, *Gamhlann* (Irish), fold—Loch na Gualainn.
Garbhach, abounding in rough places.
Gart, *Garth*, enclosure, stone circle, river island.
Gartan, dim. of gart, enclosure.
Gasg, tail, slender slip—Balnagask.
Geadan, small spot of ground.
Geadhail, field, park—Geddle Braes.
Gealach, white.
Gealadh (Irish), whiteness.
Gealan (Irish), little white thing.
Gearait, saint, clergyman.
Giubhsachan, dim. of giubhsach, pine-wood.
Glais, bay.
Glaise (Irish), brook, burn—Douglas.
Glamach, noisy.
Glamlach, chasm in a hill range.
Glas (Irish), green.
Gleith, grazing, feeding.
Gleithan, small grazing.
Gliusta (Irish), slow.
Glorach (Irish), prattling.
Gog, fold.
Gogan, little fold.
Gort, *gorth*, same as gart, garth.
Gortan, same as gartan—Gordon.
Grainne, sand—Grant's Hillock.
Grainneach, sandy.
Grealsach (Irish), fish, grilse.
Greann, ripple.
Greannach, rippling.
Grein, green.
Gresach (Irish), common—Gressiehill.
Grod (Irish), foam, quick.
Grodan, dim. of grod, quick.
Gru, *Grug*, gloomy, dark.
Guaimh, quiet.
Igh, burn.
Inbhir, ford, stepping-stones.
Iockd, howe—Aucheoch.
Iochdan, little howe.
Iseal (Irish), glen—Tullynessle.
Lairig, hillside, gap, foot-road.
Lamh, hill—Lambton.
Lamhan, dim. of lamh, hill.
Lamh-thir, hill land.
Lapach, marsh.
Lapar, *Labhar*, noisy.
Las, flame, light.
Lathar, swamp.
Lean, level place, links.
Learg, slope.
Leasg (Irish), spot of ground.
Leith, side, half-side.
Linne, waterfall.
Lios, circle, cattle-fold—Auchterless.
Loininn, cattle lane, loaning.
Lu (Irish), small.
Luachar, rushy place.
Lue, smallness.
Luis (Irish), drink—Lewis Well.
Luncart, circle, fold—Auchluncart.
Luncartan, dim. of luncart, fold—Luncarty.

Luth, swift.
Maghach, abounding in plains—Crimondmogate.
Maghan, dim. of magh, plain.
Man, hill—Longmanhill.
Mannan, Little hill.
Mansaigh (Irish), settled, tame.
Moighach (Irish), consisting of plains.
Moine, moor, moss.
Moinean, dim. of moine, moss.
Moinse (Irish), dim. of moine, moss.
Mongach, red.
Mosache, moss.
Muich (Irish), mist—Muick.
Murean, dim. of mur, hill—Techmuiry.
Musach, dirty, black.
Neach, ghost, apparition.
Neamhaise (Irish), terrible—Newe's Craig.
Netan, *Nethan*, small burn—Nettie, Nethy.
Nitan, *Nithan*, small burn—Nittan.
Noadh (Irish), watching—Noth.
Og, small—Hogshillock.
Oirchios (Irish), charity.
Omh (Irish), lonesome, deserted.
Oth, broad water.
Othainn, broad river.
Our, water—Craigour.
Ouran, dim. of our, water—Ury.
Paisdeil, small—Tillypestle.
Peirse (Irish), row—Percy.
Pet or *Pit*, place—Pitmachie.
Petan or *Pitan*, dim. of pet, place.
Picean, little pointed hill.
Pioste, divided into small pieces—Bisset.
Plaide, plot of ground—Plaidy.
Pleata, patch, piece.
Pluc, round knoll.
Poll, burn.
Pollan, dim. of poll, burn—Powis.
Pouran, small stream—Powrie.
Raffan, tall bog grass.
Raich (Irish), elbow, turn in a road.
Raineach, ferny.
Rainn, *Rann*, point of land—The Rawn.
Raonach, plain country.
Rath, fort, town, stone circle.
Rathan, dim. of rath, stone circle.
Regh (Irish), cross, gallows—Tillery.
Riach (Irish), grey, brindled,
Riachan, dim. of riach, grey.
Rian (Irish), road, way.
Roibeach, shaggy, bushy.
Ron, point.
Rot, *Roth*, hill—Rothmaise.
Rotan, *Rothan*, dim. of rot and roth.
Ruadhan, red berry, rowan.
Ruarach, red.
Ruigh, slope of a hill near the base.
Ruighean, dim. of ruigh, slope—Riggin.
Rust, hill—The Roost.
Sac, willow.
Samh (Irish), quiet, still.
Samhachan (Irish), quiet place—Sauchen.
Sat, *Sath*, drove, flock.
Sead, *Sed* (Irish), road.
Seal, shiel, temporary residence.
Sealan, shieling, summer pasture.
Sealbhar, herd, cattle.
Sear (Irish), dark, black—Sheriff Burn.
Seis, pleasant.
Seisan, dim. of seis, pleasant—Cessnie.
Sgannag, small drove.
Sgata (Irish), drove.
Sgeilg (Irish), rock, hill—Skelly.
Sgeir, rock, rocky hill.
Sitheanach, abounding in knolls.
Slaibhre (Irish), cattle herds—Slowrie.
Sloc, gorge, ravine, slug, long hollow.
Slocan, dim. of sloc, long hollow.
Soghar, wet, "sour."
Spardan, dim. of sparr, hill.
Sparr, hill.
Spin, thorn, thicket.
Spinan, dim. of spin, thicket—Spensal.
Steall, spring, ditch full of water.
Stob, pointed hill.

Stuc, *Stuchd*, } stump of a tree.
Sughan, sowans, wetness—Swineden.
Sughmohr, wet—Summer Street.
Suide, court, meeting-place.
Sunnach (Irish), summit — Craigshannoch.
Tain (Irish), water, burn.
Tainan, dim. of tain, burn.
Taip (Irish), heap.
Taipeachan, small heap.
Tairtbhe (Irish), circuit.
Taithleach (Irish), quietness, pleasant
Tuothal, resort.
Teasach, warm—Tassach, Tassats.
Teuch, dry—Teuchar.
Teuchan, dim. of teuch, dry.
Togte, *Toghte*, } raised up, high.
Tochar (Irish), casay.
Tre, country, place.
Triath (Irish), hill—Throopmuir.
Treinse (Irish), trench.
Tur, dry.
Uidh, slow river.
Uilleach, oily.
Uisgeach, watery—Wishach.
Urc, sty.